[Date]

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Introduction

The present report, covering the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001, is submitted to the General Assembly by the Security Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, and Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations. It is the fifty-sixth annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly. These reports are circulated as *Supplement No. 2* to the *Official Records* of each regular session of the General Assembly.

As in previous years, the report is intended as a guide to the activities of the Security Council during the period covered. It should be noted, in this connection, that in December 1974 the Council decided to make its report shorter and more concise, without changing its basic structure (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1974*, document S/11586). Moreover, in January 1985, the Council agreed, in keeping with the spirit of its 1974 decision, to discontinue the practice of summarizing documents addressed to the President of the Council or to the Secretary-General and circulated as documents of the Council and instead simply to indicate the subject matter of those documents which related to the procedure of the Council (see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1985*, part II, document S/16913).

In June 1993, the Council decided on measures relating to the format, adoption and timely submission of the report (S/26015). Accordingly, the appendices listing resolutions and presidential statements provide cross-references to the relevant chapter or section of the report for each resolution and presidential statement (see appendices V and VI).

In March 1995, the Council decided that, in order to make the procedures of the sanctions committees more transparent, the annual report should contain more information about each committee's activities (S/1995/234).

In August 1996, the Council established new procedures for the deletion of matters that had not been considered by the Council in the preceding five years from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (S/1996/603 and S/1996/704). Pursuant to the procedure set out in those notes by the President of the Council, several items have been deleted from the list of matters of which the Council is seized (see appendix XIV).

In June 1997, the Council, taking into account views expressed on the existing format of its annual report, approved new measures aimed at enhancing the analytical nature of the report for future years. As set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), in relation to each subject dealt with by the Council, the report would include, as background, a descriptive list of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council for the one-year period preceding the period covered; for the period covered by the report, a description in chronological order of the consideration by the Council of the matter in question and of actions taken by the Council on that item, including descriptions of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements, and a list of communications received by the Council and reports of the Secretary-General, factual data, including dates of formal meetings and informal consultations at which a subject was discussed; information regarding the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, including the sanctions committees; information regarding the documentation and working methods and procedure of the Council; matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed by it during the period covered; appendices as in previous reports, but also the full texts of all resolutions, decisions and presidential statements adopted or voted upon by the Council during the year in question; and information about meetings with troop-contributing countries. Brief assessments of the work of the Council, which representatives who had completed their functions as President of the Security Council might wish to prepare, under their own responsibility and following consultations with members of the Council, for the month during which they presided, and which should not be considered as representing the views of the Council would be attached, as an addendum to the report. The members also decided that they would continue to consider and to review ways to improve the Council's documentation and procedure, including the provision of special reports as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations.

In October 1998, the Council decided that its annual report to the General Assembly should include, as an appendix, in addition to the elements identified in the note by the President of the Security Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451), the annual reports of the sanctions committees (S/1998/1016).

The present report, therefore, reflects the foregoing decisions by the Security Council.

Other procedural measures relating to the question of providing information to States not members of the Council were introduced in January 1993 (S/26389), July 1993 (S/26176), February 1994 (S/1994/230), March 1994 (S/1994/329), November 1994 (S/PRST/1994/62), December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81), May 1995 (S/1995/438), January 1996 (S/1996/54), March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13), April 1998 (S/1998/354), January 1999 (S/1999/92), February 1999 (S/1999/165), December 1999 (S/1999/1291), February 2000 (S/2000/155) and March 2000 (S/2000/274).

With respect to the membership of the Security Council during the period under review, it will be recalled that the General Assembly, at the 32nd plenary meeting of its fifty-fifth session, on 10 October 2000, elected Colombia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway and Singapore to fill the vacancies resulting from the expiration on 31 December 2000 of the terms of office of Argentina, Canada, Malaysia, Namibia and the Netherlands.

During the year under review, the Council held 173 formal meetings, adopted 52 resolutions and issued 35 statements by the President. In addition, the Council members held 185 consultations of the whole, totalling some 325 hours. The Council considered over 72 reports by the Secretary-General and reviewed and processed more than 1,245 documents and communications from States and regional and other intergovernmental organizations.

The present report consists of five parts, 14 appendices and an addendum:

Part I deals with the questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Chapters in this part are arranged in chronological order based on the first occasion on which the Council considered the item in a formal meeting. However, for ease of reference, agenda items on related subjects are grouped under umbrella headings. This part of the report reflects the number of matters the Security Council has been called upon to respond to in carrying out its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Part II deals with other matters considered by the Security Council. During the period under review, the Council held two formal meetings (4214th and 4215th) to consider the admission of a new Member (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 31 October 2000); and one formal meeting (4192nd), on 31 August 2000, to consider its draft report to the General Assembly for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000. The Council also addressed matters relating to its documentation and working methods and procedure.

Part III covers the work of the Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV lists communications on matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at formal meetings of the Council during the period covered. They are arranged in chronological order based on the date of receipt of the first communication on each item during the period.

Part V covers the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council active during the period under review.

The addendum contains monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council, prepared in accordance with the note by the President of the Council of 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451).

Part I
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Chapter 1
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/17) of 24 June 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, expressed its continued concern at the continuing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; reaffirmed its support for the regional mediation process facilitated by the President of Zambia on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with support from the United Nations to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called on all parties to demonstrate commitment to the peace process and to participate with a constructive and flexible spirit in the summit in Lusaka scheduled for 26 June 1999; called on the parties immediately to sign a ceasefire agreement which included the appropriate modalities and mechanisms for its implementation; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the active involvement of the United Nations, in coordination with OAU, including through concrete sustainable and effective measures, to assist in the implementation of an effective ceasefire agreement and in an agreed process for political settlement of the conflict.

Resolution 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the States concerned in Lusaka on 10 July 1999 (S/1999/815), which represented a viable basis for a resolution of the conflict; also welcomed the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on 1 August 1999 by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo; expressed deep concern that the Congolese Rally for Democracy had not signed the Agreement and called upon the latter to sign the Agreement without delay in order to bring about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon all parties to the conflict, in particular the rebel movements, to cease hostilities, to implement fully and without delay the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement, to cooperate fully with OAU and the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement and to desist from any act that might further exacerbate the situation; authorized the deployment of up to 90 United Nations military liaison personnel, together with the necessary civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, to the capitals of the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission, and, as security conditions permitted, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General might deem necessary, for a period of three months, with the following mandate: to establish contacts and maintain liaison with the Joint Military Commission and all parties to the Agreement; to assist the Commission and the parties in developing modalities for the implementation of the Agreement; to provide technical assistance, as requested, to the Commission, to provide information to the Secretary-General regarding the situation on the ground, and to assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further role of the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement once it was signed by all parties, and to secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, and invited him to do so as soon as possible.

Resolution 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations military liaison personnel deployed under resolution 1258 (1999) until 15 January 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to it regularly on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including on the future presence of the United Nations in the country in support of the peace process.

Resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo to serve as the head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement; decided that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs and administrative support, which would assist the Special Representative, should constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 1 March 2000; decided also that MONUC, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, consistent with resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), should carry out the following ongoing tasks: (a) to establish contacts with the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement at their headquarters levels, as well as in the capitals of the States signatories; (b) to liase with the Joint Military Commission and provide technical assistance in the implementation of its functions under the Ceasefire Agreement, including in the investigation of ceasefire violations; (c) to provide information on security conditions in all areas of its operation, with emphasis on local conditions affecting future decisions on the introduction of United Nations personnel; (d) to plan for the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of forces; (e) to maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees, children, and other affected persons, and assist in the protection of human rights, including the rights of children; underlined that the phased deployment of United Nations military observers with the necessary support and protection elements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be subject to its further decision, and expressed its intention to take such a decision promptly on the basis of further recommendations of the Secretary-General, taking into account the findings of the technical assessment team; requested the Secretary-General to accelerate the development of a concept of operations based on assessed conditions of security, access and freedom of movement and cooperation on the part of the signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement; requested the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and to report to it as soon as possible on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and submit his recommendations on further deployment of United Nations personnel in the country and on their protection; and requested the Secretary-General, with immediate effect, to take the administrative steps necessary for the equipping of up to 500 United Nations military observers with a view to facilitating future rapid United Nations deployments as authorized by the Council.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/2) of 26 January 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, urged all the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to build on the momentum of the just concluded meetings of the Security Council in order to create and sustain the climate necessary for the full implementation of the Agreement; underlined the importance of a revised implementation calendar for the full and effective implementation of the tasks in the Agreement; reiterated its call for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement; expressed its determination to support the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement; supported the establishment of a coordinated MONUC/Joint Military Commission structure with co-located headquarters and joint support arrangements; underlined the absolute necessity of security and access for United Nations personnel deployed in support of the Lusaka process, and stressed that such a climate of cooperation was an essential prerequisite for the successful implementation of the mandate of MONUC in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called on all signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to provide assurances of safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and in that regard attached importance to the statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the security of MONUC and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; strongly supported the designation of the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, as the facilitator of the national dialogue as provided for by the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and called on Member States to provide full financial and other support to his efforts and the process as a whole; and expressed its concern that the presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of non-signatory armed groups that had yet to be demobilized constituted a threat to the Lusaka process.

Resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 31 August 2000; authorized the expansion of MONUC, to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determined that there was a need and that it could be accommodated within the overall force size and structure, and appropriate civilian support staff, and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection; decided that the phased deployment of personnel referred to above would be carried out as and if the Secretary-General determined that MONUC personnel would be able to deploy to their assigned locations and carry out their functions as described in paragraph 7 of the resolution in conditions of adequate security and with the cooperation of the parties, and that he had received firm and credible assurances from the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to that effect, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed in that regard; decided that MONUC would establish, under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, a joint structure with the Joint Military Commission that would ensure close coordination during the period of deployment of MONUC, with co-located headquarters and joint support and administrative structures; decided that MONUC, in cooperation with the Joint Military Commission, should have the following mandate: (a) to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; (b) to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces; (c) to develop, within 45 days of the adoption of the resolution, an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned; (d) to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains in cooperation with international humanitarian agencies; (e) to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces; (f) within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1; (g) to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as MONUC deemed within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations; (h) to cooperate closely with the facilitator of the national dialogue, provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate other United Nations agencies' activities to that effect; (i) to deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problems, coordinate the initiation of mine action activities, develop a mine action plan, and carry out emergency mine action activities as required in support of its mandate; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided that MONUC might take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deemed it within its capabilities, to protect United Nations and co-located Joint Military Commission personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence; requested the Governments of the States in the region to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and recalled that pending the conclusion of such agreements the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally; requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of concrete and observed military and political progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions, to continue to plan for any additional United Nations deployments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to make recommendations for further Council action; reaffirmed the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned; and requested the Secretary-General to provide a report every 60 days to the Council on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the resolution.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/2000/15)
of 5 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, expressed its grave concern at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, which began on 5 May 2000; endorsed the statement made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 5 May 2000 in Kinshasa calling for an immediate halt to the fighting; condemned unreservedly the outbreak of military hostilities in Kisangani; demanded that those latest hostilities cease immediately and that those involved in the fighting at Kisangani reaffirm their commitment to the Lusaka process and comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions; considered that that violent action directly violated the Lusaka Agreement; the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000; the ceasefire of 14 April 2000; the subsequent written instructions to field commanders to abide by that ceasefire; and relevant Security Council resolutions.

Presidential statement
(S/PRST/2000/20)
of 2 June 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the recommendation made by its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, contained in paragraph 77 of its report (S/2000/416), to proceed with the early establishment of an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; requested the Security Council to establish that panel, for a period of six months, with the following mandate: to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities of illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in violation of the sovereignty of that country; to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict; and to revert to the Council with recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the members of the panel, in consultation with the Council, on the basis of candidates' professional expertise, impartiality and knowledge of the subregion; requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the steps taken to establish the expert panel; and requested also that the expert panel, once established, submit to the Council, through the Secretary-General, a preliminary report with initial findings after three months and a final report, with recommendations, at the end of its mandate.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4158 (16 June 2000); 4159 (16 June 2000); 4183 (3 August 2000); 4189 (23 August 2000); 4207 (13 October 2000); 4237 (28 November 2000); 4247 (14 December 2000); 4271 (2 February 2001); 4279 (21 February 2001); 4280 (21 February 2001); 4281 (22 February 2001); 4282 (22 February 2001); 4317 (3 May 2001); 4318 (3 May 2001); 4327 (13 June 2001); 4329 (15 June 2001).

Resolutions adopted: 1304 (2000); 1316 (2000); 1323 (2000); 1332 (2000); 1341 (2001); 1355 (2001).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/13.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4158 [communiqué]; S/PV.4159; S/PV.4183 [communiqué]; S/PV.4189; S/PV.4207; S/PV.4237; S/PV.4247; S/PV.4271; S/PV.4279; S/PV.4280 [communiqué]; S/PV.4281 [communiqué]; S/PV.4282; S/PV.4317; S/PV.4317

(Resumption 1); S/PV.4318; S/PV.4327; S/PV.4327 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4329.
Consultations of the whole: 16, 22 and 26 June; 5, 18, 19, 25, 27 and 28 July; 18, 28 and 30 August; 4, 5, 14 and 26 September; 4-6, 12, 25 and 27 October; 2 and 9 November; 4, 8, 13, 14, 20, 22 and 28 December 2000; 4, 17, 18, 22, 23, 29 and 31 January; 2, 9, 15, 16 and 20 February; 12, 20, 21 and 30 March; 4, 5, 9, 17-20, 25 and 27 April; 2, 8 and 29 May; 4, 6, 12 and 14 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 16 June 2000, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the peace process.

At the **4158th meeting, held in private on 16 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4158).

The President extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, as well as the representative of Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council and the members of the Political Committee continued their frank and constructive discussion.

At the **4159th meeting, held on 16 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

In accordance with the decisions taken at the 4156th and 4157th meetings, the President extended invitations under the relevant provisions of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and to the representative of Zambia, the representative of the current Chairman of OAU and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/587) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Uganda, Chairman of the Political Committee, and by the representative of Tunisia.

Decision: *At the 4159th meeting, on 16 June 2000, draft resolution S/2000/587 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1304 (2000).*

By resolution 1304 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, reiterated its unreserved condemnation of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demanded that those forces and those allied to them desist from further fighting; demanded that Ugandan and Rwandan forces, as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups, immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and called on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs; further demanded (a) that Uganda and Rwanda, which had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000; (b) that each phase of withdrawal completed by Ugandan and Rwandan forces be reciprocated by the other parties in conformity with the same timetable; and (c) that all other foreign military presence and activity, direct and indirect, in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo be brought to an end in conformity with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement; requested the Secretary-General to keep under review arrangements for deployment of the personnel of MONUC, as authorized and in conditions defined by resolution 1291 (2000), to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces as described above and to assist in the planning of those tasks, and requested also the Secretary-General to recommend any adjustment that might become necessary in that regard; demanded that the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement cooperate with the deployment of MONUC to the areas of operation deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including by lifting restrictions on the freedom of movement of MONUC personnel and by ensuring their security; called on all the Congolese parties to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and called in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the national dialogue, to honour its obligations in that respect and to cooperate with the facilitator designated with the assistance of OAU and to allow for the full participation of political opposition and civil society groups in the dialogue; reaffirmed the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned; and expressed its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter in case of failure by parties to comply fully with the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1304 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, the President made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as on the closure of the Kinshasa office of the neutral facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue by the Congolese security forces.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 July 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military and political situation, and on the deployment of MONUC.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 July 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as discussions between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo concerning the deployment of MONUC.

At the **4183rd meeting, held in private on 3 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4183).

The President extended an invitation to Léonard She Okitundu, Minister for Human Rights and Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The members of the Council and the Minister for Human Rights and Special Envoy of the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had a constructive discussion.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the meeting in Lusaka on 14 and 15 August at the level of heads of State of the signatories to the Lusaka Agreement and others, including South Africa, to discuss the status of the implementation of the Agreement, and the military situation, as well as the death of a UNDP expert in Kisangani.

At the **4189th meeting, held on 23 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it a letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/799).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/823) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4189th meeting, on 23 August 2000, draft resolution S/2000/823 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1316 (2000).*

By resolution 1316 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 October 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 21 September 2000 on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions and to make recommendations for further Council action. (For the full text of resolution 1316 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Democratic Republic of the Congo on his visit to the region from 20 to 24 August 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 September 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/888). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report on developments in the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the political, military, human rights and humanitarian situation, as well as the Government's compliance with the list of practical measures for the deployment of MONUC.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military, humanitarian and human rights situation, and on the activities of MONUC.

At the **4207th meeting, held on 13 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/888).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/979) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, the Netherlands, France and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 4207th meeting, on 13 October 2000, draft resolution S/2000/979 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1323 (2000).*

By resolution 1323 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 December 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1323 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly the reported fighting in northern Katanga Province.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military, political and humanitarian situation, on diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis, and the activities of MONUC.

At the **4237th meeting, held on 28 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Carolyn McAskie, Emergency Relief Coordinator ad interim.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a briefing by the Emergency Relief Coordinator ad interim.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Argentina, France, Namibia, the United States of America, China, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Jamaica, Malaysia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

The Emergency Relief Coordinator ad interim responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The representative of Namibia made a further statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 December 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/1156). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who introduced the report, on the latest developments in the situation there, in particular the political, military and humanitarian situation, and on the activities of MONUC.

At the **4247th meeting, held on 14 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/1156).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1182) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, as revised in its provisional form.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/1182, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 4247th meeting, on 14 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1182, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1332 (2000).*

By resolution 1332 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 June 2001; called on all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to cease hostilities and to continue to intensify their dialogue to implement that agreement, as well as the Kampala, Maputo and Harare Agreements, and to take additional steps, within the framework of those Agreements, to accelerate the peace process; called on all parties, in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue to cooperate in the deployment and operations of MONUC, including through full implementation of the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement; endorsed the proposal made by the Secretary-General to deploy, as soon as he considered that conditions would allow it and in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1291 (2000), additional military observers, in order to monitor and verify the parties' implementation of the ceasefire and disengagement plans adopted in Maputo and Lusaka; invited the Secretary-General to consult OAU and all parties concerned on the possibility of organizing in February 2001 a follow-up meeting between the signatories of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the members of the Security Council; requested in that connection the Secretary-General to present to the Security Council, prior to the convening of that meeting, a review of the implementation of the current mandate of MONUC, including an assessment of the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans and elements for an updated concept of operation; requested the Secretary-General to submit in that report proposals on ways to address the situation in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the areas bordering Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi; expressed its readiness to support the Secretary-General, as soon as he considered that conditions allowed it, in the deployment of infantry units in support of the military observers in Kisangani and Mbandaka in due course and, subject to the proposals submitted by him, to other areas he might deem necessary, including possibly to Goma or Bukavu; further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, in consultation with all parties concerned, detailed proposals concerning the establishment of a permanent follow-up mechanism which could address in consultation with existing mechanisms in an integrated and coordinated manner the issues of the full withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in safety, the inter-Congolese dialogue and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation; called for the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces, and of all other foreign forces, from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and urged the forces to take urgent steps to accelerate that withdrawal; called once again on all the parties to the conflict and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its investigation and visits in the region; and expressed again its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility and obligations under the Charter in case of failure by parties to comply fully with the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1332 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the postponement of the inter-Congolese talks which were to be held at Libreville.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 and 18 January 2001, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the assassination of the President, Laurent-Désiré Kabila, as well as the activities of MONUC.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/49), which was introduced by the Chairperson of the Panel. The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military situation there and the summit meeting of the Presidents of Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe, held at Luanda on 21 January 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the latest developments in the country, in particular the military situation, and the deployment of MONUC.

At the **4271st meeting, held on 2 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President of the Security Council extended an invitation to Major General Joseph Kabila, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President of the Security Council made an opening statement.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Council heard a statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Bangladesh, Mali, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, China, Colombia, Mauritius, Ukraine, Norway, Jamaica, the Russian Federation and Singapore, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

The President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a further statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 February 2001, the members of the Council took up the sixth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2000/128). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the revised concept of operations for MONUC and its deployment, and the summit conference of regional Heads of State, held at Lusaka on 15 and 16 February.

At the **4279th meeting, held on 21 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the sixth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/128).

The President, with the consent of the Council and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, invited the Special Envoy of the President of Togo, current Chairman of OAU; the Minister for External Relations of Angola; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia; the Minister in the Office of the President of Rwanda; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (International Affairs) of Uganda; the Minister for Presidential Affairs of Zambia; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, to participate in the meeting.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Valentine Senga, representative of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo to the Joint Military Commission; Azarias Ruberwa, Secretary-General of the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD); Pashi Claver, representative of RCD (Kisangani); Saïd Djennit, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of OAU; and Kamel Morjane, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President made an opening statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

A statement was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, Chairman of the Political Committee.

At the **4280th meeting, held in private on 21 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4280).

The President recalled the decisions taken at the 4279th meeting, by which the Council had extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, as appropriate, to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, as well as the representative of Zambia; the Special Envoy of the current Chairman of OAU; the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of OAU; and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council, the members of the Political Committee, the representative of Zambia, the Special Envoy of the current Chairman of OAU, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of OAU and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo had a constructive, interactive discussion.

At the **4281st meeting, held in private on 22 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4281).

The Security Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Sir Ketumile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

Sir Ketumile Masire responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4282nd meeting, held on 22 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the sixth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/128).

The President recalled the decisions taken at the 4279th meeting, by which the Council extended invitations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rules 37 and 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, as well as the representative of Zambia, the Special Envoy of the current Chairman of OAU, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of OAU, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/157) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, and orally revised the text in its provisional form.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

The Chairman of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement provided a clarification.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2001/157.

Decision: *At the 4282nd meeting, on 22 February 2001, draft resolution S/2001/157, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1341 (2001).*

By resolution 1341 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, noted the recent progress made in achieving respect for the ceasefire; urgently called on all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement not to resume hostilities and to implement that Agreement, as well as the agreements reached in Kampala and Harare and the relevant Security Council resolutions; demanded once again that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement; urged those forces to take urgent steps to accelerate the withdrawal; demanded that the parties implement fully the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment of forces without reservations within the 14-day period stipulated in the Harare Agreement, starting from 15 March 2001; welcomed the commitment by the Rwandan authorities in their letter of 18 February 2001 (S/2001/147) to withdraw their forces from Pweto in accordance with the Harare agreement; called on them to implement that commitment; and called on other parties to respect the withdrawal; welcomed also that commitment of the Ugandan authorities to reduce immediately by two battalions the strength of their forces in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called on the Ugandan authorities to implement that commitment; and called on MONUC to verify it; urged the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to prepare and adopt not later than 15 May 2001, in close liaison with MONUC, a precise plan and schedule which, in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, would lead to the completion of the orderly withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it by 15 April 2001 on the progress of those efforts; demanded that all the parties refrain from any offensive military action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces; urged all the parties to the conflict, in close liaison with MONUC, to prepare by 15 May 2001 for immediate implementation prioritized plans for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation or resettlement of all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement; and demanded that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with those groups and use their influence to urge such groups to cease their activities; welcomed the expressed willingness of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to proceed with the inter-Congolese dialogue under the aegis of the neutral facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire; called on all Congolese parties to take immediate concrete steps to take forward the inter-Congolese dialogue; called on all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of MONUC, including through full implementation of the provisions and the principles of the status-of-forces agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; requested the parties, as a follow-up to the discussions on the matter at the Lusaka Summit on 15 February 2001, to relocate the Joint Military Commission to Kinshasa, co-locating it at all levels with MONUC; called on the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the security of all the Commission members; reaffirmed the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) and the mandate set out in its resolution for the expansion and deployment of MONUC; endorsed the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 12 February 2001, with a view to the deployment of all the civilian and military personnel required to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans, stressing that the disengagement was a first step towards the full and definitive withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; expressed its full support for the work of the panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and once again urged the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other parties concerned to cooperate fully with it; reaffirmed that it attached the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; affirmed that it was ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to that exploitation; reaffirmed also that an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region, with participation by all the Governments of the region and all the other parties concerned, should be organized at the appropriate time under the aegis of the United Nations and OAU with a view to strengthening stability in the region and working out conditions that would enable everyone to enjoy the right to live peacefully within national borders; expressed its intention to monitor closely progress by the parties in implementing the requirements of the resolution and to undertake a mission to the region, possibly in May 2001, to monitor progress and discuss the way forward; and expressed its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1341 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the political, military, humanitarian and human rights situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the military, political and human rights situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the deployment of MONUC, in particular the blocking by RCD (Goma) of the deployment of 120 Moroccan infantry to Kisangani during the preceding week.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/2001/357) and received a briefing by the Chairperson of the Panel, who introduced the report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the seventh report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/373). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on the political, military, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for

Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 April and 2 May 2001, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident involving the killing of six staff members of ICRC at Bunia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 26 April 2001.

At the **4317th meeting, held on 3 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it a letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/357), transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Burundi, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Namibia, Rwanda, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Safiatou Ba-N'Daw, Chairperson of the Panel of Experts.

The President made an introductory statement.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairperson of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Statements were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Special Envoy of the President of Rwanda, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Uganda and the Minister of Finance of Burundi.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Tunisia, Ukraine, Ireland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation and Mali.

The meeting was suspended

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Zimbabwe, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of China, Colombia, Norway, Bangladesh, Singapore, Jamaica and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Canada, Sweden (on behalf of States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement), Namibia, the Sudan, Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Uganda and the Special Envoy of the President of Rwanda made further statements.

The President made a statement.

At the **4318th meeting, held on 3 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it a letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/357), transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/13), in which the Council, inter alia, recalled the statement of its President of 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20); expressed its intention to give full consideration to the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/357); took note of the action plan of the Panel for the extension of its mandate (S/2001/416); condemned the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed its serious concern at those economic activities that fuelled the conflict; urged the Governments named in the report to conduct their own inquiries into that information, cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts while ensuring necessary security for the experts, and take immediate steps to end illegal exploitation of the natural resources by their nationals or others under their control; requested the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a final period of three months; and expressed its intention to examine and respond to the recommendations of the report in the light of the addendum submitted by the Panel, so as to advance the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/13, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 June 2001, the members of the Council took up the eighth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/572). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the extension of the MONUC mandate.

At the **4327th meeting, held on 13 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the eighth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/572).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Japan, Namibia, Rwanda and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and to Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.

The Council heard briefings by the Under-Secretary-General and the Special Representative.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Statements were then made by the representatives of France, Ukraine, Jamaica, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Mauritius, Singapore, the United States of America, Ireland and Tunisia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Uganda, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Mali and Colombia.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Namibia, Egypt, Japan, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General responded to comments posed by members of the Council.

The Assistant Secretary-General made a brief statement.

At the **4329th meeting, held on 15 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", having before it the eighth report of the Secretary-General on MONUC (S/2001/572).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/587) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4329th meeting, on 15 June 2001, draft resolution S/2001/587 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1355 (2001).*

By resolution 1355 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, demanded that the Front de libération du Congo disengage and redeploy its forces in accordance with the Harare sub-plans and the commitment it had made to the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, at their meeting of 25 May 2001, and expressed its intention to monitor that process; demanded once again that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, urged those forces to take the necessary steps to accelerate that withdrawal, and welcomed in that regard the decision by Ugandan authorities to start withdrawing their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/461); called on all the parties to refrain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces, and expressed concern at recent reports of military operations in the Kivus; demanded that the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie demilitarize Kisangani in accordance with resolution 1304 (2000), and that all parties respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs; demanded that all parties, including the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cease immediately all forms of assistance and cooperation with all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement; took note of the plans drafted by the Political Committee (S/2001/521/Add.1) for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called on the parties to finalize those plans and to implement them as a matter of urgency; with a view to ensuring the finalization of those plans, requested all parties that had not already done so to provide the Joint Military Commission, as soon as possible, with all necessary operational information on the withdrawal, in order to facilitate United Nations planning to assist the parties in the implementation of those plans; welcomed the dialogue initiated between the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, called on all States in the region to bring to bear their influence on Burundian armed groups to encourage them to refrain from violence, to enter into negotiations for a political settlement and to join the Arusha peace process, and demanded that all States in the region cease any military support to such groups; welcomed the announcement by the facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue of the organization of the preparatory meeting of the dialogue on 16 July 2001; expressed its full support for the work of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; reaffirmed that it attached the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirmed that it was ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to that exploitation; awaited in that respect the publication of the addendum to the report of the Panel, which should contain an updated evaluation of the situation; expressed its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with the resolution and other relevant resolutions; decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 June 2002 and also decided to review progress at least every four months on the basis of reporting by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, once all necessary information had been provided by the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and subject to the continuing cooperation of the parties, proposals concerning the way MONUC could assist in, monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the plans referred to above; approved the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 8 June 2001; authorized in that regard MONUC, consistent with the Secretary-General's report, to assist, upon request, and within its capabilities, in the early implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of armed groups, and requested the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal was implemented, with a view to monitoring the process; reiterated the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) for up to 5,537 MONUC military personnel, including observers as deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of MONUC, in accordance with the recommendations in his report, in order to assign to areas in which MONUC was deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel; called on the Secretary-General to ensure sufficient deployment of child protection advisers to ensure consistent and systematic monitoring and reporting on the conduct of the parties to the conflict with regard to their child protection obligations under humanitarian and human rights law and the commitments they had made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; stressed the need for the co-location of the Joint Military Commission with MONUC in Kinshasa; and reaffirmed that it was ready to support the Secretary-General if and when he deemed it necessary, and when conditions allowed it, in the context of viable security frameworks, to further deploy military personnel in the border areas in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (For the full text of resolution 1355 (2001), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 2000 (S/2000/605) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on 16 June 2000 by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (Regional Cooperation) and Chairman of the Political Committee on the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Note verbale dated 19 June (S/2000/606) from the Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 17 June 2000 by the Government of Botswana on the assignment of the facilitator for the inter-Congolese dialogue.

Letter dated 22 June (S/2000/616) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 July (S/2000/654) from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting its order on the request for the indication of provisional measures submitted on 19 June 2000 by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the case concerning *Armed activities on the territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)*.

Letter dated 3 July (S/2000/648) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued on 2 July 2000 after a meeting of the President of Uganda and the President of Rwanda.

Letter dated 4 July (S/2000/649) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 July (S/2000/658) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/2000/725) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 July (S/2000/740) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 July (S/2000/796) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, having completed the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Safiatou Ba-N'Daw (Côte d'Ivoire) as Chairperson of the panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and proposing François Ekoko (Cameroon), Moustapha Tall (Senegal), Henri Maire (Switzerland) and Mel Holt (United States of America) as members of the panel.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/767) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/768) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two documents entitled "Guidelines for the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" and "Programme to prepare for the demobilization and reintegration of vulnerable groups, known as the 'Plan of Action 2000 DR-GV'".

Letter dated 8 August (S/2000/782) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an official statement entitled "Rwanda's proposal for a disengagement plan" issued on 8 August 2000 by the Government of Rwanda.

Letter dated 14 August (S/2000/797) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 31 July 2000 (S/2000/796) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention and the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 14 August (S/2000/799) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, inter alia, that the Council consider an interim extension of the mandate of MONUC for one month, until 30 September 2000, to allow him sufficient time to assess the impact of important developments on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and formulate his recommendations accordingly.

Letter dated 17 August (S/2000/810) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the non-governmental organization Observatoire Gouvernance-Transparence, published at Kinshasa in April 2000.

Letter dated 21 August (S/2000/817) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 August (S/2000/819) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the second Summit of the signatories to the Agreement for a Ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Lusaka on 14 and 15 August 2000.

Letter dated 29 August (S/2000/837) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Fourth report of the Secretary-General dated 21 September on MONUC (S/2000/888), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1316 (2000), describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his report of 12 June 2000 (S/2000/566 and Corr.1).

Letter dated 25 September (S/2000/917) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement, issued on 22 September 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 20 October (S/2000/1008) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 20 October (S/2000/1009) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 15 October 2000 by women parliamentarians of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the occasion of the World March of Women in New York.

Note verbale dated 23 October (S/2000/1017) from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the record of the mini-summit on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Maputo on 16 October 2000.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1045) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/2000/1050) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State of Central Africa, held at Kinshasa on 27 October 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1062) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 November (S/2000/1074) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 November (S/2000/1076) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 November (S/2000/1079) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued by the mini-summit of parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Tripoli on 7 and 8 November 2000.

Letter dated 4 December (S/2000/1153) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the report of the inter-agency assessment mission to Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Fifth report of the Secretary-General dated 6 December on MONUC (S/2000/1156), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1291 (2000) and 1316 (2000), describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and containing recommendations regarding the future of MONUC beyond 15 December 2000.

Letter dated 13 December (S/2000/1186) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 December (S/2000/1237) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1244) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1245) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 December (S/2000/1256) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 December (S/2000/1257) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 January 2001 (S/2001/4) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 January (S/2001/9) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 January (S/2001/29) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January (S/2001/41) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 January (S/2001/77) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 January (S/2001/49) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, submitted by the Chairperson of the Panel, in pursuance of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20).

Letter dated 18 January (S/2001/60) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Government of Uganda.

Letter dated 19 January (S/2001/65) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Rwanda.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2001/84) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, forwarding comments by the Government of Uganda on the interim report of the Panel of Experts (S/2001/49).

Letter dated 26 January (S/2001/97) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the European Union General Affairs Council issued on 22 January 2001.

Letter dated 4 February (S/2001/113) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Sixth report of the Secretary-General dated 12 February on MONUC (S/2001/128), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1332 (2000) and describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his last report (S/2000/1156).

Letter dated 18 February (S/2001/147) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 February (S/2001/150) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 15 February 2001 by the Government of Uganda following the third summit of signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held at Lusaka.

Letter dated 26 February (S/2001/174) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2001/200) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the European Union General Affairs Council, issued on 27 February 2001.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2001/213) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2001/224) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 March (S/2001/246) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2001/288) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, in view of the need for additional time to complete the final report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, he was recommending that the Panel submit its final report to the Council by 3 April 2001.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/289) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 23 March 2001 (S/2001/288) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his recommendation.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/320) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/338) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending that the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo submit its final report to the Council by 16 April 2001.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/339) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter of 3 April 2001 (S/2001/338) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his recommendation.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2001/357) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/361) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 16 April (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/378) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Government of Uganda.

Seventh report of the Secretary-General dated 17 April on MONUC (S/2001/373), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1341 (2001) and describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his last report (S/2001/128).

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/405) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the composition of MONUC.

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/402) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the response of Rwanda to the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2001/357).

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/406) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 18 April 2001 (S/2001/405) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/416) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the action plan prepared by the Chairperson of the Panel of Experts.

Letter dated 25 April (S/2001/408) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the terms of reference for the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region in the second half of May 2001.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2001/420) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 May (S/2001/433) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication concerning the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2001/357) issued on 27 April 2001 by the Government of Burundi.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2001/441) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2001/458) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the response of the Government of Uganda to the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2001/357).

Letter dated 7 May (S/2001/469) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/452) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/461) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued 7 May 2001 by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2001/466) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Declaration of Fundamental Principles of the Inter-Congolese Political Negotiations, signed at Lusaka on 4 May 2001 by the Congolese parties to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2001/525) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued after the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, held at Lusaka on 22 May 2001.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2001/522) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a legal notice issued on 23 May 2001 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda.

Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (15-26 May 2001) dated 29 May (S/2001/521); and an addendum thereto dated 30 May (S/2001/521/Add.1).

Letter dated 5 June (S/2001/570) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued after the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, held at Lusaka on 22 May 2001.

Eighth report of the Secretary-General dated 8 June on MONUC (S/2001/572), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1332 (2000) and 1341 (2001), and describing developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since his last report (S/2001/373).

Chapter 2
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1254 (1999) of 30 July 1999	The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2000.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/24) of 30 July 1999	The Security Council, inter alia, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon; regretted the loss of civilian life; and urged all parties to exercise restraint.
Resolution 1288 (2000) of 31 January 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2000.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/3) of 31 January 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978) in all its aspects; expressed its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon; regretted the loss of civilian life; and urged all parties to exercise restraint.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/13) of 20 April 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to initiate preparations to enable the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities under resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), as described in his letter of 17 April 2000; welcomed his decision to send his Special Envoy to the region as soon as practicable; and encouraged all parties to cooperate fully in the complete implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).
Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/18) of 23 May 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed and strongly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/460); stressed again the importance of and the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973); welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable UNIFIL to confirm that a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon had taken place in compliance with its resolution 425 (1978), and to take all necessary steps in order to deal with possible eventualities, bearing in mind that the cooperation of all parties would be essential; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to report on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with resolution 425 (1978); fully endorsed the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General for confirming the compliance of all parties concerned with its resolution 425 (1978), called on all parties concerned to cooperate fully in implementing the recommendations of the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to report on their fulfilment of the requirements when he reported on

the withdrawal; and welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send his Special Envoy back to the region immediately to ensure that the requirements put forward by the Secretary-General were met and to ensure the commitment of all the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the complete implementation of its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 16 June 2000 to 22 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4160 (18 June 2000); 4177 (27 July 2000); 4267 (30 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1310 (2000); 1337 (2001).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/21.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4160; S/PV.4177; S/PV.4267.
Consultations of the whole: 16-18, 22 and 26 June; 3, 5, 25 and 27 July; 3 and 10 August; 7 and 26 October; 14 November 2000; 29 January; 2 and 16 February; 18 April; 16 and 22 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 16 June 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon in compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 and 18 June 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Middle East peace process on developments in southern Lebanon, and the activities of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

At the **4160th meeting, held on 18 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/590 and Corr.1).

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/21), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590 and Corr.1) and endorsed the work done by the United Nations as mandated by the Security Council, including the Secretary-General’s conclusion that as of 16 June 2000 Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General’s report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460); called on the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, noted that the United Nations could not assume law and order functions which were properly the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon; welcomed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries relating to UNIFIL augmentation, in accordance with paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/21, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, via teleconference, on his visit to the Middle East from 17 to 23 June, in particular on his discussions with various regional actors concerning the situation in southern Lebanon; reconstruction and development of the area; the deployment of UNIFIL to the withdrawal line; and the monitoring mechanism.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 July 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Chief of the Cartographic Section regarding the establishment of the Blue Line in southern Lebanon, as well as field trips to Israel and Lebanon by the Cartographic Section.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 July 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in southern Lebanon, in particular the deployment of UNIFIL closer to the border with Israel, and the question of Lebanese prisoners in Israeli jails.

At the **4177th meeting, held on 27 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/2000/718) and a letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/731).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/741) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4177th meeting, on 27 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/741 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1310 (2000).*

By resolution 1310 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, endorsed the understanding, mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 2000 (S/2000/718), that UNIFIL would deploy and function fully throughout its area of operations and that the Government of Lebanon would strengthen its presence in that area, by deploying additional troops and internal security forces; decided, in that context, to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2001; welcomed the statement in the letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/731) that, as of that date, the Government of Israel had removed all violations of the withdrawal line; called on the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, and in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 October 2000 a report on progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and towards completion by UNIFIL of the tasks originally assigned to it, and requested the Secretary-General to include in that report recommendations on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO); and decided to review the situation, by early November 2000, and to consider any steps it deemed appropriate regarding UNIFIL, on the basis of that report, the extent of the deployment of UNIFIL and the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority and presence in the area, in particular through a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces. (For the full text of resolution 1310 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 August 2000, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the weekly report on the violations of the Blue Line.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/2001/66). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on two incidents in the Shab'a farms area on 18 and 26 January 2001 respectively, resulting in two deaths and two injuries, as well as the meeting of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the President of Lebanon, Emile Lahoud.

At the **4267th meeting, held on 30 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/2001/66).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/87) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4267th meeting, on 30 January 2001, draft resolution S/2001/87 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1337 (2001).*

By resolution 1337 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL of 22 January 2001 (S/2001/66), endorsed his observations and recommendations; decided to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2001; decided to return the military personnel of UNIFIL to the operational level referred to in paragraph 24 of the Secretary-General's report of 22 January 2001 by 31 July; requested that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures to implement that decision, including taking into account the upcoming rotations of the battalions, in consultation with the Government of

Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon; endorsed the general approach for reconfiguration of UNIFIL, as outlined in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 2001; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a detailed report by 30 April 2001 on UNIFIL reconfiguration plans and on the tasks that could be carried out by UNTSO; decided to review the situation by early May 2001 and to consider any steps it deemed appropriate regarding UNIFIL and UNTSO, on the basis of that report. (For the full text of resolution 1337 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in the southern Lebanon village of Ghajar, in particular the activities of UNIFIL, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the attack, on 16 February, by Hizbollah across the Blue Line into the Israeli-occupied Shab'a farms area, which had resulted in the hitting of one Israeli Defence Force vehicle, the death of one Israeli soldier and the wounding of two others; and retaliation by the Israeli Defence Forces with heavy mortar and artillery fire into Lebanon in the vicinity of Kafr Shuba.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 April 2001, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military attacks across the Blue Line of 14 and 16 April, which involved the firing by Hizbollah of two missiles at an Israeli Defence Force tank in the Shab'a farms area and a retaliatory attack by the Israeli airforce against a Syrian radar position in the Bekaa Valley.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 May 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL (S/2001/423), which was introduced by the Secretariat.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East, inter alia, on the volatile situation along the borders of Lebanon, Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 2000 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/590 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to his report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460), informing the Council that Israel had met the requirements defined in that report and that he was, therefore, in a position to confirm that Israeli forces had withdrawn from Lebanon in compliance with resolution 425 (1978).

Letter dated 19 June (S/2000/599) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 14 June 2000 (S/2000/598) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 24 June (S/2000/624) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 June (S/2000/626) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 June (S/2000/638) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 July (S/2000/661) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 July (S/2000/674) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 July (S/2000/689) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 July (S/2000/700) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 July on UNIFIL (S/2000/718), submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1288 (2000), describing developments since his report of 17 January 2000 (S/2000/28) and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended for a further interim period of six months, until 31 January 2001.

Letter dated 24 July (S/2000/731) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that the Israeli authorities had removed all violations of the line of withdrawal and that the Lebanese authorities had given their consent to the full deployment of UNIFIL, to be carried out on 26 July and to be immediately followed by the deployment of the composite Lebanese unit.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 4 August (S/2000/769) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 August (S/2000/778) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to appoint Rolf G. Knutsson as his Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon.

Letter dated 8 August (S/2000/779) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 4 August 2000 (S/2000/778) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 11 August (S/2000/794) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 August (S/2000/805) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/868) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its eighteenth session, held at Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000.

Letter dated 7 October (S/2000/969) from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 October (S/2000/1002) from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1011) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1021) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the meeting of Minister for Foreign Affairs and head of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 14 September 2000.

Letter dated 24 October (S/2000/1020) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 31 October on UNIFIL (S/2000/1049), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1310 (2000), and describing progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and towards completion by UNIFIL of the tasks originally assigned to it.

Letter dated 2 November (S/2000/1066) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 November (S/2000/1071) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 November (S/2000/1087) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 November (S/2000/1102) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 November (S/2000/1118) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 November (S/2000/1121) from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 December (S/2000/1145) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1167) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to appoint Staffan de Mistura as his Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon.

Letter dated 8 December (S/2000/1168) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 December 2000 (S/2000/1167) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 8 December (S/2000/1172) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 December (S/2000/1223) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 29 December (S/2000/1258) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 December (S/2001/1) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January 2001 (S/2001/14) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 January (S/2001/43) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2001/55) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2001/56) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2001/62) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 January on UNIFIL (S/2001/66), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1310 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/1049) and recommending that the mandate of UNIFIL be extended until 31 July 2001.

Identical letters dated 2 February (S/2001/99) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 February (S/2001/110) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/2001/111) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 16 February (S/2001/142) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2001/164) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/2001/184) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 March (S/2001/243) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/292) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 March 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/313) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/342) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001, and the Amman Declaration.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2001/344) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2001/355) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/362) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/367) from the representative of Israel addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2001/371) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/375) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

Note verbale dated 18 April (S/2001/383) from the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 16 April 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/385) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 23 April (S/2001/407) from the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yemen.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April on UNIFIL (S/2001/423), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1337 (2001), describing developments since his last report (S/2001/66) and recommending that UNIFIL maintain its strength level at 3,600 until January 2002.

Letter dated 30 April (S/2001/430) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 2 May (S/2001/438 and Corr.1) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2001/444) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/454) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2001/464) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/476) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/478) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2001/502) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2001/500) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council, having considered his interim report on UNIFIL (S/2001/423), endorsed in general the technical reconfiguration approach for UNIFIL set out therein and would review regularly the state of reconfiguration in view of developments on the ground and in consultation with the Government of Lebanon.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/530) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/531) from the representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/543) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at Doha on 26 May 2001; and addendum thereto dated 11 June (S/2001/543/Add.1), transmitting the statement made by the Emir of Qatar at that meeting.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

2. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

(a) Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1276 (1999) of 24 November 1999	The Security Council, inter alia, decided to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2000.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/33) of 24 November 1999	The Security Council, inter alia, stated that the statement in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/1999/1175) reflected the view of the Security Council.
Resolution 1300 (2000) of 31 May 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 2000.
Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/19) of 31 May 2000	The Security Council, inter alia, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/2000/459) reflected the view of the Security Council.

(b) Consideration by the Security Council from 27 November 2000 to 30 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4235 (27 November 2000); 4322 (30 May 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1328 (2000); 1351 (2001).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/36; S/PRST/2001/15.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4235; S/PV.4322.
Consultations of the whole: 27 November 2000; 23 and 29 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 27 November 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/1103).

At the **4235th meeting, held on 27 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2000/1103).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1124) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4235th meeting, on 27 November 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1124 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1328 (2000).*

By resolution 1328 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1328 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/36), in which the Council, inter alia, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/2000/1103) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/36, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 May 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2001/499). The members of the Council also received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat, who introduced the report, on the developments in the area of UNDOF operations.

At the **4322nd meeting, held on 30 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2001/499).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/523) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4322nd meeting, on 30 May 2001, draft resolution S/2001/523 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1351 (2001).*

By resolution 1351 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, until 30 November 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1351 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/15), in which the Council, inter alia, stated that the statement in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on UNDOF (S/2001/499) reflected the view of the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/15, see appendix VI.)

(c) Communications received from 6 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 July 2000 (S/2000/664) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to appoint Major General Bo Wranker (Sweden) to the post of Force Commander of UNDOF with effect from 1 August 2000.

Letter dated 10 July (S/2000/665) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 6 July 2000 (S/2000/664) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/868) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its eighteenth session, held at Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1021) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 14 September 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 November on UNDOF (S/2000/1103), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 23 May to 21 November 2000 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 1300 (2000), and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 31 May 2001.

Note verbale dated 28 February 2001 (S/2001/180) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 21 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 2 May (S/2001/438 and Corr.1) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 May (S/2001/440) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale of the same date from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May on UNDOF (S/2001/499), describing the activities of UNDOF during the period from 22 November 2000 to 18 May 2001 in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 1328 (2000), and recommending that the mandate of UNDOF be extended for a further period of six months, until 30 November 2001.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/527) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/543) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at Doha on 26 May 2001; and addendum thereto dated 11 June (S/2001/543/Add.1), transmitting the statement made by the Emir of Qatar at that meeting.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

3. Other aspects of the situation in the Middle East

Communications received from 19 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 19 June 2000 (S/2000/600) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/868) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its eighteenth session, held at Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1010) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Arab Summit held at Cairo on 21 and 22 October 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 9 March 2001 (S/2001/210) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/543) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at Doha on 26 May 2001; and addendum thereto dated 11 June (S/2001/543/Add.1), transmitting the statement made by the Emir of Qatar at that meeting.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

B. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 3 October 2000 to 22 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4204 (3-5 October 2000); 4205 (7 October 2000); 4217 (10 November 2000); 4218 (10 November 2000); 4231 (22 November 2000); 4233 (27 November 2000); 4234 (27 November 2000); 4248 (18 December 2000); 4292 (14 March 2001); 4293 (14 March 2001); 4295 (15 and 19 March 2001); 4305 (27 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1322 (2000).

Presidential statements: none.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4204 and Corr.1; S/PV.4204 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4204 (Resumption 2) and Corr.1; S/PV.4205; S/PV.4217 [communiqué]; S/PV.4218 [communiqué]; S/PV.4231; S/PV.4233 [communiqué]; S/PV.4234 [communiqué]; S/PV.4248; S/PV.4292 [communiqué]; S/PV.4293 [communiqué]; S/PV.4295; S/PV.4295 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4295 (Resumption 2); S/PV.4305.

Consultations of the whole: 5-7, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 25-27 and 31 October; 2, 8, 9, 21, 28 and 29 November; 4-8, 11, 13, 15 and 18 December 2000; 9, 12, 14, 16, 20-27 March; 12 and 20 April; 15, 17, 21, 22 and 29 May 2001.

At the 4204th meeting, held on 3, 4 and 5 October 2000 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", having before it letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928); from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929); from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930); from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934); and from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2000/938), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

The Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Palestine.

The representative of Israel made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Argentina, Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Canada, Tunisia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Namibia.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Egypt and South Africa.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 4 October 2000, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ibra Deguène Ka, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (S/2000/939), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hussein Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (S/2000/951), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Algeria, Pakistan and Jordan.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Yemen, India, Iraq and Mauritania.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Turkey.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 5 October 2000, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Malta and Spain, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations (S/2000/958), the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Amadou Kébé, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Sudan, Indonesia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Morocco, Lebanon, Nepal and Viet Nam.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Spain and Malta.

The representative of Israel made a further statement.

The Permanent Observer of Palestine made a further statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his involvement in efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis during his recent visit to Paris.

At the **4205th meeting, held on 7 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", having before it the letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928); from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929); from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930); from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934); and from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935).

In accordance with the decision taken at the 4204th meeting, the President invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the meeting.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/963) submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Tunisia and Ukraine, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4205th meeting, on 7 October 2000, draft resolution S/2000/963 was adopted as resolution 1322 (2000) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to none against, with 1 abstention (United States of America).*

By resolution 1322 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, deplored the provocation carried out at Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, as well as in other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting in over 80 Palestinian deaths and many other casualties; condemned acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and its responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949; called for the immediate cessation of violence, and for all necessary steps to be taken to ensure that violence ceased, that new provocative actions were avoided, and that the situation returned to normality in a way which promoted the prospects for the Middle East peace process; stressed the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the tragic events of the past few days with the aim of preventing their repetition, and welcomed any efforts in that regard; called for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis with the aim of achieving an early final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides; and invited the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation and to keep the Council informed. (For the full text of resolution 1322 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his efforts to resolve the crisis in the Middle East.

At the **4217th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4217).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and President of the Palestinian Authority.

The members of the Council and President Arafat had a constructive discussion.

At the **4218th meeting, held in private on 10 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4218).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Council and the representative of Israel had a constructive discussion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the planned meeting between the Secretary-General and the head of the Fact-finding Committee, and on the incident in the Gaza Strip on 20 November 2000.

At the **4231st meeting, held on 22 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", having before it a letter dated 21 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1109).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and South Africa, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2000/1107), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in that regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the discussion.

The Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Palestine.

The representative of Israel made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, France, Mali, Bangladesh, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica, Tunisia, Namibia, Argentina, Ukraine, Malaysia and Canada, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, South Africa, Egypt, Jordan and Cuba.

The representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine made further statements.

At the **4233rd meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", having before it a letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1111). At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4233).

In accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council met with the Ministerial Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The members of the Council and the Ministerial Committee had a constructive discussion.

At the **4234th meeting, held in private on 27 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4234).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President extended an invitation to the representative of Israel in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Council and the representative of Israel had a constructive discussion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, conveying the Secretary-General's views on the draft resolution dealing with the proposed deployment of a United Nations military observer force to the Palestinian territory.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General concerning the Middle East, in particular contacts with the parties by his Personal Envoy and talks aimed at resuming the peace process.

At the **4248th meeting, held on 18 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 18 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2000/1206), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the discussion.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1171) submitted by Bangladesh, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia and Tunisia.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Israel.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Namibia, France, Malaysia, the Netherlands, China, Ukraine, Mali and Argentina.

Decision: *At the 4248th meeting, on 18 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1171 received 8 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Tunisia, Ukraine), none against and 7 abstentions (Argentina, Canada, France, Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and the United States of America, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Permanent Observer of Palestine made a statement.

At the **4292nd meeting, held in private on 14 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4292).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Council and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel had a constructive discussion.

At the **4293rd meeting, held in private on 14 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4293).

The President drew attention to a letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2001/222), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

The members of the Council and the Permanent Observer of Palestine had a constructive discussion.

At the **4295th meeting, held on 15 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", having before it a letter dated 13 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/216).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 15 March 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2001/225), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the discussion.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ibra Deguène Ka, the Chairman of the Committee.

The Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Palestine.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Emirates.

The representative of Tunisia made a statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Cuba, Mauritania and Morocco, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, France, China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Ireland, Colombia, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore, Bangladesh and Jamaica, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Bahrain, Algeria, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement), the Sudan, South Africa, Kuwait and Iraq.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 19 March 2001, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Lebanon, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 16 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (S/2001/235), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 15 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (S/2001/236), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ali Ahmed Abbas, Deputy Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Pakistan, New Zealand and the Syrian Arab Republic.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, Mauritania, Morocco and Lebanon.

In accordance with the decisions taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations and the Deputy Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Indonesia.

The representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine made further statements.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his meeting with the Prime Minister of Israel.

At the **4305th meeting, held on 27 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Israel, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 27 March 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2001/282), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the discussion.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/270) submitted by Bangladesh, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Singapore and Tunisia.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine. Statements were also made by the representatives of Bangladesh and China.

Decision: *At the 4305th meeting, on 27 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/270 received 9 votes in favour (Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tunisia), 1 against (United States of America) and 4 abstentions (France, Ireland, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), one member not participating in the voting (Ukraine), and was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Norway and Ireland.

The representative of Israel made a statement.

The Permanent Observer of Palestine made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, as well as the report of the Sharm el Sheikh Fact-finding Committee, issued on 30 April 2001.

2. Communications received from 29 September 2000 to 15 June 2001, report of the Secretary-General and requests for a meeting

Letter dated 29 September 2000 (S/2000/921) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/928) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of October and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, a meeting of the Security Council to discuss the Israeli aggression on Al-Haram Al-Sharif in occupied Jerusalem and the wave of Israeli aggression against Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Jerusalem.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/929) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, on behalf of members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the latest incidents in Occupied East Jerusalem following a visit of the leader of the Likud Party to Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

Identical letters dated 2 October (S/2000/930) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, calling for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Occupied East Jerusalem as well as the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/934) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to respond to the critical situation in Occupied East Jerusalem, other parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and parts of Israel.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/935) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Islamic States, that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation following the Israeli aggression against Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the attacks against Palestinian civilians.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/936) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/937) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/938) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/939) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/951) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/956) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement adopted by the Group of Islamic States at its meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 2000 on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Identical letters dated 4 October (S/2000/957) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/958) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 October (S/2000/970) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 9 October (S/2000/971) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 October (S/2000/988) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Jerusalem and in the Territories, issued on 2 October 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 October (S/2000/989) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the events on the Esplanade of the Mosques in Jerusalem, issued on 2 October 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 10 October (S/2000/990) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in Jerusalem and in the Territories, issued on 3 October 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 11 October (S/2000/980) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 12 October (S/2000/984) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, calling for an immediate meeting of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 October (S/2000/985) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 16 October (S/2000/993) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 October (S/2000/1001) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made by the President of the United States of America at the conclusion of the Middle East Peace Summit at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.

Letter dated 20 October (S/2000/1007) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1010) from the representative of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo on 21 and 22 October 2000.

Identical letters dated 23 October (S/2000/1015) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1021) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 14 September 2000.

Identical letters dated 25 October (S/2000/1025) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1027) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of October and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the establishment of a United Nations protection force.

Identical letters dated 30 October (S/2000/1046) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 2 November (S/2000/1065) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 6 November (S/2000/1068) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 9 November (S/2000/1078) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 November (S/2000/1093) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 17 November (S/2000/1104) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 20 November (S/2000/1107) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 November (S/2000/1108) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 November (S/2000/1109) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 November (S/2000/1111) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, that an urgent meeting of the Security Council and the Ministerial Committee of OIC be convened.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 November (S/2000/1113), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 54/52 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 22 November (S/2000/1114) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 November (S/2000/1112) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council, supporting the request by Qatar (S/2000/1111) for an urgent meeting of the Security Council with the Ministerial Committee of OIC to consider the deteriorating situation in Palestine.

Identical letters dated 24 November (S/2000/1116) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 26 November (S/2000/1119) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 28 November (S/2000/1129) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 November (S/2000/1143) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 December (S/2001/1152) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 4 December (S/2000/1154) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1159) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 December (S/2000/1174) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 11 December (S/2000/1173) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 December (S/2000/1187) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Identical letters dated 13 December (S/2000/1185) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 December (S/2000/1206) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 19 December (S/2000/1215) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1216) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1217) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 December (S/2000/1218) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Identical letters dated 28 December (S/2000/1247) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1252) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 January 2001 (S/2001/2) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 January (S/2001/5) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-first session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Manama on 30 and 31 December 2000, and the Manama Declaration 2000.

Identical letters dated 3 January (S/2001/7) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 January (S/2001/24) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 10 January (S/2001/33) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 16 January (S/2001/50) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/71) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/75) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/76) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2001/81) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 1 February (S/2001/98) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 2 February (S/2001/101) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 February (S/2001/103) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 February (S/2001/125) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 13 February (S/2001/131) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 February (S/2001/132) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2001/137) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2001/143) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 February (S/2001/139) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 February (S/2001/162) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 21 February (S/2001/156) from the representative of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2001/158) from the representative of Israel addressed the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 27 February (S/2001/175) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 March (S/2001/190) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 March (S/2001/187) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 2 March (S/2001/189) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 March (S/2001/193) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2001/197) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2001/207) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2001/208) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 9 March (S/2001/209) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 March (S/2001/226) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2001/216) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of March 2001, that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to examine the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2001/220) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted on 12 March 2001 by the Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2001/222) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2001/231) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Islamic States, the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to examine the grave and deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/225) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/236) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2001/235) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 16 March (S/2001/239) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 March (S/2001/244) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/277) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-eighth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Riyadh on 17 March 2001, and a statement of the Council concerning the ruling of the International Court of Justice on the border dispute between Bahrain and Qatar.

Identical letters dated 21 March (S/2001/255) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March (S/2001/278) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2001/280) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2001/282) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 28 March (S/2001/284) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/291) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 29 March (S/2001/295) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 30 March (S/2001/304) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 2 April (S/2001/314) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 5 April (S/2001/332) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2001/335) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2001/336) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/342) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001, and the Amman Declaration.

Identical letters dated 11 April (S/2001/352) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/364) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 16 April (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Identical letters dated 17 April (S/2001/372) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/375) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press communiqué issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/393) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting communiqués issued by the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/390) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/392) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 April (S/2001/396) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 April (S/2001/426) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the escalation of violence in the Middle East issued on 18 April 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Identical letters dated 26 April (S/2001/418) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 1 May (S/2001/432) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 May (S/2001/435) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 May (S/2001/447) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2001/459) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 9 May (S/2001/463) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 10 May (S/2001/471) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/473) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 14 May (S/2001/479) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 15 May (S/2001/486) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2001/490) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting resolution 115/6053, entitled "Question of Jerusalem", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fifteenth regular session at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Cairo on 12 March 2001.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2001/491) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting resolution 115/6057, entitled "Dubious attempts by Israel to have a number of archaeological sites in East Jerusalem inscribed on the World Heritage list", adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fifteenth regular session at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Cairo on 12 March 2001.

Letter dated 16 May (S/2001/488) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying, in his capacity as President of the Group of Arab States for the month of May 2001, the official request of the members of the Group for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2001/494) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Islamic States, the convening of an immediate meeting of the Security Council to examine the grave and deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Identical letters dated 17 May (S/2001/496) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 18 May (S/2001/504) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2001/506) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 21 May (S/2001/508) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/514) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Cabinet Ministers of Qatar.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/520) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 22 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the report of the Sharm el Sheikh Fact-finding Committee.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2001/526) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the eleventh joint session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union, held at Manama on 23 April 2001.

Letter dated 25 May (S/2001/524) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/543) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at Doha on 26 May 2001; and addendum thereto dated 11 June

(S/2001/543/Add.1), transmitting the statement made by the Emir of Qatar at that meeting.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/540) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 31 May (S/2001/544) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/555) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

Letter dated 11 June (S/2001/580) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2001/585) from the representative of Israel addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 13 June (S/2001/586) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

C. The situation in the occupied Arab territories

1. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 2 and 3 October 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 2 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the recent wave of violence in the occupied Arab territories.

2. Communications received from 19 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 June 2000 (S/2000/600) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 29 June (S/2000/637) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 June (S/2000/644) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/868) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and recommendations adopted by the Al-Quds Committee at its eighteenth session, held at Agadir, Morocco, on 28 August 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 22 November (S/2000/1113), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 54/52 on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

Letter dated 7 March 2001 (S/2001/207) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2001/208) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2001/220) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted on 12 March 2001 by the Council of Ministers of the United Arab Emirates.

Identical letters dated 21 March (S/2001/255) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/543) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the extraordinary meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at Doha on 26 May 2001; and addendum thereto dated 11 June (S/2001/543/Add.1), transmitting the statement made by the Emir of Qatar at that meeting.

Chapter 3
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 20 June 2000 to 27 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4161 (20 June 2000); 4260 (19 January 2001); 4274 (8 February 2001); 4316 (27 April 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1340 (2001); 1350 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4161; S/PV.4260; S/PV.4274; S/PV.4316.
Consultations of the whole: 19 and 22 June 2000; 17 and 18 January; 8 February; 25-27 April 2001.

At the **4161st meeting, held on 20 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Judge Claude Jorda, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

The Council heard a briefing by the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Jamaica, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Bangladesh, China, Ukraine, Argentina, Tunisia, Malaysia and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The President of the Tribunal responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The President made a statement.

At the **4260th meeting, held on 19 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991", having before it a letter dated 11 January 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/61).

The Council noted the information contained in the letter dated 11 January 2001 from the Secretary-General (S/2001/61). The Council decided to extend the deadline for nominations of judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia until 31 January 2001 and, in that regard, authorized the President to so inform the Secretary-General (see S/2001/63).

At the **4274th meeting, held on 8 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/108) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4274th meeting, on 8 February 2001, draft resolution S/2001/108 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1340 (2001).*

By resolution 1340 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, having decided to consider the nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General by 31 January 2001, forwarded the nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 bis, paragraph 1 (d), of the statute of the Tribunal. (For the full text of resolution 1340 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the **4316th meeting, held on 27 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/414) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4316th meeting, on 27 April 2001, draft resolution S/2001/414 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1350 (2001).*

By resolution 1350 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, having decided to consider the nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General, forwarded the nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 ter, paragraph 1 (d), of the statute of the International Tribunal. (For the full text of resolution 1350 (2001), see appendix V.)

2. Communications received from 18 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 7 August (S/2000/777) transmitting the seventh annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, submitted by the President of the International Tribunal in accordance with article 34 of its statute and covering the period from 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000.

Identical letters dated 7 September (S/2000/865) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 May 2000 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, enclosing a report on the current state of the Tribunal, its future prospects and reform proposals.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/904) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 September 2000 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 2 November (S/2000/1063) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 October 2000 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, enclosing a report on victims' compensation and participation.

Letter dated 28 November (S/2000/1136) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 11 January 2001 (S/2001/47) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of the resignation of Judge Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), presenting the candidacy of Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri (Morocco) to replace Judge Bennouna, and expressing the wish to proceed to consultation with the President of the Security Council on the appointment, in accordance with article 13 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal.

Letter dated 11 January (S/2001/61) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, drawing the Council's attention to the fact that the number of candidates received for judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia was lower than the minimum stipulated in paragraph 11 (c) of article 13 bis of the statute.

Letter dated 16 January (S/2001/48) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 11 January 2001 (S/2001/47) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that, having consulted the members of the Council, he supported his intention to appoint Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri as a judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 19 January (S/2001/63) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 11 January 2001 (S/2001/61) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they noted the information contained therein and had decided to extend the deadline of the nomination of permanent judges of the Tribunal until 31 January 2001.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2001/88) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, having received his letter of 16 January 2001 (S/2001/48) and a corresponding letter from the President of the General Assembly, he had appointed Mr. Fassi Fihri as a permanent judge of the Tribunal, effective 1 March 2001, for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Bennouna.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 21 February pursuant to Security Council resolution 1329 (2000) (S/2001/154), containing an assessment and proposals regarding the date ending the temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2001/376) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions of the Contact Group meeting held at the ministerial level in Paris on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/391) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a list of candidates nominated by Governments for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

B. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, authorized the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force (SFOR) as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement; expressed its intention to review the situation with a view to extending that authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorized the Member States so acting to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of the force or to assist it in carrying out its mission; recognized the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; authorized the Member States so acting, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic; decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), including the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2000; and also decided that the Task Force should continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg and Madrid conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Resolution 1256 (1999) of 3 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed and agreed to the designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on 12 July 1999 of Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Carlos Westendorp.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4162 (21 June 2000); 4169 (13 July 2000); 4188 (15 August 2000); 4209 (26 October 2000); 4222 (14 November 2000); 4245 (12 December 2000); 4303 (22 March 2001); 4304 (22 March 2001); 4330 (15 June 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1305 (2000).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/23; S/PRST/2001/11.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4162; S/PV.4169; S/PV.4188; S/PV.4209; S/PV.4222; S/PV.4245; S/PV.4303; S/PV.4304; S/PV.4330.
Consultations of the whole: 16 and 19 June; 11 and 13 July; 13 September; 25 and 26 October; 4, 8 and 11 December 2000; 22 March; 14 June 2001.

At the **4162nd meeting, held on 21 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/529).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/591) submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

Decision: *At the 4162nd meeting, on 21 June 2000, draft resolution S/2000/591 was adopted as resolution 1305 (2000) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Netherlands, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and*

Northern Ireland, United States of America), to none against, with 1 abstention (Russian Federation).

By resolution 1305 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, reaffirmed once again its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex), called upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and expressed its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under review; reminded the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they had committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of the peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which were otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carried out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlined that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal included, inter alia, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations; expressed its support for the declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000; recognized that the parties had authorized the multinational force to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement; authorized the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement; expressed its intention to review the situation with a view to extending that authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; authorized the Member States acting under paragraph 10 of the resolution to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stressed that the parties should continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex and should be equally subject to such enforcement action by SFOR as might be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of SFOR, and took note that the parties had consented to the force's taking such measures; authorized Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of SFOR, either in defence of SFOR or to assist it in carrying out its mission, and recognized the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack; authorized the Member States acting under paragraph 10 of the resolution, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of SFOR, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic; decided to extend the mandate of UNMIBH, which included the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2001; and also decided that the Task Force should continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg, Madrid and Brussels conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (For the full text of resolution 1305 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada and the United States of America.

At the **4169th meeting, held on 13 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/23), in which the Council, inter alia, five years after the fall of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina, paid tribute to the victims of one of the worst civilian massacres in Europe since the end of the Second World War; regretted the deplorable events and recalled its resolve to ensure that justice was carried out fully through the work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and that such crimes were not repeated in the future; stressed the importance that lessons be learned and acknowledged the Secretary-General's report on Srebrenica (A/54/549); and reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and to the establishment of multi-ethnic democracy and the rule of law throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/23, see appendix VI.)

At the **4188th meeting, held on 15 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

In the absence of objection, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, France, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Argentina, China, Tunisia, Canada, the Russian Federation and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4209th meeting, held on 26 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it a letter dated 18 October 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/999).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the High Representative.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Malaysia, Tunisia, France, Bangladesh, Ukraine, the Netherlands, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mali, Canada and Jamaica, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Namibia.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy.

The High Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4222nd meeting, held on 14 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the absence of objection, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Canada, Tunisia, Namibia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mali, Ukraine, Bangladesh and France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech

Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement).

Statements were then made by the representatives of Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4245th meeting, held on 12 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2000/1137).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the absence of objection, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Ukraine, Canada, Mali and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The representative of the United States of America made a further statement.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Special Representative made a further statement.

At the **4303rd meeting, held on 22 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Sweden and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the High Representative.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Norway, France, Bangladesh, the United States of America, Tunisia, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Singapore, Jamaica, Colombia, Mali and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement), Croatia and Yugoslavia.

The High Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4304th meeting, held on 22 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/11), in which the Council, inter alia, encouraged further regional political and economic cooperation, in compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other States of the region; welcomed the new State-level and entity-level governments formed after the general elections of 11 November 2000 and called on them to take active measures to make further progress on the return of refugees, consolidation of the State institutions, and economic reform; welcomed the progress on creating a State-level defence identity in full compliance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and encouraged the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to finalize the unresolved details without delay; welcomed the establishment of Constitutional Commissions to protect the vital interest of the constituent peoples to facilitate the implementation of the "constituent peoples decision" of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 1 July 2000 and called upon the entity parliaments to engage in the debate about the necessary amendments to their respective constitutions in the light of proposals examined by the Constitutional Commissions; noted the recent conclusion of the Agreement on a Special Relationship between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republika Srpska and urged the High Representative to monitor its implementation and any amendments to it, in order to ensure that it remained consistent with the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole and with the Peace Agreement; and condemned recent unilateral moves by the so-called Croat National Congress to establish Croat self-rule in open contradiction of the provisions of the Peace Agreement. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/11, see appendix VI.)

At the **4330th meeting, held on 15 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2001/571 and Corr.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the absence of objection, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Ukraine, Jamaica, Ireland, Mauritius, Singapore, Colombia and Mali.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Bangladesh.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

3. Communications received from 13 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 13 July 2000 (S/2000/690) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of the stabilization force.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/709) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the

Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 10 August (S/2000/792) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 August 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 13 September (S/2000/872) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 20 September (S/2000/884) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 October (S/2000/967) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 18 October (S/2000/999) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from mid-April to the beginning of October 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1144) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final Declaration of the Zagreb Summit, issued on 24 November 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 November on UNMIBH (S/2000/1137), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1305 (2000), on the Mission's progress since his report of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/529) and providing an overview of the activities conducted jointly by UNMIBH and other parts of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Letter dated 7 December (S/2000/1164) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 December 2000 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 5 January 2001 (S/2001/16) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Identical letters dated 6 February (S/2001/114) from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 February 2001 from the Croat member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 February (S/2001/181) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the formation of a new Council of Ministers in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issued on 22 February 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 8 March (S/2001/212) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the conclusions of the HDZ-led Croat National Congress of Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 13 March (S/2001/219) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 March 2001 from the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the High Representative for the period from 1 October 2000 to 23 February 2001.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/290) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 March 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/305) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract, concerning the western Balkans, from the Presidency conclusions of the European Council, which met at Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2001/376) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions of the Contact Group meeting held at the ministerial level in Paris on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 2 May (S/2001/437) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/542) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 28 May from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the monthly report on the operations of SFOR.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June 2001 on UNMIBH (S/2001/571 and Corr.1), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1305 (2001), summarizing the Mission's activities since his last report (S/2001/1137), and providing an overview of the activities conducted jointly by UNMIBH and other parts of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

C. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans

1. Consideration by the Security Council on 23 June 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4164 (23 June 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4164; S/PV.4164 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 19 and 22 June 2000.

At the **4164th meeting, held on 23 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans".

A procedural vote was taken on a proposal by the Russian Federation that the Council take a single decision on all the requests received to participate in the meeting, considered as a whole.

Decision: *The proposal received 4 votes in favour (China, Namibia, Russian Federation, Ukraine), 10 against (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Malaysia, Mali, Netherlands, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and 1 abstention (Jamaica), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.*

In the absence of objection, the President then invited the representatives of Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, at their request, to participate in the discussion under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In the absence of objection, the President extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, and Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the

European Union and High Representative for the European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy, pursuant to a request made by the Permanent Representative of Portugal, representing the Presidency of the Council of the European Union (S/2000/615).

Following a proposal by the United States of America, the Council proceeded to vote on the request for participation submitted by Vladislav Jovanovic, which referred to neither rule 37 nor rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The representative of Ukraine made a statement before the vote.

Decision: *The request received 4 votes in favour (China, Namibia, Russian Federation, Ukraine), 7 against (Bangladesh, Canada, France, Malaysia, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and 4 abstentions (Argentina, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia), and was not approved, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.*

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China and Argentina, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France, and by the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, China, Jamaica, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Canada, Ukraine, Argentina, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

The Council heard statements by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway and the representative of Japan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting later the same day, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Slovenia, Austria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Belarus, Pakistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq and Croatia.

The Special Envoy responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

2. Communications received from 13 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 13 June 2000 (S/2000/615) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 June (S/2000/617) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 June (S/2000/621) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 March 2001 (S/2001/194) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had asked his Special Envoys for the Balkans, Carl Bildt and Eduard Kukan, to continue their efforts until mid-year, if required.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2001/195) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 1 March 2001 (S/2001/194) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the request contained therein.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/305) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract, concerning the western Balkans, from the Presidency conclusions of the European Council, which met at Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001.

D. The situation in Croatia

1. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2000; reiterated its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement; and requested the Secretary-General to report by 15 October 1999 with recommendations and options further to develop confidence-building measures between the parties aimed, inter alia, at further facilitating freedom of movement of the civilian population.

Resolution 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 2000.

2. Consideration by the Security Council from 11 July 2000 to 24 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4170 (13 July 2000); 4256 (12 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1307 (2000); 1335 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4170; S/PV.4256.
Consultations of the whole: 11 and 13 July; 18 October 2000; 11 and 12 January; 24 April 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 11 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) (S/2000/647). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and the activities of UNMOP.

At the **4170th meeting, held on 13 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/2000/647).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/681) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4170th meeting, on 13 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/681 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1307 (2000).*

By resolution 1307 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2001; and reiterated its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement. (For the full text of resolution 1307 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/2000/976). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the status of the negotiations between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a peaceful settlement of the Prevlaka dispute.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/2000/1251). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the Secretary-General's report, on the latest developments in the mission area, in particular the security situation and the activities of UNMOP, and by the Chief Military Observer of UNMOP, who elaborated on violations of the security regime.

At the **4256th meeting, held on 12 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/2000/1251).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/34) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4256th meeting, on 12 January 2001, draft resolution S/2001/34 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1335 (2001).*

By resolution 1335 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, authorized the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 2001; reiterated its calls upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement; called on the parties to resume talks on the disputed issue of Prevlaka as soon as possible and encouraged them to make use of the recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures with which they were provided pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999) with a view to, inter alia, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population; and requested the Secretary-General to report by 15 April 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1335 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 24 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMOP (S/2001/350). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report.

3. Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 2000 (S/2000/602) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 30 June (S/2000/642) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a joint communiqué on the issue of Prevlaka issued on 30 June 2000 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Croatia and Montenegro.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 3 July on UNMOP (S/2000/647), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1285 (2000), describing developments since his report of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/305) and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further six months, until 15 January 2001.

Letter dated 6 July (S/2000/653) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 July (S/2000/702) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/858) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 4 September 2000 from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia relative to the implementation of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between Yugoslavia and Croatia.

Letter dated 27 September (S/2000/913) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum of the Commission on Humanitarian Issues and Missing Persons of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the systematic violations of international and bilateral obligations of the Republic of Croatia.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/954) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in the negotiations with Croatia on the disputed issue of Prevlaka and a letter dated 28 August 2000 from the Chairman of the Yugoslav delegation to his Croatian counterpart.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 October on UNMOP (S/2000/976), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1307 (2000) and covering developments since his last report (S/2000/647).

Letter dated 22 December (S/2000/1235) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 December on UNMOP (S/2000/1251), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1307 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/976), and recommending that the mandate of UNMOP be extended for a further six months, until 15 July 2001.

Letter dated 5 January 2001 (S/2001/13) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 April on UNMOP (S/2001/350), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1335 (2001), and describing developments since his last report (S/2000/1251).

E. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 13 July 2000 to 14 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4171 (13 July 2000); 4190 (24 August 2000); 4200 (27 September 2000); 4225 (16 November 2000); 4232 (22 November 2000); 4249 (19 December 2000); 4250 (19 December 2000); 4258 (18 January 2001); 4277 (13 February 2001); 4286 (6 March 2001); 4296 (16 March 2001); 4298 (16 March 2001); 4309 (9 April 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/35; S/PRST/2000/40; S/PRST/2001/8.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4171 and Corr.1; S/PV.4190; S/PV.4200; S/PV.4225; S/PV.4232; S/PV.4249; S/PV.4250; S/PV.4258; S/PV.4277; S/PV.4286 [communiqué]; S/PV.4296 and Corr.1; S/PV.4298 and Corr.1; S/PV.4309 and Corr.1 and 2.
Consultations of the whole: 22 June; 11 July; 14, 25 and 26 September; 31 October; 3, 27 and 29 November; 13, 18 and 19 December 2000; 29 and 30 January; 16, 20, 23, 27 and 28 February; 2, 9, 15 and 16 March; 5, 12, 17, 19, 20 and 27 April; 8, 9, 15, 16, 29 and 31 May; 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15 June 2001.

At the **4171st meeting, held on 13 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, France, the United States of America, Malaysia, Argentina, Canada, China, Tunisia, Ukraine, Bangladesh, the Netherlands and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of Jamaica.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4190th meeting, held on 24 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Netherlands, Canada, China, Argentina, Tunisia, Jamaica, Ukraine, Namibia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4200th meeting, held on 27 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Argentina, the Netherlands, Canada, Tunisia, Malaysia, Ukraine, Jamaica and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Mali.

The Special Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 3 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the municipal elections held in Kosovo on 28 October 2000.

At the **4225th meeting, held on 16 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Kouchner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, China, Argentina, Malaysia, Tunisia, Jamaica, Namibia, Mali, Ukraine and France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement).

Statements were then made by the representatives of Austria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Special Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4232nd meeting, held on 22 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/35), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its shock at, and strongly condemned, the criminal attacks perpetrated on the home of the head of the liaison committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pristina on 22 November 2000, as well as on Serbian policemen in the south of Serbia on 21 November 2000, both of which resulted in several deaths and injuries; and called for an immediate and full investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/35, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the attack carried out on 22 November against the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Committee for Cooperation with UNMIK; the murder on 23 November of a high-ranking adviser in the Democratic League of Kosovo, and the security situation in the Presevo valley.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security situation in the Presevo Valley, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the **4249th meeting, held on 19 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2000/1196).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Yugoslavia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

The Council then heard a statement by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Argentina, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Malaysia, Tunisia, Namibia, Ukraine, Mali and Canada, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

At the **4250th meeting, held on 19 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2000/1196).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/40), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its grave concern at the situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly in the ground safety zone, as defined in the military-technical agreement referred to in annex II to resolution 1244 (1999); strongly condemned the violent action by ethnic Albanian extremist groups in southern Serbia, and called for an immediate and complete cessation of violence in that area; reiterated its resolution 1244 (1999) in its entirety; welcomed specific measures taken by the international security presence (KFOR) to address the problem, including increased surveillance of the border, confiscation of weapons and the disruption of identified and illegal activity within Kosovo in the vicinity of the eastern administrative boundary; welcomed the constructive dialogue between KFOR and the Yugoslav and Serbian authorities, including through the Joint Implementation Commission; and called on KFOR and UNMIK to continue to make all necessary efforts to address the problem. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/40, see appendix VI.)

At the **4258th meeting, held on 18 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Ukraine, Norway, France, Mali, China, Colombia, Ireland and Mauritius.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Yugoslavia.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 January 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in the Presevo Valley, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the **4277th meeting, held on 13 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of France, the Russian Federation, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore, the United States of America, Ukraine, China, Ireland, Colombia, Norway, Jamaica and

Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Yugoslavia.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on an attack on a convoy of buses carrying Kosovo Serb civilians from Nis (Serbia) to Gracanica (Kosovo) on 16 February 2001, which had resulted in the deaths of 10 Serbs and the injury of more than 40 others.

At the **4286th meeting, held in private on 6 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4286).

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the President extended invitations to Zoran Žižić, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to the representatives of Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Turkey.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Richard Wyatt, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations.

The members of the Council had a constructive discussion with the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in Kosovo, in particular the situation in the border area of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo.

At the **4296th meeting, held on 16 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2001/218).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hans Haekkerup, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States of America, France, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Singapore, Jamaica, Norway, Bangladesh, Colombia, Mali, Mauritius and Ireland, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The Special Representative responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4298th meeting, held on 16 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2001/218).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/8), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the priority areas of work identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; welcomed the establishment of a working group under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General aimed at developing a legal framework for provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government in Kosovo and stressed the need for all ethnic groups to be represented in the work of that group; underlined the need to keep the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed on the process; called on all parties to support the efforts of UNMIK to build a stable multi-ethnic democratic society in Kosovo and to ensure suitable conditions for Kosovo-wide elections; stressed the importance of a number of steps being taken for the holding of those elections: the establishment of the legal framework, in particular the definition of the functions and powers of the elected bodies; the development of an integrated voter registry which should include the refugees and internally displaced persons; full involvement of all the communities in the ballot; and a high security environment for the voting; welcomed close contact between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK and KFOR, in particular the steps taken towards the opening of an UNMIK office in Belgrade, which would facilitate those consultations; stressed the importance of substantial dialogue between Kosovo political leaders and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; called for an end to all acts of violence in Kosovo, in particular those which were ethnically motivated, and urged all political leaders in Kosovo to condemn those acts and to increase their efforts to create inter-ethnic tolerance; reiterated the importance of resolving the problem of the missing and detainees and noted that that would be a major confidence-building measure; welcomed the initial steps taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in that regard; remained concerned about the security situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia as a result of the violent actions of ethnic Albanian armed groups; welcomed the ceasefire agreements signed on 12 March 2001 and called for strict compliance with their provisions; stressed that a peaceful settlement of the crisis could only be achieved through substantial dialogue; commended the continued restraint of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia; welcomed the plan of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for southern Serbia and supported its initiative to find a peaceful and durable solution through a process of dialogue and confidence-building measures; expressed the opinion that the swift implementation of confidence-building measures would be an important element in a peaceful settlement, and underlined the importance of continued political and financial support for the process by the international community; welcomed the decision taken by NATO to authorize the commander of KFOR to allow the controlled return of forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the ground safety zone as defined in the military-technical agreement referred to in annex II to resolution 1244 (1999) as a first step in a phased and conditioned reduction of the ground safety zone; reiterated its strong support for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as set out in the statement of its President of 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7); strongly condemned the continuing extremist violence in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, supported from outside the country, which constituted a threat to the stability and security of the entire region, and underlined the importance of maintaining the territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and all other States in the region; and supported efforts by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to cooperate with NATO and other international organizations to end the violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/8, see appendix VI.)

At the **4309th meeting, held on 9 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, China, Bangladesh, Tunisia, the United States of America, France, Jamaica, Singapore, Colombia, Norway, Ukraine, Mali, Ireland and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Yugoslavia and Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement).

The Under-Secretary-General responded at various times during the meeting to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The President gave a brief concluding summary of the discussion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the bomb explosion in the centre of Pristina on 18 April 2001, which had resulted in one death and the injury of three persons.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK on the development of a legal framework for provisional self-government and the holding of Kosovo-wide elections later in 2001 as foreseen in resolution 1244 (1999), and on the security situation in Kosovo.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 June 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIK (S/2001/565), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

2. Communications received from 19 June 2000 to 15 June 2001, reports of the Secretary-General and request for a meeting

Letter dated 19 June 2000 (S/2000/603) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 June (S/2000/613) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 June (S/2000/633) from the Chairperson of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee, submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 28 June (S/2000/634) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) covering the period from 23 April to 22 May 2000.

Addendum dated 29 June (S/2000/538/Add.1) to the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 2000 on UNMIK (S/2000/538), transmitting regulations 2000/28 to 2000/37 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

Letter dated 29 June (S/2000/636) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 July (S/2000/675) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/706) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the situation in the autonomous district of Kosovo and Metohija of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted on 13 June 2000 by the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Letter dated 18 July S/2000/708) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/710) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 July (S/2000/716) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the intention of UNMIK to take over the Metallurgical Section of the RMHK Trepča Shareholding Corporation in Kosovska Mitrovica, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and transmitting the conclusions of the Board of the Corporation on the matter, adopted at its extraordinary meeting held on 19 July 2000.

Letter dated 25 July (S/2000/737) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/2000/744) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/2000/745) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/757) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 August (S/2000/765) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/2000/800) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 August (S/2000/801) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 August (S/2000/804) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 August (S/2000/814) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 June to 22 July 2000.

Letter dated 19 August (S/2000/815) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement on the attack at the offices of the Committee of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with UNMIK, issued on 18 August 2000 by the Federal Government of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 22 August (S/2000/824) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 23 August (S/2000/829) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), issued on 10 June 2000 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 23 August (S/2000/830) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 August (S/2000/843) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/855) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message from the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

Letter dated 8 September (S/2000/859) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 September (S/2000/866) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 September (S/2000/871) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 September (S/2000/877) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 September on UNMIK (S/2000/878), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), describing the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/2000/538); and addendum thereto dated 29 September (S/2000/878/Add.1), transmitting regulations 2000/38 to 2000/49 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

Letter dated 20 September (S/2000/887) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/891) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 July to 22 August 2000.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/892) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Zagreb Declaration, adopted by the Parliamentary Summit of the countries participating in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, held at Zagreb from 11 to 13 September 2000.

Letter dated 22 September (S/2000/894) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/905) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/964) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 6 October (S/2000/965) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 October (S/2000/1024) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 August to 22 September 2000.

Letter dated 27 October (S/2000/1039) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 24 November (S/2000/1120) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 September to 22 October 2000.

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1123) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 November (S/2000/1147) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the attacks on the Yugoslav representative in Pristina and on three Serb policemen, issued on 27 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1160) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 December (S/2000/1179) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Hans Haekkerup (Denmark) as his Special Representative and Head of UNMIK.

Letter dated 12 December (S/2000/1180) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 8 December 2000 (S/2000/1179) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 13 December (S/2000/1184) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 December on UNMIK (S/2000/1196), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), describing the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/2000/878); and addendum thereto dated 18 December 2000 (S/2000/1196/Add.1), transmitting regulations 2000/50 to 2000/61 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1219) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Declaration on the Principles of the Protection of the National and State Interests of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1246) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 October to 22 November 2000.

Letter dated 17 January 2001 (S/2001/52) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 23 November to 10 December 2000.

Letter dated 27 January (S/2001/86) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council, requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the situation in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2001/104) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions on the western Balkans (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbia), issued on 23 January 2001 by the General Affairs Council of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 February (S/2001/102) from the Chairperson of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the annual report of the Committee, submitted pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 2 February (S/2001/112) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning the upsurge in violence in Mitrovica, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 2 February 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 16 February (S/2001/145) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 February (S/2000/153) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in southern Serbia, issued on 15 February 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 February (S/2001/172) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process and the Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation, adopted at Skopje on 23 February 2001.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2001/201) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions on the western Balkans issued on 27 February 2001 by the European Union General Affairs Council.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2001/205) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the period from 11 December 2000 to 31 January 2001.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2001/214) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 March 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 13 March on UNMIK (S/2001/218), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and describing the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/2000/1196); and addendum thereto dated 26 March (S/2001/218/Add.1), transmitting regulations 2000/62-69 and 2001/1-4 issued by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Note verbale dated 16 March (S/2001/238) from the representative of Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/251) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia adopted at its session held from 16 to 18 March 2001.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/260) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/305) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract, concerning the western Balkans, from the Presidency conclusions of the European Council, which met at Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/333) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the month of February 2001.

Letter dated 9 April (S/2001/358) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the visit to Belgrade of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, issued on 6 April 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2001/360) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 April 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2001/376) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions of the Contact Group meeting held at the ministerial level in Paris on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/382) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/386) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2001/428) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the release of the "Djakova/Djakovica group", issued on 26 April 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2001/443) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and the position of the Serbian people and members of other non-Albanian communities, adopted on 4 May 2001 by the National Assembly of the Yugoslav constituent republic of Serbia.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2001/465) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the month of March 2001.

Letter dated 15 May (S/2001/482) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had agreed to dispatch a mission on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) to Kosovo, from 15 to 19 June 2001, and transmitting the terms of reference of the mission.

Letter dated 17 May (S/2001/497) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 May 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO concerning the authorization of the controlled return of Yugoslav forces into sector B of the ground safety zone.

Letter dated 22 May (S/2001/538) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 16 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union, concerning the promulgation of a constitutional framework for provisional self-government in Kosovo and the announcement of Kosovo-wide elections.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2001/563) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June on UNMIK (S/2001/565), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and describing the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo since his last report (S/2001/218).

Letter dated 8 June (S/2001/578) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report on the operations of KFOR covering the month of April 2001.

Letter dated 14 June (S/2001/592) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2001/601) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on 8 June 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

F. Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 to 21 March 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4289 (7 March 2001); 4290 (7 March 2001); 4301 (21 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1345 (2001).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/7.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4289; S/PV.4290; S/PV.4301.
Consultations of the whole: 6, 7, 12, 20 and 21 March 2001.

At the **4289th meeting, held on 7 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Yugoslavia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedures.

The Council heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, the Russian Federation, China, Singapore, Jamaica, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Tunisia, Colombia, Mali and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Bulgaria, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Albania and Turkey.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a further statement.

At the **4290th meeting, held on 7 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/7), in which the Council, inter alia, strongly condemned recent violence by ethnic Albanian armed extremists in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular the killing of three soldiers of the armed forces of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the area of Tanusevci; expressed its deep concern at those events, which constituted a threat to the stability and security not only of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia but also of the entire region; called on all political leaders in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo who were in a position to do so to isolate the forces behind the violent incidents and to shoulder their responsibility for peace and stability in the region; underlined the responsibility of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the rule of law in its territory; supported actions by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to address the violence with an appropriate level of restraint and to preserve the political stability of the country and foster harmony between all ethnic components of the population; recalled the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; emphasized that the border demarcation agreement, signed in Skopje on 23 February 2001, and ratified by the Parliament of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 1 March 2001, must be respected by all; welcomed the steps taken by KFOR to control the border between Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the military-technical agreement; and welcomed the efforts of all relevant international organizations in cooperation with the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to promote stability and to create conditions for a return of the inhabitants to their homes. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/7, see appendix VI.)

At the **4301st meeting, held on 21 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/256) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4301st meeting, on 21 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/256 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1345 (2001).*

By resolution 1345 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, strongly condemned extremist violence, including terrorist activities, in certain parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and noted that such violence had support from ethnic Albanian extremists outside those areas and constituted a threat to the security and stability of the wider region; supported the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their efforts to end the violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law; underlined the need for all differences to be resolved by dialogue among all legitimate parties; welcomed the efforts of the Government of Albania to promote peace in the region and isolate extremists working against peace, and encouraged it and all States to take all possible concrete steps to prevent support for extremists, taking also into account resolution 1160 (1998); welcomed the efforts of KFOR to implement resolution 1244 (1999) in cooperation with the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and called on KFOR to continue further to strengthen its efforts to prevent unauthorized movement and illegal arms shipments across borders and boundaries in the region, to confiscate weapons within Kosovo, and to continue to keep the Council informed in accordance with resolution 1160 (1998); and called on States and appropriate international organizations to consider how they could best give practical help to efforts in the region further to strengthen democratic, multi-ethnic societies in the interests of all and to assist the return of displaced persons in the areas in question. (For the full text of resolution 1345 (2001), see appendix V.)

2. Communications received from 16 February to 15 June 2001 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 16 February 2001 (S/2001/153) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the situation in southern Serbia, issued on 15 February 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 28 February (S/2001/201) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions on the western Balkans issued on 27 February 2001 by the European Union General Affairs Council.

Letter dated 2 March (S/2001/203) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the violent incidents on the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, issued on 28 February 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 March (S/2001/191) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, requesting the convening of an emergency meeting of the Security Council, at which he would present an action plan of his Government for measures for the cessation of violence and for lasting stabilization on the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo section).

Letter dated 8 March (S/2001/211) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the violent attacks near the village of Tanusevci, issued by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2001/214) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 March 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2001/217) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the security situation on the border of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 9 March 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/234) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the agreement for delineation of the borderline between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed at Skopje on 23 February 2001.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/249) from the representative of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania in his capacity as Chairman of the South-East European Cooperation Process.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/251) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions of the Assembly of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted at its session held from 16 to 18 March 2001.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2001/267) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 March 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/305) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract, concerning the western Balkans, from the Presidency conclusions of the European Council, which met at Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001.

Letter dated 17 April (S/2001/376) from the representative of France addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the conclusions of the Contact Group meeting held at the ministerial level in Paris on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 4 May (S/2001/442) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 3 May 2001 by the European Union.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/498) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the establishment of a broad coalition government in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, issued on 11 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

G. The situation in the former Yugoslavia

Communications received from 21 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 21 June 2000 (S/2000/611) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 June (S/2000/617) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 June (S/2000/625) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 July (S/2000/679) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 July (S/2000/692) from the representative of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/724) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 July (S/2000/749) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the President of Security Council, transmitting a joint statement issued on 11 July 2000 by the Presidents of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia.

Letter dated 31 July (S/2000/753) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 September (S/2000/852) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/854) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 5 September 2000 by the Federal Government of Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/858) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale dated 4 September 2000 from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia relative to the implementation of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between Yugoslavia and Croatia.

Letter dated 15 September (S/2000/883) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 18 September (S/2000/880) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 September (S/2000/885) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/892) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Zagreb Declaration, adopted by the Parliamentary Summit of the countries participating in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, held at Zagreb from 11 to 13 September 2000.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/897) from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint statement issued on 8 September 2000 by their respective Heads of State following their meeting in New York.

Letter dated 27 September (S/2000/913) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum of the Commission on Humanitarian Issues and Missing Persons of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the systematic violations of international and bilateral obligations of the Republic of Croatia.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/961) from the representative of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum from the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on foreign interference regarding elections in Yugoslavia.

Letter dated 13 October (S/2000/991) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 11 October 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1028) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued at Skopje on 25 October 2000 by the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process.

Letter dated 31 January 2001 (S/2001/104) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions on the western Balkans (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia/Serbia), issued on 23 January 2001 by the General Affairs Council of the European Union.

Letter dated 23 February (S/2001/172) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process and the Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation, adopted at Skopje on 23 February 2001.

Letter dated 12 March (S/2001/214) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 March 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/234) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the agreement for delineation of the borderline between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed at Skopje on 23 February 2001.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/305) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an extract, concerning the western Balkans, from the Presidency conclusions of the European Council, which met at Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/539) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the demobilization of ethnic Albanian armed groups in the Presevo Valley area of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, issued on 22 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 4
The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) of Sierra Leone in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777); authorized the provisional expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) to up to 210 military observers along with the necessary equipment and administrative and medical support to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General; decided that those additional military observers should be deployed as security conditions permitted and should operate for the time being under security provided by the Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as indicated in paragraph 39 of the report; authorized the strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights and child protection elements of UNOMSIL as set out in paragraphs 40 to 52 of the report of the Secretary-General, including through the appointment of a deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the expansion of the Office of the Special Representative; encouraged the ongoing consultations among the parties concerned on future peacekeeping arrangements in Sierra Leone including the respective tasks, strength and mandates of ECOMOG and the United Nations; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to revert to the Council with comprehensive proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL; welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General that the United Nations develop a strategic framework approach for Sierra Leone in consultation with national and international partners, as indicated in paragraph 44 of his report; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit an additional report to the Council as soon as possible including recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence that might be required in the country.

Resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the important steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone, the leadership of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, ECOMOG and UNOMSIL towards implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) since its signing in Lomé on 7 July 1999, and recognized the important role of the Joint Implementation Committee established by the Peace Agreement under the chairmanship of the President of Togo; called upon the Revolutionary United Front, the Civil Defence Forces, the former Sierra Leone Armed Forces/Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; deplored the taking of hostages, including UNOMSIL and ECOMOG personnel, by rebel groups and called upon those responsible to put an end to such practices immediately and to address their concerns about the terms of the Peace Agreement peacefully through dialogue with the parties concerned; approved the new mandate for ECOMOG (S/1999/1073, annex) adopted by ECOWAS on 25 August 1999; decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) with immediate effect for an initial period of six months and with the following mandate: (a) to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the Agreement; (b) to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan; (c) to establish a presence at key locations throughout the territory of Sierra Leone; (d) to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel; (e) to monitor adherence to the ceasefire in accordance with the ceasefire agreement of 18 May 1999; (f) to encourage the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms and support their functioning; (g) to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (h) to support the operations of United Nations civilian officials, including the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his staff, human rights officers and civil affairs officers; and (i) to provide support, as requested, to the elections, which were to be held in accordance with the current constitution of Sierra Leone; decided also that the military component of UNAMSIL should comprise a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process; decided further that UNAMSIL would take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions of UNOMSIL as well as its assets, and to that end decided that the mandate of UNOMSIL should terminate immediately on the establishment of UNAMSIL; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter decided that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL might take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG; requested the Government of Sierra Leone to conclude a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, and recalled that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-forces agreement dated 9 October 1990 should apply provisionally; welcomed the continued work by the United Nations on the development of the strategic framework for Sierra Leone aimed at enhancing effective collaboration and coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its national and international partners in Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground and on the continued level of deployment of ECOMOG personnel, so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed could be evaluated as outlined in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1999.

Resolution 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided that the military component of UNAMSIL should be expanded to a maximum of 11,100 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed, subject to periodic review in the light of conditions on the ground and the progress made in the peace process, in particular in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided further that the mandate of UNAMSIL should be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by UNAMSIL within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground: (a) to provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport; (b) to facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; (c) to provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; (d) to coordinate with and assist, in common areas of deployment, the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in the discharge of their responsibilities; and (e) to guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and to assist in their subsequent disposal or destruction; authorized UNAMSIL to take the necessary action to fulfil the additional tasks set out above, and affirmed that, in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL might take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone; decided further that the mandate of UNAMSIL, as revised, should be extended for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the resolution; authorized the increases in the civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical personnel of UNAMSIL proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 11 January 2000; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General, as indicated in that report, to establish within UNAMSIL a landmine action office responsible for awareness training of UNAMSIL personnel and for the coordination of the mine action activities of non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies operating in Sierra Leone; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council every 45 days to provide, inter alia, assessments of security conditions on the ground so that troop levels and the tasks to be performed by UNAMSIL could be kept under review, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/14) of 4 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, expressed its grave concern at the outbreak of violence in Sierra Leone in recent days; condemned in the strongest terms the armed attacks perpetrated by the Revolutionary United Front against the forces of UNAMSIL, and their continued detention of a large number of United Nations and other international personnel; expressed its outrage at the killing of a number of United Nations peacekeepers of the Kenyan battalion and its deep concern for the UNAMSIL troops who had been wounded or remained unaccounted for; demanded that the Revolutionary United Front end its hostile actions, release immediately and unharmed all detained United Nations and other international personnel, cooperate in establishing the whereabouts of those unaccounted for, and comply fully with the terms of the Lomé Peace Agreement; considered Foday Sankoh, as leader of the Revolutionary United Front, to be responsible for those actions, which were unacceptable and in clear violation of their obligations under the Lomé Agreement; condemned the fact that Mr. Sankoh had deliberately failed to fulfil his responsibility to cooperate with UNAMSIL in bringing those incidents to an end; and expressed its belief that he must be held accountable, together with the perpetrators, for their actions.

Resolution 1299 (2000) of 19 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided that the military component of UNAMSIL should be expanded to a maximum of 13,000 military personnel, including the 260 military observers already deployed; and decided, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, that the restrictions set out in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1171 (1998) did not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related materiel for the sole use in Sierra Leone of those Member States cooperating with UNAMSIL and the Government of Sierra Leone.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 June 2000 to 6 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4163 (21 June 2000); 4168 (5 July 2000); 4173 (17 July 2000); 4184 (4 August 2000); 4186 (14 August 2000); 4193 (5 September 2000); 4199 (20 September 2000); 4216 (3 November 2000); 4253 (22 December 2000); 4264 (25 January 2001); 4306 (30 March 2001).

Resolutions adopted: 1306 (2000); 1313 (2000); 1315 (2000); 1317 (2000); 1321 (2000); 1334 (2000); 1346 (2001).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/24; S/PRST/2000/31.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4163 [communiqué]; S/PV.4168; S/PV.4173; S/PV.4184; S/PV.4186; S/PV.4193; S/PV.4199; S/PV.4216; S/PV.4253; S/PV.4264; S/PV.4264 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4306.

Consultations of the whole: 16, 19, 29 and 30 June; 5-7, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21, 25 and 27 July; 2-4, 10, 17, 23 and 30 August; 1, 5, 11, 13-15, 19, 20, 25 and 26 September; 3, 4, 6, 7, 16, 25 and 30 October; 2, 3, 9, 13, 14 and 30 November; 4, 15 and 20-22 December 2000; 4, 5, 9, 11, 17, 22 and 23 January; 14 and 15 February; 29 and 30 March; 4, 10 and 18 April; 15, 21 and 29 May; 4, 6 and 14 June 2001.

At the **4163rd meeting, held in private on 21 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4163).

In accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council met with the delegation of the Committee of Six on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States Mediation and Security Council. The delegation comprised the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali (leader of the delegation), the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo, and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations, to whom invitations were extended in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure; and the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, who was invited in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Security Council and the ECOWAS delegation had a full discussion of the current situation in Sierra Leone. They agreed that their common aim, in accordance with the objectives set out in the Lomé Agreement, was to restore stability and normality throughout Sierra Leone, putting an end to violence and encouraging reconciliation between all parties to the conflict.

Council members and the ECOWAS delegation condemned the continued detention by RUF of United Nations peacekeepers of the Indian contingent of UNAMSIL, and the denial of freedom of movement to a large number of other United Nations personnel in the east of the country. They demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all United Nations personnel detained or surrounded, recalled the mandate given by the heads of State and Government of ECOWAS to the President of Liberia to obtain the release of the remaining hostages and called on all leaders in the region to ensure this was brought about speedily.

It was the common position of members of the Security Council and members of the ECOWAS delegation that the terms of the Lomé Agreement had been flouted by the violation of the ceasefire, the attacks on UNAMSIL and the taking of hostages. With the help of appropriate inquiries, those identified as responsible should be brought to justice.

Members of the Security Council and the ECOWAS delegation expressed their concern about the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and called upon all parties to ensure safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, in particular the refugees and displaced persons, women and children. They called upon all States, international and other organizations to provide urgent and substantial humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone.

Members of the Security Council commended the ECOWAS States for their enormous sacrifice and contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Sierra Leone and called on ECOWAS members to continue to support peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone.

The members of the ECOWAS delegation looked to the United Nations to continue providing the Government of Sierra Leone with the necessary assistance to restore law and order in the country and resume security control throughout the territory. Members of the Security Council informed the members of the ECOWAS delegation of ongoing discussion within the Security Council on draft resolutions concerning the strengthening of UNAMSIL, the control of diamond exports and arms imports and on the provision of justice.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 30 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone and Head of UNAMSIL on the background to the recent crisis in the country, the hostage situation, UNAMSIL activities and the measures that needed to be taken to advance the peace process.

At the **4168th meeting, held on 5 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the fourth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/455).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/635) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Mali, the Russian Federation, Argentina and China.

Decision: *At the 4168th meeting, on 5 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/635 was adopted as resolution 1306 (2000) by 14 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, China, France, Jamaica, Malaysia, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 1 abstention (Mali).*

By resolution 1306 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided that all States should take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory; requested the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds was in operation in Sierra Leone; decided that rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through the Certificate of Origin regime should be exempt from the measures imposed above when the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) had reported to the Council, taking into account expert advice obtained at the request of the Committee through the Secretary-General, that an effective regime was fully in operation; decided that the measures referred to above were established for an initial period of 18 months, and affirmed that, at the end of that period, it would review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend those measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures; further decided that the Committee should also undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by the resolution; (b) to consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures imposed, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations; (c) to make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed; (d) to promulgate such guidelines as might be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed; and (e) to continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia and that established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola; called upon all States, in particular those through which rough diamonds from Sierra Leone were known to transit, and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the resolution notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the resolution; requested the Committee to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998), involving representatives of interested States and regional organizations, the diamond industry and other relevant experts, requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources, and further requested the Committee to report on the hearing to the Council; stressed the need for the extension of government authority to the diamond-producing areas for a durable solution to the problem of illegal exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone; decided to conduct a first review of the measures imposed by the resolution no later than 15 September 2000, and further such reviews every six months after the date of adoption of the resolution, and to consider at those times what further measures might be necessary; reminded States of their obligation to implement fully the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and called upon them, where they had not already done so, to enforce, strengthen or enact, as appropriate, legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other persons operating on their territory to act in violation of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and to report to the Committee not later than 31 July 2000 on the implementation of those measures; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members, (a) to collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel; (b) to consider the adequacy, for the purpose of detecting flights of aircraft suspected of carrying arms and related materiel across national borders in violation of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), of air traffic control systems in the region; (c) to participate, if possible, in the hearing referred to above; and (d) to report to the Council through the Committee with observations and recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and of those imposed by resolution 1306 (2000), no later than 31 October 2000, and further requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources; expressed its readiness, on the basis, inter alia, of the report produced pursuant to (d) above, to consider appropriate action in relation to States that it determined to have violated the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998) and resolution 1306 (2000). (For the full text of resolution 1306 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the Netherlands.

The representative of France made a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 July 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the military, security and humanitarian situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 July 2000, the members of the Council received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the security, political and humanitarian situation, and on the meeting of the Secretary-General on 10 July with the Organization of

African Unity Committee of Six, on the margins of the OAU Summit at Lomé.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 and 18 July 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the military rescue operation conducted by UNAMSIL on 15 July to restore the freedom of movement of UNAMSIL personnel surrounded by RUF forces at Kailahun.

At the **4173rd meeting, held on 17 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/24), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its full support for the decision taken by the Secretary-General to mount a military operation by UNAMSIL to relieve its surrounded peacekeepers and military observers at Kailahun; believed that the hostile stance taken by RUF towards Mission personnel at Kailahun had become intolerable; and fully concurred with the Secretary-General's assessment in that regard. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/24, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 July 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political and military situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 August 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/751), and by the Force Commander of UNAMSIL on the activities of the Mission.

At the **4184th meeting, held on 4 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the fourth and fifth reports of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/455 and S/2000/751).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/764) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council in tribute to the memories of the 11 peacekeepers from Ghana, India, Jordan and Nigeria who had given their lives in the cause of peace while serving with the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

Decision: *At the 4184th meeting, on 4 August 2000, draft resolution S/2000/764 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1313 (2000).*

By resolution 1313 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL until 8 September 2000; considered that the widespread and serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) by RUF since early May 2000 constituted a breakdown of the prior generally permissive environment based on the Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions had been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there would continue to be a threat to UNAMSIL and the security of the State of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL required appropriate strengthening; expressed its intention, taking into account the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, ECOWAS and the troop-contributing countries, to strengthen the mandate of UNAMSIL as established in its resolutions 1270 (1999) and 1289 (2000) with the following priority tasks: (a) to maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas, and their major approach routes; (b) to deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of RUF attack by responding robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force; (c) to deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone, to assist, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country, and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under threat of imminent physical violence; (d) to patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital, in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance; and (e) to assist in the promotion of the political process leading, inter alia, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible; considered that, in order to allow the restructuring of the force and provide the additional capability required for the achievement of the priority tasks set out above, the military component of UNAMSIL should be reinforced through accelerated troop rotations, as appropriate, and with, inter alia, further aviation and maritime assets, a strengthened force reserve, upgraded communications and specialist combat and logistic support assets; recognized that the RUF offensive against UNAMSIL since May 2000 revealed serious inherent weaknesses in the Mission's structure, command and control and resources, as referred to in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/751), reflecting findings of the United Nations assessment mission which visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000, welcomed the recommendations made and action already taken to address those deficiencies, and requested the Secretary-General to take further urgent steps to implement those recommendations to improve the performance and capacity of the Mission; stressed that the successful achievement of the objectives of the Mission, including the priority tasks set out above, would depend on the provision to UNAMSIL of fully equipped, complete units, with the required capabilities, effective command and control structure and capacity, a single chain of command, adequate resources and the commitment to implement the mandate of the Mission in full as authorized by the Security Council; requested the Secretary-General, after further consultations with troop-contributing countries, to submit a further report to the Council as soon as possible on the proposals in the resolution with recommendations for the restructuring and strengthening of UNAMSIL, and expressed its intention to take a decision on those recommendations expeditiously. (For the full text of resolution 1313 (2000), see appendix V.)

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council.

At the **4186th meeting, held on 14 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/751).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/789) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4186th meeting, on 14 August 2000, draft resolution S/2000/789 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1315 (2000).*

By resolution 1315 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court consistent with the resolution, and expressed its readiness to take further steps expeditiously upon receiving and reviewing the report of the Secretary-General referred to below; recommended that the subject matter jurisdiction of the special court should include notably crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone; recommended further that the special court should have personal jurisdiction over persons who bore the greatest responsibility for the commission of the crimes referred to above, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, had threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Sierra Leone concerning the establishment of the special court, including recommendations, no later than 30 days from the date of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to address in his report the questions of the temporal jurisdiction of the special court, an appeals process including the advisability, feasibility, and appropriateness of an appeals chamber in the special court or of sharing the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda or other effective options, and a possible alternative host State, should it be necessary to convene the special court outside the seat of the court in Sierra Leone. (For the full text of resolution 1315 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 August 2000, the members of the Council took up the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/832), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who also provided an update on the military situation in Sierra Leone.

At the **4193rd meeting, held on 5 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/832).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/846) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4193rd meeting, on 5 September 2000, draft resolution S/2000/846 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1317 (2000).*

By resolution 1317 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL until 20 September 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1317 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the **4199th meeting, held on 20 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the sixth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/832 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/882) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4199th meeting, on 20 September 2000, draft resolution S/2000/882 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1321 (2000).*

By resolution 1321 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL until 31 December 2000, and to review the situation no later than 31 October 2000. (For the full text of resolution 1321 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 October 2000, members of the Council, in preparation for their mission to the region on 7 October 2000, received comprehensive briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the political and military situation; regional issues; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues; civilian police; human rights; the establishment of a special court for Sierra Leone; humanitarian issues; and the status and operational effectiveness of UNAMSIL; as well as by the Military Adviser on the UNAMSIL concept of operations, in particular consolidation of the Mission; progression of the peace process; and future operations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone (S/2000/915) and received a briefing by the Legal Counsel on the negotiations with the Government of Sierra Leone; the legal nature of the Court; financial and administrative criteria for its establishment; and alternatives to the creation of a Special Court.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 October 2000, the members of the Council received a report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone, and to Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Nigeria, from 7 to 14 October 2000. The members of the Council also received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the findings of the mission and the situation in Sierra Leone, respectively.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular on the withdrawal of the Jordanian contingent from the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the military and political situation, as well as the rearming and strengthening of RUF positions in some areas (Kono and Tongo), the formation of a new RUF faction, attacks by RUF on Civil Defence Force positions, and a rising number of reports regarding harassment of civilians by elements of the Civil Defence Forces throughout the country.

At the **4216th meeting, held on 3 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone (S/2000/992) and the seventh report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/1055).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/31), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its concern at the continued fragile situation in Sierra Leone and the related instability in the wider subregion; condemned the continued cross-border attacks along the border area of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone; stressed that only through a comprehensive regional approach could security and stability be restored; expressed its support for the efforts undertaken by ECOWAS to address the situation, and called on Member States to provide support; welcomed the recommendations made in the mission's report (S/2000/992); in particular expressed its support for the establishment of a continuous, United Nations-based process for overall strategic coordination on Sierra Leone, bringing together Security Council members, the United Nations Secretariat, ECOWAS, countries contributing troops to UNAMSIL and the Government of Sierra Leone; noted the Secretary-General's support for that proposal in his report (S/2000/1055) and encouraged him to take early steps to put such a process into effect; welcomed the current efforts of ECOWAS to explore the possibilities of dialogue towards peace, but stressed that that should only be pursued under terms acceptable to the Government of Sierra Leone; underlined the importance of RUF relinquishing control of the diamond-producing areas, full freedom of movement for UNAMSIL leading to its deployment throughout the country, proper provision for the disarmament and demobilization of all non-governmental forces, full and secure humanitarian access and the extension of the authority of the Government throughout its territory; concurred with the Secretary-General's view that a key aspect of the overall approach on Sierra Leone was the continued provision of security by UNAMSIL in key areas of the country; reiterated its view that to achieve that UNAMSIL required strengthening; underlined the importance of continued action to improve the effectiveness of UNAMSIL through the full implementation of the recommendations of the assessment mission; supported the appeal by the Secretary-General to Member States, as set out in paragraph 55 of his report, urgently to consider participating in UNAMSIL or otherwise contributing to its reinforcement, and encouraged him to intensify his consultations to that end; and reiterated its firm intention to take action to strengthen UNAMSIL at the appropriate time, taking into account the readiness of troop-contributing countries to provide sufficient forces to that end. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/31, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the events that had occurred in Freetown on 5 October 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the Ceasefire Agreement between ECOWAS, the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF signed at Abuja on 10 November.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his trip to Sierra Leone, including his visits to camps for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and internally displaced persons, and to a rehabilitation centre for former child combatants at Lakka.

At the **4253rd meeting, held on 22 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the eighth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/1199).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1224) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4253rd meeting, on 22 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1224 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1334 (2000).*

By resolution 1334 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, took note of the ceasefire agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF (S/2000/1091); expressed its concern at the failure of RUF fully to meet their obligations under the agreement; and called on them to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the ceasefire and the peace process; recalled that the main objectives of UNAMSIL, as set out in its resolution 1313 (2000) and confirmed in the concept of operations proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (S/2000/832), remained to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible; reiterated that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of UNAMSIL required appropriate strengthening; and decided to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL until 31 March 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1334 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 January 2001, the members of the Council conducted their second review of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1306 (2000). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) on the implementation of the resolution.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 January 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the most recent political and military developments in Sierra Leone and in the subregion, including the recent United Nations contacts with RUF and its involvement in ECOWAS efforts to deploy an interposition force along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

At the **4264th meeting, held on 25 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1195) transmitting the report of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, the Niger, Sierra Leone and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997).

In the absence of objection, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997).

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica, France, Mali, Colombia, Tunisia, China, the Russian Federation, Ireland, the United States of America, Mauritius, Ukraine and Norway, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Singapore.

The Council then heard statements by the representative of Sierra Leone and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Sweden and Canada.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Guinea, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium and the Niger.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 14 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMSIL on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the military, humanitarian and political situation, and on the activities of UNAMSIL.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 March 2001, the members of the Council took up the ninth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2001/228). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretariat on the activities of UNAMSIL, regional cooperation, the role of ECOWAS in the region and the security situation in Sierra Leone.

At the **4306th meeting, held on 30 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", having before it the ninth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2001/228).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to the draft resolution (S/2001/293) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4306th meeting, on 30 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/293 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1346 (2001).*

By resolution 1346 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided that the mandate of UNAMSIL should be extended for a period of six months from the date of the adoption of the resolution; further decided to increase the military component of UNAMSIL to a strength of 17,500, including the 260 military observers already deployed, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 99 and 100 of his report; welcomed the revised concept of operations for UNAMSIL as set out in paragraphs 57 to 67 of the report of the Secretary-General and the progress already made towards its implementation and encouraged the Secretary-General to proceed to its completion; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on progress made by UNAMSIL in the implementation of key aspects of its concept of operations, and further requested him to provide an assessment in his next report on steps taken to improve the effectiveness of UNAMSIL; expressed its deep concern at the reports of human rights abuses committed by RUF and others, including other military groups, against the civilian population, in particular the harassment and forced recruitment of adults and children for fighting and forced labour, demanded that those acts ceased immediately, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all human rights monitoring positions within UNAMSIL were filled in order to address the concerns raised in paragraphs 44 to 51 of his report; expressed also its deep concern that the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1091) between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF had not been fully implemented, and demanded that RUF take immediate steps to fulfil its commitments under that Agreement to ensure full liberty for the United Nations to deploy its troops throughout the country, the free movement of persons and goods, unimpeded movement of humanitarian agencies, refugees and displaced persons and the immediate return of all seized weapons, ammunition and other equipment, and to recommence active participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council his views on how to take forward the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons, including their return; encouraged the efforts of ECOWAS towards a lasting and final settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region caused by the continued fighting in the border areas of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia and underlined the importance of the political support that the United Nations could provide to those efforts in order to stabilize the region; took note of the responsibilities to be undertaken by UNAMSIL in support of the Government of Sierra Leone's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, notably the decision to provide an enhanced management role as referred to in paragraphs 76 to 79 of the report of the Secretary-General; encouraged the Government of Sierra Leone, together with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international actors, to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court envisaged by resolution 1315 (2000), bearing in mind in particular the need to ensure the appropriate protection of children; and welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries, with any additional recommendations, including, if necessary, for a further strengthening of the military component of UNAMSIL for the completion of the planned concept of operations to fulfil the overall objective of assisting the Government of Sierra Leone to re-establish its authority throughout the country, including the diamond-producing areas, and to create the necessary conditions for the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections in due course under the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone. (For the full text of resolution 1346 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the political, military, security and humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 April 2001, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Deputy Secretary-General on her visit to Sierra Leone from 4 to 6 April 2001, focusing on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the humanitarian situation and coordination within UNAMSIL.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on his visit to Sierra Leone from 9 to 15 May 2001, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the activities of UNAMSIL.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 June 2001, the members of the Council took up the Secretary-General's report on the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons pursuant to resolution 1346 (S/2001/513 and Corr.1). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on developments in Sierra Leone, in particular the progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the humanitarian situation.

C. Communications received from 23 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 23 June 2000 (S/2000/620 and Corr.1) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address delivered on 22 June 2000 by the President of Sierra Leone to a national conference organized by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress on the status of the Lomé Peace Agreement.

Letter dated 23 June (S/2000/631) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the eight-point plan of action adopted by ECOWAS in relation to the crisis in Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 29 June (S/2000/641) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting his Government's memorandum on the role of diamonds in the conflict in Sierra Leone, and the establishment of a

Certificate of Origin regime for the export of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 7 July (S/2000/659) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 July (S/2000/660) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 July (S/2000/698) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Sierra Leone on the rescue of UNAMSIL peacekeepers in Kailahun, Eastern Region.

Letter dated 21 July (S/2000/730) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 July (S/2000/727) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address delivered on 22 July 2000 by the President of Sierra Leone at the passing-out ceremony for the first 1,000 military personnel under the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland short-term training programme.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/739) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Fifth report of the Secretary-General dated 31 July on UNAMSIL (S/2000/751), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), describing developments since his report of 19 May 2000 (S/2000/455) and recommending that the mandate of the Mission be extended for another six months.

Letter dated 2 August (S/2000/756) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following consultations with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997), he had appointed a panel of five experts, to be chaired by Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon), to collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998).

Letter dated 4 August (S/2000/771) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 August (S/2000/786) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 2000 from the President of Sierra Leone to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a framework for the proposed special court for Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 14 August (S/2000/803) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Government of Sierra Leone, welcoming the commitment made by the Security Council concerning the establishment of a special court for Sierra Leone.

Sixth report of the Secretary-General dated 24 August on UNAMSIL (S/2000/832), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1313 (2000), describing the tasks that would be required of UNAMSIL in the environment prevailing in Sierra Leone, its concept of operations and the necessary resources; and addendum dated 12 September (S/2000/832/Add.1) containing the related cost estimates for the expansion of UNAMSIL.

Letter dated 28 August (S/2000/844) from the President of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 September (S/2000/861) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report of the Committee submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1306 (2000); and addendum dated 4 December (S/2000/861/Add.1).

Letter dated 13 September (S/2000/862) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report of the Committee submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1306 (2000); and addendum dated 4 December (S/2000/862/Add.1).

Letter dated 20 September (S/2000/886) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that, following consultations, the members of the Council had agreed to dispatch a mission to Sierra Leone from 7 to 14 October 2000, and enclosing the terms of reference of the mission.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/903) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him of the composition of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 4 October on the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone (S/2000/915), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1315 (2000).

Letter dated 6 October (S/2000/966) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone dated 16 October (S/2000/992), describing the activities and findings of the mission and containing its conclusions and recommendations.

Letter dated 30 October (S/2000/1060) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to appoint Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opande (Kenya) Force Commander of UNAMSIL.

Letter dated 2 November (S/2000/1061) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 30 October 2000 (S/2000/1060) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Seventh report of the Secretary-General dated 7 November on UNAMSIL (S/2000/1055), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/832).

Identical letters dated 13 November (S/2000/1091) from the representative of Mali addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Agreement on Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF, signed at Abuja on 10 November 2000.

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1127) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 December (S/2000/1150) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, submitting a summary report, with observations by the Chairman, on the exploratory hearing on Sierra Leone diamonds held on 31 July and 1 August 2000 at United Nations Headquarters.

Letter dated 4 December (S/2000/1151) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 December (S/2000/1192) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Eighth report of the Secretary-General dated 15 December on UNAMSIL (S/2000/1199), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/1055), and recommending the extension of the mandate of UNAMSIL for a further period of three months.

Letter dated 16 December (S/2000/1201) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fourth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000.

Letter dated 18 December (S/2000/1205) from the representative of Spain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December (S/2000/1195), transmitting a letter dated 19 December 2000 from the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) to the President of the Security Council, enclosing a letter dated 14 December 2000 from the Chairman and members of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms appointed pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000) to the Chairman of the

Committee, together with the report of the Panel of Experts.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 22 December (S/2000/1232), transmitting a letter dated 21 December 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 December (S/2000/1234) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying the views of the members of the Council on his report on the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone (S/2000/915) and proposing amendments to the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 26 December (S/2000/1238) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee on its activities since the beginning of 2000, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 28 December (S/2001/8) from the representative of the Gambia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 January 2001 (S/2001/6) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 January (S/2001/40) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying his understanding of the meaning, scope and legal effect of the views and proposed amendments to the draft agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/74) from the representative of the Gambia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 January (S/2001/78) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 January (S/2001/95) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, conveying the concurrence of the members of the Council with his analysis and proposals regarding the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone (see S/2001/40).

Letter dated 2 February (S/2001/105) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 February (S/2001/126) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 February (S/2001/127) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 26 February (S/2001/173) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/2001/176) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Ninth report of the Secretary-General dated 14 March on UNAMSIL (S/2001/228), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1289 (2000), describing developments in Sierra Leone and the subregion since his last report (S/2000/1199) and recommending that the current mandate of the Mission be extended for another six months, until 30 September 2001.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2001/253) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, inter alia, a statement issued on 20 March 2001 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2001/261) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2001/279) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/300) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/303) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 March (S/2001/301) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/310) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 30 March 2001 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 11 April (S/2001/353) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/421) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2001/492) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2001/493) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 23 May on the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons pursuant to resolution 1346 (2001) (S/2001/513 and Corr.1), presenting his view on how to take forward the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons in and around Sierra Leone, including their return.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2001/579) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of the President of Guinea and the President of Sierra Leone, held on 3 June 2001.

Chapter 5
The situation in East Timor

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/20) of 29 June 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, endorsed the Secretary-General's intention that the operational phases of the popular consultation not begin until the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) was fully deployed, and his decision to postpone the ballot date for two weeks; emphasized that a popular consultation of the East Timorese people through a direct, secret and universal ballot represented an historic opportunity to resolve the question of East Timor peacefully; concurred with the Secretary-General's assessment that the process must be transparent and that all parties must have the opportunity to express themselves freely; expressed serious concern that the Secretary-General, in his assessment, concluded that the necessary conditions did not yet exist to begin the operational phases of the consultation process, given the security situation throughout much of East Timor; was especially concerned that the militias and other armed groups had carried out acts of violence against the local population and exercised an intimidating influence over them, and that those activities continued to constrict political freedom in East Timor, thus jeopardizing the necessary openness of the consultation process; stressed the need for all sides to put an end to all kinds of violence and for utmost restraint before, during and after the consultation; called on UNAMET to follow up reports of violent activity by both the pro-integration militias and FALINTIL; expressed grave concern at the attack on the UNAMET office in Maliana, East Timor, on 29 June 1999; and demanded that the incident be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.

Resolution 1257 (1999) of 3 August 1999

The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMET until 30 September 1999.

Resolution 1262 (1999) of 27 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMET until 30 November 1999; and endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General that in the interim phase UNAMET should incorporate the following components: (a) an electoral unit; (b) a civilian police component of up to 460 personnel to continue to advise the Indonesian police and to prepare for the recruitment and training of the new East Timorese police force; (c) a military liaison component of up to 300 personnel to undertake the necessary military liaison functions, to continue to be involved in the work of the East Timorese bodies established to promote peace, stability and reconciliation, and to provide advice to the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation on security matters as required, pursuant to the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999; (d) a civil affairs component to advise the Special Representative for the East Timor popular consultation in monitoring the implementation of the agreements of 5 May 1999; and (e) a public information component to provide information on progress made towards implementation of the outcome of the ballot, and to disseminate a message promoting reconciliation, confidence, peace and stability.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/27) of 3 September 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the successful popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 30 August 1999 and the letter dated 3 September 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/1999/944) announcing the ballot result; regarded the popular consultation as an accurate reflection of the views of the East Timorese people; called on all parties, both inside and outside East Timor, to respect the result of the popular consultation; urged the East Timorese people to work together to implement their decision as freely and democratically expressed in the ballot and to cooperate in the building of peace and prosperity in the territory; and looked to the Government of Indonesia to take the necessary constitutional steps to implement the result of the ballot, in accordance with the agreements of 5 May 1999 (S/1999/513, annexes I-III).

Resolution 1264 (1999) of 15 September 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, condemned all acts of violence in East Timor, called for their immediate end and demanded that those responsible for such acts be brought to justice; authorized the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations; and authorized the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfil that mandate; noted that article 6 of the Agreement of 5 May 1999 stated that the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal and the Secretary-General should agree on arrangements for a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority in East Timor to the United Nations, and requested the leadership of the multinational force to cooperate closely with the United Nations to assist and support those arrangements; agreed that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor until replaced as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation; and invited the Secretary-General to plan and prepare for a United Nations transitional administration in East Timor, incorporating a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to be deployed in the implementation phase of the popular consultation (phase III) and to make recommendations as soon as possible to the Council.

Resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which would be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and would be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; decided also that the mandate of UNTAET should consist of the following elements: (a) to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor; (b) to establish an effective administration; (c) to assist in the development of civil and social services; (d) to ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance; (e) to support capacity-building for self-government; and (f) to assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development; decided further that UNTAET would have objectives and a structure along the lines set out in section IV of the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular that its main components would be: (a) a governance and public administration component, including an international police element with a strength of up to 1,640 officers; (b) a humanitarian assistance and emergency rehabilitation component; and (c) a military component, with a strength of up to 8,950 troops and up to 200 military observers; authorized UNTAET to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative who, as the Transitional Administrator, would be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in East Timor and would have the power to enact new laws and regulations and to amend, suspend or repeal existing ones; decided to establish UNTAET for an initial period until 31 January 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution, including, in particular, with regard to the deployment of UNTAET and possible future reductions of its military component if the situation in East Timor improved, and to submit a report within three months of the date of adoption of the resolution and every six months thereafter.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 27 June 2000 to 6 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4165 (27 June 2000); 4180 (28 July 2000); 4182 (3 August 2000); 4191 (29 August 2000); 4195 (8 September 2000); 4198 (19 September 2000); 4203 (29 September 2000); 4206 (12 October 2000); 4228 (20 November 2000); 4236 (28 November 2000); 4244 (6 December 2000); 4265 (26 January 2001); 4268 (31 January 2001); 4308 (5 April 2001); 4321 (18 May 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1319 (2000); 1338 (2001).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/26; S/PRST/2000/39.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4165; S/PV.4180; S/PV.4182; S/PV.4191; S/PV.4195; S/PV.4198 [communiqué]; S/PV.4203; S/PV.4206 [communiqué]; S/PV.4228 [communiqué]; S/PV.4236; S/PV.4244; S/PV.4265; S/PV.4265 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4268; S/PV.4308 and Corr.1; S/PV.4321; S/PV.4321 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 22 June; 25 and 27 July; 2, 4 and 11 August; 1, 6, 8, 11, 13-15 and 25-27 September; 12, 20, 25 and 31 October; 3, 9 and 21 November; 4-6 December 2000; 12, 17, 22, 30 and 31 January; 7 March; 4 April; 4, 8 and 31 May; 6 June 2001.

At the **4165th meeting, held on 27 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled “The situation in East Timor”.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and the Republic of Korea, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council’s prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative and Transitional Administrator.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Malaysia, China, Namibia, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Jamaica, Ukraine, Argentina, Tunisia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Japan, Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union, and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Indonesia, Brazil, Australia, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Norway.

The Special Representative and Transitional Administrator responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 July 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incident of 24 July, which had resulted in the first casualty of the United Nations mission in East Timor, when a patrol of six New Zealand peacekeepers was fired upon in Kova Lima, near the border with West Timor.

At the **4180th meeting, held on 28 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2000/738).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Namibia, China, the Russian Federation, Canada, Malaysia, the United States of America, France, the Netherlands, Tunisia, Ukraine and Mali, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of Jamaica.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of New Zealand, Portugal, Australia, Japan and Indonesia.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4182nd meeting, held on 3 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2000/738).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/26), in which the Council, inter alia, strongly supported the steps taken by UNTAET to strengthen the involvement and direct participation of the East Timorese people in the administration of their territory, in particular the establishment on 14 July 2000 of the National Council and the reorganization of UNTAET, with a view to building capacity in the territory in the run-up to independence; invited the Secretary-General to report at an early date, on the basis of close consultations with the East Timorese, on the process for adopting a constitution and holding democratic elections; welcomed work being done on East Timor's future defence and security needs and their practical and financial implications; urged the East Timorese people to conduct a broad discussion of those issues; condemned the murder on 24 July 2000 of a New Zealand soldier serving with UNTAET; welcomed the establishment on 31 July 2000 of a joint investigation between UNTAET and the Government of Indonesia and welcomed also the cooperation of the Government of Indonesia to bring the perpetrators to justice; took note of the Secretary-General's intention to reduce the size of the UNTAET military component in the eastern sector of East Timor to a battalion size force of 500 by the end of January 2001 in the light of the situation on the ground; requested the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed of the situation in East Timor, including through a military assessment of the security situation and its implications for the structure of the military component of UNTAET; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to it in line with the requirements set out in its resolution 1272 (1999); and requested the Secretary-General to present to it, in his next regular report, detailed plans on the transition to independence for East Timor, which should be drawn up in close consultation with the East Timorese people. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/26, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in East Timor, in particular the increased activities of armed groups.

At the **4191st meeting, held on 29 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, New Zealand and Norway, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The President paid tribute on behalf of the Council to the memories of three peacekeepers, from Bangladesh, Nepal and New Zealand, who lost their lives while serving with UNTAET.

The Council then heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, China, Namibia, Jamaica, Argentina, Canada, Mali, Tunisia and Ukraine, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia, and by the representative of France, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Australia, Norway, Brazil, New Zealand and Indonesia.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and a question posed.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 September 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the attack against the UNHCR office in the vicinity of Atambua, West Timor, in which three international staff members had been killed and three wounded.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 September 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments following the attack on the UNHCR office, and on the plight of refugees in West Timor and the evacuation of refugees and international staff to East Timor.

At the **4195th meeting, held on 8 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/853) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4195th meeting, on 8 September 2000, draft resolution S/2000/853 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1319 (2000).*

By resolution 1319 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, insisted that the Government of Indonesia take immediate additional steps, in fulfilment of its responsibilities, to disarm and disband the militia immediately, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers, and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor; stressed that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice; underlined that UNTAET should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor, consistent with its resolution 1272 (1999); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a week of the adoption of the resolution on the situation on the ground. (For the full text of resolution 1319 (2000), see appendix V).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 September 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in West Timor, in particular the evacuation of 450 refugees, including international staff and Indonesian aid workers, to East Timor and the deteriorating situation caused by the militias.

At the **4198th meeting, held in private on 19 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4198).

The President extended an invitation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Special Envoy of the Government of Indonesia, Coordinating Minister for Political, Social and Security Affairs.

The members of the Council and Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono had a frank and constructive discussion about the need for early and full implementation of resolution 1319 (2000).

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 September 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the efforts to stabilize the security situation in West Timor.

At the **4203rd meeting, held on 29 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and New Zealand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Argentina, Namibia, China, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Canada, Tunisia, Malaysia, Ukraine and Jamaica, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Mali, and by the representative of France, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Brazil, Mozambique, New Zealand, Australia and Indonesia.

The Special Representative and Transitional Administrator responded to comments and questions posed by the members of the Council.

At the **4206th meeting, held in private on 12 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4206).

The President extended an invitation in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations and with the consent of the Council to Alwi Shihab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

The members of the Council and Mr. Alwi Shihab had a frank and constructive discussion. They recalled the letter dated 8 September 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General, which set out their agreement to dispatch a mission to Indonesia and East Timor. They welcomed the invitation from the Government of Indonesia to a mission to Indonesia in the week of 13 November 2000, following the mission's visit to East Timor.

At the **4228th meeting, held in private on 20 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105). At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4228).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, representatives of the countries contributing troops to UNTAET were invited to be present at the meeting.

The Security Council heard a briefing by Martin Andjaba, Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations and Head of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia, who introduced the Mission's report (S/2000/1105).

The members of the Council had a preliminary discussion on the report.

At the **4236th meeting, held on 28 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor.

The Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Namibia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Argentina, Canada, China, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Jamaica, Mali and France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

The Special Representative and Transitional Administrator responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4244th meeting, held on 6 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/39), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105) and endorsed the recommendations that it contained; noted in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international presence would be required in East Timor after independence, inter alia, for the provision of financial, technical and security assistance, and agreed that planning for such a presence should begin as soon as possible; outlined a number of further steps to be taken by the Government of Indonesia; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter in his next regular report to the Security Council. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/39, see appendix VI.)

At the **4265th meeting, held on 26 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2001/42).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, Japan, Indonesia, Mozambique, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Sergio Vieira de Mello, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator for East Timor; José Ramos-Horta, member of the Transitional Cabinet of East Timor responsible for foreign affairs; Harri Holkeri, President of the General Assembly; Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Klaus Rohland, Country Director of the World Bank for East Timor, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands; and Luis Valdivieso, Adviser in the Asia and Pacific Department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Council heard a statement by the President.

The Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Special Representative and Transitional Administrator, the Administrator of UNDP, and the representatives of the World Bank and IMF.

The President made a statement.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the President of the General Assembly.

The President made a statement.

The Council then heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Mr. Ramos-Horta.

The President made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Bangladesh.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, France, Jamaica, Colombia, China, the Russian Federation, Ireland, Mali, the United States of America, Norway, Ukraine and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Singapore.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Chile, Brazil and Fiji.

Mr. Ramos-Horta responded to comments made by the members of the Council.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Mozambique and Indonesia.

The Special Representative and Transitional Administrator responded to comments and questions by members of the Council.

At the **4268th meeting, held on 31 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2001/42).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/92), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4268th meeting, on 31 January 2001, draft resolution S/2001/92 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1338 (2001).*

By resolution 1338 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNTAET until 31 January 2002, bearing in mind the possible need for adjustments related to the independence timetable; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to delegate progressively further authority within the East Timor Transitional Administration to the East Timorese people until authority was fully transferred to the government of an independent State of East Timor, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General; encouraged UNTAET, bearing in mind the need to support capacity-building for self-government, to continue to support fully the transition to independence, including through development and training for the East Timorese people; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council by 30 April 2001 a report on the implementation of the mandate of UNTAET, which should include in particular military and political assessments of the situation on the ground and their implications for the size, structure and deployment of UNTAET; expressed its intention to take appropriate steps on the basis of that report expeditiously, taking into account the views of troop-contributing countries; stressed the need for a substantial international presence in East Timor after independence; and requested the Secretary-General to make detailed recommendations in that regard to the Council within six months of the adoption of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1338 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the **4308th meeting, held on 5 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The President made an opening statement.

The Council then heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of Norway, the United States of America, Tunisia, Ukraine, Jamaica, Colombia, Ireland, Mauritius, France, China, Mali, Singapore, Bangladesh and the Russian Federation, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded at various times during the meeting to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The President gave a brief concluding summary of the discussion.

At the **4321st meeting, held on 18 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", having before it the interim report of the Secretary-General on UNTAET (S/2001/436).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, the Republic of Korea and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Xanana Gusmaõ, President of the National Council of Timorese Resistance, and José Ramos-Horta, member of the Transitional Cabinet of East Timor responsible for foreign affairs, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President made an introductory statement.

The Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council then heard statements by the President of the National Council of Timorese Resistance and the member of the Transitional Cabinet of East Timor responsible for foreign affairs.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore, China, France, the Russian Federation, Ireland, Colombia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Tunisia, Mali, Norway and Ukraine, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Norway, which aligned themselves with the statement) and Australia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal, Canada, Brazil, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia.

The Assistant Secretary-General and Mr. Ramos-Horta responded to comments and questions posed by the members of the Council.

The President made a closing statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 June 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the security situation in East Timor.

C. Communications received from 7 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 7 July 2000 (S/2000/671) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Security Council of his intention to appoint Lieutenant General Boonsrang Niumpradit (Thailand) to the post of Force Commander of UNTAET with effect from 19 July 2000.

Letter dated 10 July (S/2000/672) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 July 2000 (S/2000/671) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 26 July on UNTAET (S/2000/738), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1272 (1999), describing the activities of UNTAET and developments in East Timor since his report of 26 January 2000 (S/2000/53 and Add.1).

Letter dated 18 September (S/2000/889) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on West Timor issued on 7 September 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 22 September (S/2000/911) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 September 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 25 September (S/2000/899) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/901) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 26 September (S/2000/902) from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 25 September 2000 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

Letter dated 29 September (S/2000/922) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/949) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/955) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1030) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that, following consultations, the members of the Security Council had agreed to dispatch a mission to East Timor and Indonesia from 9 to 18 November 2000 and enclosing the terms of reference of the mission.

Identical letters dated 13 November (S/2000/1090) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia dated 21 November (S/2000/1105).

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1125) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document entitled "The visit of the mission of the Security Council to Indonesia: Indonesia's constructive response to Security Council resolution 1319 (2000)", issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 January 2001 on UNTAET (S/2001/42), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1272 (1999), describing the activities of UNTAET and developments in East Timor since 27 July 2000 and recommending that the mandate of UNTAET be extended until 31 December 2001.

Letter dated 25 January (S/2001/83) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 January (S/2001/90) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 March (S/2001/198) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire by the Government of Indonesia.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/322) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the International Symposium on Conflict Prevention, entitled "Culture of Prevention: Multi-Actor

Coordination from United Nations to Civil Society", held at Tokyo on 13 and 14 March 2001.

Note verbale dated 16 April (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Interim report of the Secretary-General dated 2 May on UNTAET (S/2001/436), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1338 (2001), and describing the activities of UNTAET and developments in East Timor since 5 April 2001.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2001/509) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that Slovakia be added to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to UNTAET.

Letter dated 22 May (S/2001/510) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 18 May 2001 (S/2001/509) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Chapter 6
The situation in Somalia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/31) of 12 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; expressed its grave concern at the increasingly evident effects of the lack of a functioning central government in Somalia; expressed its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia; in that context, welcomed the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, outlined in his letter of 23 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1007); endorsed the call made by the President of Djibouti to the warlords to recognize fully and accept the principle that the Somali people were free to exercise their democratic right to choose their own regional and national leaders; looked forward to the finalization of the proposals of the President of Djibouti at the forthcoming IGAD Summit and stood ready to work with IGAD and the Standing Committee to help bring about national unity and the restoration of a national government in Somalia; strongly called upon all States to observe and improve the effectiveness of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia; urged Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide that information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992), with a view to supporting the work of the Committee; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi; encouraged the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia as a prelude to the United Nations playing an enhanced role, aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia; took note of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1999 that the international community should consider establishing mechanisms which would allow financial assistance to flow into secure and stable areas of Somalia even before a formal central government and other institutions were re-established, with a view to promoting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 29 June 2000 to 11 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4166 (29 June 2000); 4167 (29 June 2000); 4196 (14 September 2000); 4254 (11 January 2001); 4255 (11 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/22; S/PRST/2001/1.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4166; S/PV.4167; S/PV.4196 [communiqué]; S/PV.4254 [communiqué]; S/PV.4255.
Consultations of the whole: 28 June; 16 August; 13 September; 25 October; 13 November 2000; 4, 5, 9 and 11 January; 2 and 29 March; 3 April; 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15 June 2001.

At the **4166th meeting, held on 29 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 21 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (S/2000/623), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hussein Hassouna, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

The Council then heard a statement by the representative of Djibouti.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mali, Malaysia, Canada, Namibia, Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Netherlands, China, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States of America, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Tunisia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of France.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Yemen and Egypt.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Ethiopia and Portugal (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement).

At the **4167th meeting, held on 29 June 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/22), in which the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its commitments to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia; expressed its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia; welcomed and fully supported the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia and urged States and international organizations, in a position to do so, to give those efforts political support and to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Djibouti to that end; underlined the importance of the widest participation of the representatives of all parts of Somali society in an effort to rehabilitate Somalia; strongly urged representatives of all social and political forces of Somali society to participate actively and in a constructive spirit in the work of the Somali National Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Djibouti; urged the warlords and faction leaders to desist from obstructing and undermining efforts to achieve peace; expressed its readiness to consider taking appropriate steps regarding the warlords and faction leaders who engaged in such activities; and also urged all States to stop providing those individuals with the means to carry on their destructive activities. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/22, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 16 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Somalia, in particular the humanitarian and political situation, and on the convening of the Transitional National Assembly on 13 August 2000 under the Djibouti peace initiative.

At the **4196th meeting, held in private on 14 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4196).

The President extended an invitation to Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of Djibouti, to participate in the discussion.

The Security Council heard a briefing by Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1211). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in the Arta peace process, and on the political situation in Somalia.

At the **4254th meeting, held in private on 11 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4254).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, Ali Khalif Galaydh, Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia, was invited to participate in the discussion.

The representative of Djibouti was invited, at his request, to participate in accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Security Council heard a briefing by Mr. Ali Khalif Galaydh.

The members of the Council made comments and posed questions in connection with the briefing.

Prime Minister Galaydh responded to the comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

At the **4255th meeting, held on 11 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1211).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/1), in which the Council, inter alia, noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Somalia (S/2000/1211) and reaffirmed its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia; welcomed and supported the outcome of the Arta peace conference, the establishment of the Transitional National Assembly and the Transitional National Government; expressed gratitude for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Djibouti in convening the peace conference; recognized with appreciation the impetus provided to the process by IGAD, including the mandate extended by the ministerial meeting in Djibouti in March 2000; further welcomed the efforts of the Transitional National Government to promote reconciliation within Somalia; strongly urged all political groups in the country, in particular those which had remained outside the Arta peace process, to engage in peaceful and constructive dialogue with the Transitional National Government in order to promote national reconciliation and facilitate the democratic elections scheduled for 2003 as called for in the Transitional National Charter; further called upon all groups, in particular armed movements, to support and participate in the demobilization efforts undertaken by the Transitional National Government; encouraged the Transitional National Government to continue, in a spirit of constructive dialogue, the process of engaging all groups in the country, including in the north-eastern and north-western areas, with the view to preparing for the installation of permanent governance arrangements through the democratic process; reiterated to all States their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992); urged each State to take the necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo; strongly condemned the illegal supply of weapons to recipients in Somalia; reiterated its call upon all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) information on possible violations of the arms embargo; insisted that all States should refrain from any military intervention in the internal situation in Somalia and that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine the stability in the subregion; welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to put in place a trust fund for peace-building in Somalia; noted that, despite the recent positive developments in Somalia, the security situation in the country was still a cause for serious concern; and therefore invited the Secretary-General to prepare a proposal for a peace-building mission for Somalia which should, with specific attention to the security situation in the country, outline possible ways to advance the peace process further. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/1, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political, humanitarian and security situation in Somalia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 June 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on allegations by the Transitional National Government that about 300 Ethiopian soldiers had infiltrated Somalia.

C. Communications received from 21 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 21 June 2000 (S/2000/623) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 July (S/2000/685) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a joint communiqué issued by the President of Uganda and the President of Djibouti regarding bilateral and regional issues of peace and security in the Horn of Africa.

Letter dated 13 July (S/2000/691) from the representative of Djibouti addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decision on Somalia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its seventy-second ordinary session and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

Letter dated 25 September (S/2000/916) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning recent developments in Somalia issued on 8 September 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 29 September (S/2000/923) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press communiqué issued at Sirte on 22 September 2000 during the visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the President of Somalia.

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1126) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia following the visit to Ethiopia of the President of Somalia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 December on the situation in Somalia (S/2000/1211), submitted pursuant to the request contained in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 27 May 1999 (S/PRST/2000/16) and covering developments since his report of 16 August 1999 (S/1999/882).

Letter dated 19 December (S/2001/3) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration issued by the eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held at Khartoum on 23 November 2000.

Letter dated 20 December (S/2000/1226) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 8 January 2001 (S/2001/19) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the General Secretariat of OAU.

Letter dated 10 January (S/2001/27) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 February (S/2001/120) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan and current Chairman of the Council of Ministers of IGAD, and the resolution adopted by the IGAD Summit, held at Khartoum on 23 November 2000.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2001/263) from the Prime Minister of Somalia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2001/325) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 7

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 17 July 2000 to 19 January 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4172 (17 July 2000); 4259 (19 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1308 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4172; S/PV.4259; S/PV.4259 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 5-7, 11 and 17 July; 4, 13, 15 and 22 December 2000; 4 January; 14 June 2001.

At the **4172nd meeting, held on 17 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/696) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the Executive Director of UNAIDS.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Namibia, Argentina, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Malaysia, Ukraine, Mali, the Netherlands and Bangladesh, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, and by the representative of France, speaking in his national capacity and also on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Malawi and Uganda.

The Executive Director of UNAIDS responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/696.

Decision: *At the 4172nd meeting, on 17 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/696 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1308 (2000).*

By resolution 1308 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, expressed concern at the potential damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel, including support personnel; requested the Secretary-General to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to continue the further development of pre-deployment orientation and ongoing training for all peacekeeping personnel on those issues; and encouraged UNAIDS to continue to strengthen its cooperation with interested Member States to further develop its country profiles in order to reflect best practices and countries' policies on HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, counselling and treatment. (For the full text of resolution 1308 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 15 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his visit to Ethiopia and participation in the African Development Forum 2000 in Addis Ababa, which focused on the problem of AIDS in Africa, as well as his visit to two United Nations-supported development projects for providing social services to people living with the disease.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the implementation of resolution 1308 (2000).

At the **4259th meeting, held on 19 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Canada, Costa Rica, India, Nigeria and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS.

The Council heard statements by the Under-Secretary-General and the Executive Director.

Statements were made by the representative of the United States of America, the Minister for International Development of Norway, and the representatives of Bangladesh, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica and France.

The representative of France spoke on a point of order.

The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Ireland, Ukraine, Mauritius, Canada, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Costa Rica, Nigeria and India.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments made by members of the Council.

B. Communications received from 5 July 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 5 July 2000 (S/2000/657) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note prepared by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, summarizing actions taken as follow-up to the Security Council meeting on HIV/AIDS in Africa held on 10 January 2000.

Note verbale dated 16 April 2001 (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Chapter 8

The role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/34) of 30 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, having considered, within its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, its role in the prevention of armed conflicts, emphasized the need fully to respect and implement the principles and provisions of the Charter and norms of international law, in particular in that context those related to prevention of armed conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means; recognized the importance of building a culture of prevention of armed conflicts and the need for a contribution from all principal organs of the United Nations in that regard; stressed the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems, which were often the root causes of armed conflicts; recognizing the need for the development of effective long-term strategies, emphasized the need for all United Nations organs and agencies to pursue preventive strategies and to take action within their respective areas of competence to assist Member States to eradicate poverty, strengthen development cooperation and assistance and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; recognized that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament and post-conflict peace-building were interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy; underlined the importance of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter; expressed its intention to support, with appropriate follow-up action, efforts to prevent conflict by the Secretary-General through such areas as fact-finding missions, good offices and other activities requiring action by his envoys and Special Representatives; emphasized the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts; expressed its readiness to consider appropriate preventive action in response to the matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General and which it deemed likely to threaten international peace and security; invited the Secretary-General to present to the members of the Council periodic reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warnings and proposals for preventive measures; encouraged the Secretary-General to improve further his capacity to identify potential threats to international peace and security and invited him to indicate any requirements to fulfil those capacities, including the development of the Secretariat's expertise and resources; would consider other preventive measures such as the establishment of demilitarized zones and preventive disarmament; would also take appropriate measures in situations of post-conflict peace-building aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, including through adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants; recognized the link between the prevention of armed conflicts, the facilitation of the peaceful settlement of disputes and the promotion of security for the civilian population, in particular the protection of human life;

underlined that the existing international criminal tribunals represented useful instruments to combat impunity and could, by helping to deter crimes against humanity, contribute to the prevention of armed conflicts; acknowledged the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; recognized the important role that regional organizations and arrangements were playing in the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the development of confidence- and security-building measures; also emphasized the importance of supporting and improving regional capacities for early warning; emphasized the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in preventive activities in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter; and welcomed meetings between the United Nations, including the Security Council, and regional organizations, and encouraged participants to continue to focus those meetings on issues related to prevention of armed conflicts.

B. Consideration by the Security Council on 20 July 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4174 (20 July 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/25.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4174; S/PV.4174 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 13 and 19 July 2000.

At the **4174th meeting, held on 20 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Argentina, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, China, Tunisia, Malaysia and Mali, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia, the representatives of Canada and Ukraine, the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, and the representative of France, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Japan and Austria (in his capacity as Chair-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Kenya and Rwanda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 20 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (S/2000/717), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Colombia, Pakistan, Norway, Brazil, Senegal, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The President announced that, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, a statement of the President on behalf of the Council would be issued (S/PRST/2000/25); in that statement the Council, inter alia, bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, reaffirmed its role in taking appropriate steps aimed at the prevention of armed conflicts; affirmed its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States; affirmed the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law; stressed the need for the maintenance of regional and international peace and stability and friendly relations among all States; underlined the overriding humanitarian and moral imperative as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak and escalation of conflicts; highlighted the need to create a culture of prevention; reaffirmed its belief that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament, and post-conflict peace-building were interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy; emphasized its continuing commitment to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world; recalled the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter, and expressed its willingness to take appropriate preventive action in response to matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General and which it deemed likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; invited the Secretary-General to present to the Council reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warning and proposals for preventive measures; encouraged the strengthening of modalities of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements, including in early warning and the mutual exchange of information; recognized the need to enhance the capacity of the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution; recognized the importance of effective post-conflict peace-building strategies in preventing the re-emergence of conflicts; recognized the need for close cooperation among bodies of the United Nations system and with other organizations and arrangements in the area of post-conflict peace-building, and expressed its willingness to consider ways to improve such cooperation; highlighted the importance of preventive deployment in armed conflicts and reiterated its willingness to consider the deployment, with the consent of the host country, of preventive missions in appropriate circumstances; welcomed and encouraged efforts to prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and the illicit trafficking in small arms; invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by May 2001, a report containing an analysis, and recommendations on initiatives within the United Nations, taking into account previous experience and the views and considerations expressed by Member States, on the prevention of armed conflict; and recalled the statement of its President of 30 November 1999 and reaffirmed its willingness to consider the possibility of a meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers, during the Millennium Assembly, on the issue of the prevention of armed conflicts. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/25, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 20 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 July 2000 (S/2000/717) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 April 2001 (S/2001/322) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the International Symposium on Conflict Prevention, entitled "Culture of Prevention: Multi-Actor Coordination from United Nations to Civil Society", held at Tokyo on 13 and 14 March 2001.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 June on the prevention of armed conflict (S/2001/574 and Corr.1), describing the progress achieved in developing the conflict prevention capacity of the United Nations and presenting specific recommendations on how the efforts of the United Nations system in this field could be further enhanced, with the cooperation and active involvement of Member States.

Chapter 9
The situation concerning Western Sahara

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 14 December 1999 in order to complete the identification of voters as envisaged in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1999/954), to implement confidence-building measures and conclude all outstanding agreements needed to implement the settlement plan, and to continue with the appeals process, and reaffirmed the rights of the applicants, with an expectation that the appeals process would not be turned into a second round of identification; requested the Secretary-General to report every 45 days on significant developments in the implementation of the settlement plan; and requested also the Secretary-General to submit to the Council before the end of the current mandate a comprehensive assessment of steps taken towards the completion of the appeals process, and of staffing requirements as outlined in the report, as well as preparations for the repatriation of refugees and the start of the transitional period.

Resolution 1282 (1999) of 14 December 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 29 February 2000 in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters list, and initiate appeals for tribal groupings H41, H61 and J51/52; took note of the concern that the problems posed by the current number of candidates who had exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seemed to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to continue his consultations with the parties on those issues, seeking a reconciliation of their opposing views regarding the appeals process, the repatriation of refugees and other crucial aspects of the settlement plan.

Resolution 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 May 2000; supported the intention of the Secretary-General, as stated inter alia in his report, to ask his Personal Envoy to consult the parties and, taking into account existing and potential obstacles, to explore ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution of their dispute; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate.

Resolution 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 July 2000, with the expectation that the parties would offer the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy specific and concrete proposals that could be agreed to in order to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and explore all ways and means to achieve an early, durable and agreed resolution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 18 July 2000 to 27 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4175 (25 July 2000); 4210 (26 October 2000); 4211 (30 October 2000); 4284 (27 February 2001); 4315 (27 April 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1309 (2000); 1324 (2000); 1342 (2001); 1349 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4175; S/PV.4210 [communiqué]; S/PV.4211; S/PV.4284; S/PV.4315.
Consultations of the whole: 18, 21 and 25 July; 25, 27 and 30 October 2000; 13 and 23 February; 20 and 24-27 April; 12 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 18 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/683). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the meeting attended by both parties in London on 28 June 2000 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, to which the neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, had also been invited as observers, and updated members of the Council on the work of the Identification Commission.

At the **4175th meeting, held on 25 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/683).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/728) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4175th meeting, on 25 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/728 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1309 (2000).*

By resolution 1309 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 31 October 2000, with the expectation that the parties would meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1309 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the **4210th meeting, held in private on 26 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4210).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to Mohamed Benaissa, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco.

The members of the Council and Mr. Mohamed Benaissa had a frank discussion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/1029), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

At the **4211th meeting, held on 30 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1029).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1040) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4211th meeting, on 30 October 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1040 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1324 (2000).*

By resolution 1324 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 28 February 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1324 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 February 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/148). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, who introduced the report, on the developments in the peace process, in particular the recent deterioration in relations between the parties, stemming in particular from the controversial crossing of the Paris-Dakar rally into Western Sahara early in January 2001, which had led the Frente POLISARIO to deploy military units outside their usual locations.

At the **4284th meeting, held on 27 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/148).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/165) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4284th meeting, on 27 February 2001, draft resolution S/2001/165 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1342 (2001).*

By resolution 1342 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1342 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/398). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on the problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and the activities of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General.

At the **4315th meeting, held on 27 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/398).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/413) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4315th meeting, on 27 April 2001, draft resolution S/2001/413 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1349 (2001).*

By resolution 1349 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 June 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara; and requested the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1349 (2001), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 12 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 2000 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/683), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1301 (2000), describing developments in the implementation of the settlement plan since his report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/461) and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of three months, until 31 October 2000.

Letter dated 17 July (S/2000/699) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 September (S/2000/870) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a memorandum by the Frente POLISARIO.

Identical letters dated 9 October (S/2000/975) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 17 October (S/2000/1000) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 19 October (S/2000/1003) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 25 October on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/1029), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1309 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/683) and recommending, inter alia, that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of four months, until 28 February 2001.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 February 2001 on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/148), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1324 (2000), describing developments since his last report (S/2000/1029), and recommending, inter alia, that the mandate of MINURSO be extended for a period of two months, until 30 April 2001.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2001/155) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/2001/178) from the representative of Morocco addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note on the position of Morocco concerning developments in the referendum process in Western Sahara.

Letter dated 30 March (S/2001/308) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States for the month of March 2001, a letter to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 April on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/398), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1342 (2001), describing developments since his last report (S/2001/148), and recommending that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 30 June 2001.

Chapter 10
Children and armed conflict

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, expressed its grave concern at the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences that had for durable peace, security and development; strongly condemned the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, and attacks on objects protected under international law, including places that usually had a significant presence of children such as schools and hospitals, and called on all parties concerned to put an end to such practices; called upon all parties concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under international law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989; expressed its support for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop coordination and coherence among them; supported the work of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; urged all parties to armed conflicts to ensure that the protection, welfare and rights of children were taken into account during peace negotiations and throughout the process of consolidating peace in the aftermath of conflict; reaffirmed its readiness when dealing with situations of armed conflict (a) to continue to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in distress, taking into account the particular needs of children including the provision and rehabilitation of medical and educational services to respond to the needs of children, the rehabilitation of children who had been maimed or psychologically traumatized, and child-focused mine-clearance and mine-awareness programmes; (b) to continue to support the protection of displaced children including their resettlement by UNHCR and others as appropriate; and (c) whenever adopting measures under Article 41 of the Charter, to give consideration to their impact on children, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 July 2000 a report on the implementation of the resolution, consulting all relevant parts of the United Nations system and taking into account other relevant work.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 26 July to 11 August 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4176 (26 July 2000); 4185 (11 August 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1314 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4176; S/PV.4176 (Resumption I) and Corr.1; S/PV.4185.
Consultations of the whole: 21 and 31 July; 10 August 2000.

At the **4176th meeting, held on 26 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/712).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Austria, Barbados, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the United Nations.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (S/2000/734), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The Council heard a statement by the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Council heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Namibia, China, the Netherlands, Ukraine, Tunisia and France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement), and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of Jamaica.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Sudan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Austria (speaking as Chair-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), Colombia, Japan and South Africa.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the head of the delegation of ICRC.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mozambique, New Zealand, Barbados, Iraq, the United Republic of Tanzania, India, Senegal, Nepal, Lesotho, Indonesia, Ecuador and Kenya.

The Council then heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Nigeria, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Norway and the Sudan.

Further statements were made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

At the **4185th meeting, held on 11 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Children and armed conflict", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/712).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/787) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4185th meeting, on 11 August 2000, draft resolution S/2000/787 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1314 (2000).*

By resolution 1314 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of children in situations of armed conflict and the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, and the long-term consequences that had for durable peace, security and development; urged Member States in a position to do so to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; expressed support for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it was seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of children in armed conflict; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution and of resolution 1261 (1999) by 31 July 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1314 (2000), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 19 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 July 2000 on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1261 (1999) and including recommendations relating to the protection of children in armed conflict.

Letter dated 24 July (S/2000/734) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 October (S/2000/973) from the representative of Canada addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Agenda for War-Affected Children adopted at the International Conference on War-Affected Children, held at Winnipeg, Canada, from 10 to 17 September 2000.

Letter dated 3 May 2001 (S/2001/449) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement of the Government of Uganda.

Chapter 11
The situation in Angola

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/26) of 24 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola, at the suffering of the people and at the dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which had reached well over 2 million, not including the unknown number of internally displaced persons in areas inaccessible to humanitarian agencies; reiterated that the primary cause of the crisis in Angola was the failure by the leadership of UNITA to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and again demanded that UNITA comply immediately and without conditions with its obligations to demilitarize and permit the extension of State administration to areas under its control; urged both parties to ensure full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; also urged UNITA to cease committing atrocities, including killing civilians and attacking humanitarian aid workers; demanded the release of all foreign citizens, including the Russian aircrews, held by UNITA; and expressed its concern at reports of re-mining activities as well as the laying of mines in new areas in the country.

Resolution 1268 (1999) of 15 October 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, authorized the establishment, for an initial period of six months until 15 April 2000, of the United Nations Office in Angola staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities; decided that, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, the United Nations Office in Angola would consist of up to 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel; called upon the Government of Angola and the Secretary-General to conclude as soon as possible a status-of-mission agreement; and expressed its readiness to review the configuration and mandate of the United Nations presence in Angola upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Angola.

Resolution 1294 (2000) of 13 April 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, endorsed the decision contained in paragraph 51 of the report of the Secretary-General of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304 and Corr.1) to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola for a period of six months, until 15 October 2000.

Resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, stressed the obligation of all Member States to comply fully with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), and emphasized that non-compliance with those measures constituted a violation of the provisions of the Charter; requested the Secretary-General to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), including any relevant leads initiated by the Panel of Experts, including through visits to relevant countries, and to report periodically to the Committee, including providing a written report by 18 October 2000, with a view to improving the implementation of the measures imposed against UNITA; further requested the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism; expressed its intention to review the situation regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) on the basis of information provided, inter alia, by the Panel of Experts, by States, including in particular any that were mentioned in the report of the Panel of Experts, and by the monitoring mechanism established by the resolution; expressed also its readiness, on the basis of the results of the review, to consider appropriate action in accordance with the Charter in relation to States it determined to have violated the measures contained in those resolutions, and established 18 November 2000 as the deadline for an initial decision in that regard; further undertook to consider, by 18 November 2000, the application of additional measures against UNITA under Article 41 of the Charter and the development of additional tools to render the existing measures imposed against UNITA more effective; with regard to the trade in arms, encouraged all States to exercise all due diligence, in order to prevent the diversion or trans-shipment of weapons to unauthorized end-users or unauthorized destinations where such diversion or trans-shipment risked resulting in the violation of the measures contained in resolution 864 (1993), including by requiring end-use documentation or equivalent measures before exports from their territories were allowed; with regard to the trade in petroleum and petroleum products, encouraged the convening of a conference of experts to devise a regime for curbing the illegal supply of petroleum and petroleum products into UNITA-controlled areas, including physical inspection as well as the broader monitoring of petroleum supply in the area, and invited the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to consider the establishment of monitoring activities in the border areas adjacent to Angola for the purpose of reducing the opportunities for the smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products into areas under the control of UNITA, including through the monitoring of fuel supplies and transfers thereof; with regard to the trade in diamonds, encouraged States hosting diamond markets to impose significant penalties for the possessing of rough diamonds imported in contravention of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), and called upon relevant States to cooperate with the diamond industry to develop and implement more effective arrangements to ensure that members of the diamond industry worldwide would abide by the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998) and to inform the Committee regarding progress in that regard; with regard to funds and financial measures, encouraged States to convene a conference of experts to explore possibilities to strengthen the implementation of the financial measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolution 1173 (1998); with regard to measures relating to travel and representation, emphasized the importance of States acting to prevent the circumvention on or from their territory of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127

(1997) and 1173 (1998); and, with regard to additional steps, invited SADC to consider the introduction of measures to strengthen air traffic control systems in the subregion for the purpose of detecting illegal flight activities across national borders, further invited SADC to liaise with ICAO to consider the establishment of an air traffic regime for the control of regional air space, and invited the Secretary-General to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations and regional and international organizations, including Interpol, that might be involved in monitoring or enforcing the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 26 June 2000 to 22 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4178 (27 July 2000); 4263 (23 January 2001); 4283 (22 February 2001); 4311 (19 April 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1336 (2001); 1348 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4178; S/PV.4178 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4263; S/PV.4283; S/PV.4311.
Consultations of the whole: 26 June; 5, 21 and 27 July; 23 August; 13 September; 13 October; 4, 12, 15, 18 and 22 December 2000; 4, 12, 17, 22 and 23 January; 17-19 and 25-27 April; 22 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 26 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa on his visit to Angola, in particular the military, political and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the **4178th meeting, held on 27 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/678).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Japan, Lesotho, Mozambique and Norway, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedures.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ibrahim A. Gambari, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser.

A statement was made by the Minister for Social Affairs of Angola.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Canada, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Mali, the Russian Federation, Namibia, China and Malaysia.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Argentina, Ukraine and the Netherlands, by the President, speaking in her capacity as the representative of Jamaica, and by France, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Mozambique, Brazil and Lesotho.

The Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa made a further statement.

The President made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/977), which was introduced by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, who also briefed the Council on the latest developments in Angola, in particular the political, security and humanitarian situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 and 17 January 2001, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa on the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola.

At the **4263rd meeting, held on 23 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2), transmitting the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/69) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4263rd meeting, on 23 January 2001, draft resolution S/2001/69 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1336 (2001).*

By resolution 1336 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, took note of the final report of the monitoring mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000) (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2); expressed its intention to give full consideration to the final report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1295 (2000); decided to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism as set out in resolution 1295 (2000) for a period of three months; requested the monitoring mechanism to report periodically to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and to provide a written addendum to the final report by 19 April 2001; requested the Secretary-General, upon adoption of the resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to reappoint up to five of the experts appointed by him pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000) to serve on the monitoring mechanism; and further requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism; requested the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit the written addendum to the final report to the Council by 19 April 2001; and called upon all States to cooperate fully with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1336 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the **4283rd meeting, held on 22 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2), transmitting the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Mozambique, Namibia, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure to Richard Ryan, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning Angola.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993).

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Singapore, Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Colombia, the Russian Federation, China, Mali, Norway, Ukraine, Bangladesh and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

The Council then heard statements by the Minister for External Relations of Angola and by the representatives of Burkina Faso, Canada, Swaziland, Portugal (on behalf of the troika of observer States to the Lusaka Protocol), Sweden (on behalf of the States members European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the

Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Ireland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Argentina, Togo, Bulgaria, Brazil, Romania, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Rwanda.

The Minister for External Relations of Angola made a further statement.

The Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) made a further statement.

The President made a statement.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the addendum to the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA (see S/2001/363). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) on his visit to the region.

At the **4311th meeting, held on 19 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", having before it a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2001/363), enclosing the addendum to the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Angola, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/379) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The representative of Ireland and Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) orally revised the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution S/2001/379 in its provisional form, which was accepted by the Council as a presidential text.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2001/379, as orally revised in its provisional form.

Decision: *At the 4311th meeting, on 19 April 2001, draft resolution S/2001/379, as orally revised in its provisional form, was adopted unanimously as resolution 1348 (2001).*

By resolution 1348 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further period of six months, ending on 19 October 2001; requested the monitoring mechanism to report periodically to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and to provide a supplementary report; requested the Secretary-General, upon the adoption of the resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint up to five experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism, and further requested him to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism; requested the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit the supplementary report to the Council by 19 October 2001; and called upon all States to cooperate fully with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate. (For the full text of resolution 1348 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2001/351). The members of the Council also received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa, who introduced the report, on developments in Angola, in particular the political, military, humanitarian and human rights situation; and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian situation in Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 27 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa on the recent military incursions by UNITA in the Uige Province of Angola.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Africa on his visit to Angola from 6 to 13 May 2001, in particular on the political and humanitarian situation in the country.

C. Communications received from 20 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 20 June 2000 (S/2000/607) from the representative of Burkina Faso addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued by the Inter-Ministerial Committee to Monitor Sanctions against UNITA, following its meeting held at Ougadougou on 8 June 2000.

Letter dated 3 July (S/2000/662) from the representative of India addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on conflict diamonds adopted on 2 May 2000 by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India.

Letter dated 11 July (S/2000/677) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following consultations with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, he had appointed five experts to serve on a monitoring mechanism, for a period of six months from its effective entry into operation, to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to any allegations of violations of the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Note verbale dated 11 July (S/2000/680) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/678), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1294 (2000) and describing developments in Angola since his report of 11 April 2000 (S/2000/304).

Note verbale dated 20 July (S/2000/721) from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 July (S/2000/752) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 July 2000 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting of Namibia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 July (S/2000/760) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, following the usual consultations, he had decided to appoint Mussagy Jeichande (Mozambique) as his Representative and Head of the United Nations Office in Angola.

Letter dated 2 August (S/2000/761) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 31 July 2000 (S/2000/760) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 21 August (S/2000/822) from the representative of Togo addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 15 September (S/2000/873) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Troika of Observer States of the Angolan peace process.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/953) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 10 October on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/977), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1294 (2000), describing developments in Angola since his last report (S/2000/678) and recommending, inter alia, that the mandate of the Office be extended for a further six-month period, until 15 April 2001.

Letter dated 13 October (S/2000/987) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had considered his report dated 10 October 2000 (S/2000/977) and that they concurred with the recommendation contained therein on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola until 15 April 2001.

Note verbale dated 16 October (S/2000/998) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 24 October (S/2000/1026) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA established by the Security Council in resolution 1295 (2000).

Letter dated 7 November (S/2000/1082) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that he had decided to extend the appointment of Ibrahim Gambari as his Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa until 28 February 2002.

Letter dated 10 November (S/2000/1083) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 November 2000 (S/2000/1082) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 21 December (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2), transmitting the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA established by resolution 1295 (2000).

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1255) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 11 January 2001 (S/2001/36) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a copy of the Amnesty Law of Angola.

Letter dated 29 January (S/2001/91) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, reappointing five experts to the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA established by resolution 1295 (2000).

Letter dated 8 February (S/2001/123) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a message issued on 6 February 2001 by the Minister for External Relations of Angola.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 April on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2001/351), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1294 (2000), describing developments in Angola since his last report (S/2000/977) and recommending, inter alia, that the mandate of the Office be extended for a further six-month period, until 15 October 2001.

Note verbale dated 16 April (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the summit meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 18 April (S/2001/363), transmitting a letter dated 16 April 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the addendum to the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2, enclosure), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1336 (2001).

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/387) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had considered his report of 11 April 2001 (S/2001/351) and that they concurred with his recommendation concerning the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola until 15 October 2001 and were content with the objectives for the Office set in the report.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2001/453) from the representative of Spain addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/470) from the representative of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 2 May 2001 by the President of Angola at the opening of the Peace Conference held at Luanda.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/537) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council that, after consultations with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), he had reappointed four experts to the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA established by resolution 1295 (2000) and had requested Juan Larrain (Chile) to continue to chair the Monitoring Mechanism.

Chapter 12
The situation in Georgia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1255 (1999) of 30 July 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to promote the stabilization of the situation and to give new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement; underlined the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which included a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia which fully respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders; and supported the intention of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, OSCE and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to continue to submit proposals for the consideration of the parties on the distribution of constitutional competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement; considered unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia, Georgia; demanded that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces and took note with appreciation, in that context, of the substantial progress reported towards setting up a joint investigation mechanism for violations of the Agreement, as well as of the greater restraint exercised by the parties along the line of separation of forces; decided to extend the mandate of United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia; and expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/30) of 12 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, warmly welcomed the appointment of Dieter Boden as resident Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and hoped the parties would see that as an opportune moment to give renewed impetus to the search for a political settlement; strongly supported the intention of the Special Representative to submit as soon as possible further proposals to both sides on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, working in close cooperation with the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and

OSCE; reiterated its condemnation of the taking hostage of seven United Nations personnel on 13 October 1999, welcomed the release of the hostages, and stressed that the perpetrators of that unacceptable act should be brought to justice.

Resolution 1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, encouraged the parties to seize the opportunity of the appointment of a new Special Representative of the Secretary-General to renew their commitment to the peace process; strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement which included a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; demanded that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement; decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force, and expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/16) of 11 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, supported the Secretary-General's appeal to both sides to make more active use of the Coordinating Council machinery, and actively to consider the paper prepared by the Special Representative concerning the implementation of the agreed confidence-building measures; call upon the parties to finalize their work on and to sign a draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention of armed confrontation and a draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation; noted with deep concern the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, including a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; also noted the adverse impact that the failure had on the humanitarian situation, economic development and stability in the region; welcomed the important contribution that UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continued to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noted that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the peacekeeping force had been good at all levels, and stressed the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 25 July 2000 to 24 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4179 (28 July 2000); 4221 (14 November 2000); 4269 (31 January 2001); 4299 (21 March 2001); 4300 (21 March 2001); 4313 (24 April 2001); 4314 (24 April 2001).

Resolutions adopted: 1311 (2000); 1339 (2001).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/32; S/PRST/2001/9; S/PRST/2001/12.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4179; S/PV.4221; S/PV.4269; S/PV.4299 [communiqué]; S/PV.4300; S/PV.4313 [communiqué]; S/PV.4314.

Consultations of the whole: 25, 27 and 28 July; 2, 9, 13 and 21 November; 11 December 2000; 30 and 31 January; 15, 20 and 21 March; 17, 24 and 25 April; 15 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 25 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/697). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and Head of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the latest developments in the peace process, in particular his continued consultations within the framework of the Geneva process with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, the Russian Federation as facilitator, the group of Friends, and OSCE.

At the **4179th meeting, held on 28 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/697).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/743) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4179th meeting, on 28 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/743 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1311 (2000).*

By resolution 1311 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which included a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; strongly supported, also, the efforts of the Special Representative on the question of the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, proposals to the parties as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue; called on the parties to the conflict to implement earlier agreed confidence-building measures and develop further measures on the basis of the relevant document signed in Sukhumi on 11 July 2000, and recalled the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host, in Yalta, a third meeting aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation between the parties; demanded that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I); and decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 2001, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force, and expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement. (For the full text of resolution 1311 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 November 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/1023). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on various aspects of the peace process, in particular the eleventh session of the Coordinating Council, held at Tbilisi on 24 October 2000 under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

At the **4221st meeting, held on 14 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1023).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/32), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and OSCE; noted the holding of the eleventh session of the Coordinating Council and urged further reinvigoration of that mechanism; welcomed the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures in Yalta at the end of November and noted the important contribution a successful conference held in a timely fashion would make to the peace process; noted with deep concern, however, the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, which included a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; called upon the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and urged them to spare no efforts in order to achieve substantive progress without further delay; strongly supported the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, undertaken with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to address the issue of the future constitutional status of Abkhazia and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, a draft paper containing proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue; strongly condemned the murder of Zurab Achba, legal assistant to the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi; recalled the commitment of the Abkhaz side to keep UNOMIG fully informed on the course of the investigation into that crime, and urged the Abkhaz side to shed light on the matter; also deplored abductions of United Nations and humanitarian personnel; recalled the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 9 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4); called on the parties to refrain from any actions which could increase tensions on the ground and to ensure the safety of UNOMIG personnel; welcomed the contribution that UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continued to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict; noted that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the peacekeeping force had remained close; and stressed the importance of continuing an increasingly active cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/32, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the hostage-taking crisis in the Kodori Valley.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 30 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2001/59). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and Head of UNOMIG, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on various aspects of the peace process and on the activities of UNOMIG.

At the **4269th meeting, held on 31 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/59).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/93) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Georgia.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2001/93.

Decision: *At the 4269th meeting, on 31 January 2001, draft resolution S/2001/93 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1339 (2001).*

By resolution 1339 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, strongly supported the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; strongly supported, in particular, the intention of the Special Representative to submit, in the near future, the draft paper containing specific proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations; stressed the need to accelerate work on the draft protocol on the return of the refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation, as well as on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention and for the non-resumption of hostilities; welcomed the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures; welcomed also the commitment of both sides to the conflict to meet in Yalta in March 2001; noted the important contribution a successful conference would make to the peace process; condemned all violations of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I); and noted with particular concern the Abkhaz military exercise conducted in November 2000; decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 2001, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that might be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force; expressed its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement; requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and requested also the Secretary-General to provide for a briefing within three months on the progress of the political settlement, including on the status of the draft paper his Special Representative intended to submit to the parties (For the full text of resolution 1339 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the **4299th meeting, held in private on 21 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it a letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242). At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4299).

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the President invited the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia and the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey, to participate in the meeting.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Dieter Boden, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG and the President of the Security Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine, briefed the members of the Council on the outcome of the third meeting on confidence-building measures between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, held at Yalta on 15 and 16 March 2001.

The members of the Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG had a constructive discussion.

At the **4300th meeting, held on 21 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", having before it a letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242).

In accordance with the decision taken at the 4299th meeting, the President invited the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia to participate in the meeting.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/9), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the successful holding of the third meeting on confidence-building measures between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in Yalta on 15 and 16 March 2001 and the resumption of dialogue between them, and noted the documents signed there (S/2001/242); hoped that action flowing from the Yalta meeting would lead to a narrowing of the positions of the two sides and stimulate further constructive dialogue aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia and other key issues; underlined the contribution that confidence-building measures could bring to the peace process and commended the efforts by the Government of Ukraine in ensuring the success of the Yalta meeting; reaffirmed its support for the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and OSCE; encouraged the two sides to engage with renewed commitment in the peace process; underlined the unacceptability of the holding of self-styled local elections in Abkhazia, Georgia, on 10 March 2001, which it deemed illegitimate and unhelpful; and stressed the importance of negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/9, see appendix VI.)

At the **4313th meeting, held in private on 24 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4313).

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the President invited the Minister for Special Affairs of Georgia and the representative of Sweden to participate in the meeting.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Dieter Boden, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG briefed the Council.

The members of the Council, the Minister for Special Affairs of Georgia, the representative of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and associated States), and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG had a constructive discussion.

At the **4314th meeting, held on 24 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/12), in which the Council, inter alia, stressed that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia was unacceptable; underlined the decisive importance of early negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict; strongly supported the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to promote the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement based on the resolutions of the Security Council, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia; strongly supported, in particular, the intention of the Special Representative to submit, in the near future, his draft paper containing specific proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi; welcomed the intention of the Special Representative to submit the draft paper to the parties soon, as a starting point for negotiation, and not as an attempt to impose or dictate any possible solution; and called upon the parties constructively to accept the paper in that light and work towards a mutually acceptable settlement. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/12, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 2000 (S/2000/594) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 15 June 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia relating to the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Letter dated 26 June (S/2000/629) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the decision to extend the stay of the collective peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted in Moscow on 21 June 2000 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 17 July concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/697), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1287 (2000), describing the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since his report of 24 April 2000 (S/2000/345), and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further six-month period, until 31 January 2001.

Letter dated 25 July (S/2000/742) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 25 October concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/1023), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1311 (2000), describing the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the activities of UNOMIG since his last report (S/2000/697).

Letter dated 13 November (S/2000/1100) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 23 November (S/2000/1122) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 17 November 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 7 December (S/2000/1163) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 8 December (S/2000/1176) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 7 December 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 20 December (S/2000/1221) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 19 December 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 January 2001 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2001/59), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1311 (2000), describing the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since his last report (S/2000/1023), and recommending that the mandate of UNOMIG be extended for a further six-month period, until 31 July 2001.

Letter dated 29 January (S/2001/89) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communication regarding violations by the Abkhaz side of the Moscow Ceasefire Agreement of 14 May 1994.

Letter dated 6 March (S/2001/196) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 27 February 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Letter dated 17 March (S/2001/242) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Yalta Declaration of the Georgian and Abkhaz Sides, and the Programme of Action on Confidence-building between the Georgian and Abkhaz Sides and the annex thereto, signed at the third meeting on confidence-building measures, held at Yalta on 15 and 16 March 2001.

Letter dated 19 March (S/2001/245) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Georgia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 March (S/2001/247) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Ukraine to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/377) from the representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 16 April 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 24 April concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2001/401), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1339 (2001), describing the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and the activities of UNOMIG since his last report (S/2001/59).

Chapter 13
The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1297 (2000) of 12 May 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, strongly condemned the renewed fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demanded that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force; demanded the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the modalities and of the work conducted by OAU as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394); reaffirmed its full support for the continuing efforts of OAU, of Algeria its current Chairman, and of other interested parties to achieve a peaceful resolution of the conflict; endorsed the Framework Agreement and the Modalities as the basis for the peaceful resolution of the dispute between the two parties; and endorsed also the communiqué issued on 5 May 2000 by the current Chairman of OAU, which recorded the achievements of the OAU-led negotiations up to that point, including the areas of convergence already established between the two parties.

Resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, strongly condemned the continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia; demanded that both parties immediately cease all military action and refrain from the further use of force; demanded further that both parties withdraw their forces from military engagement and take no action that would aggravate tensions; demanded the earliest possible reconvening, without preconditions, of substantive peace talks, under OAU auspices, on the basis of the Framework Agreement and the Modalities and of the work conducted by OAU as recorded in the communiqué issued by its current Chairman on 5 May 2000 (S/2000/394), which would conclude a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict; requested that the current Chairman of OAU consider dispatching urgently his Personal Envoy to the region to seek immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of the peace talks; decided that all States should prevent (a) the sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts of the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory; and (b) any provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia by their nationals or from their territories of technical assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items listed above; decided also that the measures imposed should not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian use, as approved in advance by the Committee; decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake tasks in connection with the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution; called upon all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the measures imposed by the resolution; requested States to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed; requested the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within 15 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on compliance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution, and thereafter every 60 days after the date of adoption of the resolution on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia; decided that the measures imposed by the resolution were established for 12 months and that, at the end of that period, the Council would decide whether the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia had complied with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the resolution, and, accordingly, whether to extend those measures for a further period with the same conditions; and decided also that the measures imposed by the resolution should be terminated immediately if the Secretary-General reported that a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict had been concluded.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 6 July 2000 to 15 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4181 (31 July 2000); 4187 (14 August 2000); 4197 (15 September 2000); 4227 (17 November 2000); 4230 (21 November 2000); 4275 (9 February 2001); 4294 (15 March 2001); 4310 (19 April 2001); 4320 (15 May 2001).

Resolutions adopted: 1312 (2000); 1320 (2000); 1344 (2001).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/34; S/PRST/2001/4; S/PRST/2001/14.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4181; S/PV.4187; S/PV.4197; S/PV.4227; S/PV.4230; S/PV.4275; S/PV.4294; S/PV.4310 and Corr.1; S/PV.4320.

Consultations of the whole: 16 June; 5, 6, 13, 18, 21 and 31 July; 10, 14, 23 and 30 August; 13, 15, 19, 25 and 26 September; 2, 14 and 21 November; 11, 12, 15, 19-22 and 28 December 2000; 4, 5, 9, 10, 17 and 18 January; 8 and 9 February; 13 and 15 March; 18 April; 8, 15 and 29 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 6 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/643). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report, on the latest developments in the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a reconnaissance mission to the region, and simultaneously, a team of liaison officers to each capital to facilitate the earliest implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed by the two parties on 18 June 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 July 2000, the members of the Council received updates by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Chief of the Military Planning Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular the outcome of the visit of the multi-disciplinary reconnaissance mission and a team of liaison officers to the region.

At the **4181st meeting, held on 31 July 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/643).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/729) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4181st meeting, on 31 July 2000, draft resolution S/2000/729 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1312 (2000).*

By resolution 1312 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization, to undertake the following mandate: (a) to establish and maintain liaison with the parties; (b) to visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the Mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General; (c) to establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities; (d) to prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; and (e) to assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary; decided that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) should not apply to the sale or supply of equipment and related materiel for the use of the United Nations Mine Action Service, or to the provision of related technical assistance and training by that Service; stressed the importance of the rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border between the parties in accordance with the OAU Framework Agreement (S/1998/1223, annex) and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; requested the Secretary-General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization; and requested the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports, as necessary, on the establishment and work of the Mission. (For the full text of resolution 1312 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the **4187th meeting, held on 14 August 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/785).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Japan and Norway, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Namibia, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Argentina, Mali, China, Tunisia, Ukraine, Canada and Bangladesh, by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Malaysia, and by the representative of France, on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, which aligned themselves with the statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Japan, Norway, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and to a question posed by members of the Council.

At the **4197th meeting, held on 15 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/785).

The President drew attention to draft resolution (S/2000/867) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4197th meeting, on 15 September 2000, draft resolution S/2000/867 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1320 (2000).*

By resolution 1320 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, called on the parties to fulfil all their obligations under international law, including the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until 15 March 2001, with a mandate to (a) monitor the cessation of hostilities; (b) assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties; (c) monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 which had not been under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998; (d) monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed; (e) simultaneously, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that were to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces should redeploy; (f) monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; (g) chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established by the United Nations and OAU in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; (h) coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it; and (i) coordinate the Mission's activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas; welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative who would be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in fulfilment of the mandate of UNMEE; requested the Secretary-General to coordinate with OAU in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities; acting under Chapter VII of the Charter and further to the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 1312 (2000), decided that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) should not apply to the sale and supply of (a) arms and related materiel for the sole use in Ethiopia or Eritrea of the United Nations and (b) equipment and related materiel, including technical assistance and training, for use solely for demining within Ethiopia or Eritrea under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service; and decided that the Council, in considering the renewal of the mandate of UNMEE, would take into account whether the parties had made adequate progress as called for in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1320 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 September 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/879). The members of the Council also received an update by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the deployment of UNMEE, and on the political and humanitarian situation.

At the **4227th meeting, held on 17 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Canada, Bangladesh, Argentina, China, the Russian Federation, Jamaica, Namibia, Malaysia, Mali and Ukraine.

The President made concluding remarks.

At the **4230th meeting, held on 21 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/34), in which the Council, inter alia, noted with appreciation the commitment of both parties towards a final and comprehensive peace settlement; also noted with appreciation the rounds of proximity talks that had been held and, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1320 (2000), called on the parties to continue negotiations and to conclude without delay a final and comprehensive peace settlement; emphasized that the deployment of UNMEE should contribute to a positive climate for negotiations and that it did not replace the need for such a peace settlement; reiterated its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601); underlined the important role which confidence-building measures could play in dispelling the remaining distrust between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and encouraged both States to agree on a package of such measures; encouraged the parties to agree on the immediate release and voluntary and orderly return of interned civilians under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); the opening of land and air corridors for UNMEE; an exchange of maps showing mined areas; the prompt release of prisoners of war and their return under the auspices of ICRC; and a moratorium on expulsions; and expressed its continuing support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, OAU, the President of Algeria and his Special Envoy, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/34, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on his visit to Eritrea and on the question of lifting of the arms embargo on Eritrea and Ethiopia.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 January 2001, the members of the Council took up the progress report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/45). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the situation on the ground, in particular on the delays in the redeployment plan and the establishment of the temporary security zone and in the conclusion of the status-of-forces agreements; and on the agreement on a direct air route between the two capitals.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as the third meeting of the Military Coordination Commission, held on 6 February 2001, and the activities of UNMEE.

At the **4275th meeting, held on 9 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/45).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/4), in which the Council, inter alia, reiterated its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed by the parties in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601); strongly welcomed and supported the subsequent Peace Agreement between the Government of Eritrea and the Government of Ethiopia (S/2000/1183) signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000; commended the efforts of OAU, the President of Algeria and his Special Envoy, as well as the United States of America and the European Union for their role in achieving the Algiers Agreement; encouraged both parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of the Algiers Agreement; further welcomed the agreement reached by the parties on 6 February 2001 to move forward with the establishment of the temporary security zone on 12 February 2001; expressed its strong support for the Secretary-General's role in continuing to help implement the Algiers Agreement, including through his own good offices, for the efforts of his Special Representative and for the contributions of relevant United Nations entities; urged the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate, including through the complete redeployment of troops consistent with the Algiers Agreement, the establishment of a direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara to ensure freedom of movement for UNMEE flights, and the conclusion of the necessary status-of-forces agreements, including identifying suitable accommodation sites for UNMEE; further urged the parties to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service, including through exchanging and providing existing maps and any other relevant information to the United Nations; noted with concern that mines and unexploded ordnance remained the pre-eminent threat to the safety and security of UNMEE troops and the population in and around the future temporary security zone; encouraged both parties to continue to exercise restraint and to implement confidence-building measures, to continue the release and voluntary and orderly return under the auspices of ICRC of civilians that remained interned, to release remaining prisoners of war and facilitate their return under the auspices of ICRC, and to fulfil their commitments under the Algiers Agreement to afford humane treatment to each other's nationals and persons of each other's national origin. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/4, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 March 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/202). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Ethiopia and Eritrea, who introduced the report, on the situation with regard to Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular on the activities of

UNMEE and on the political and military situation in the country.

At the **4294th meeting, held on 15 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/202).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/223) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4294th meeting, on 15 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/223 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1344 (2001).*

By resolution 1344 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 September 2001; called on the parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of their Agreements, including an expeditious completion of the remaining steps, in particular the rearrangement of forces necessary for the establishment of the temporary security zone, and to fulfil the following obligations: to ensure freedom of movement and access for UNMEE; to establish a direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara in the interests of the safety of United Nations personnel; to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General; and to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service, in particular through exchanging and providing existing maps and any other relevant information to the United Nations; stressed that the Agreements linked the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border, which was a key element of the peace process; and decided to consider the recommendations in paragraphs 50 and 53 of the Secretary-General's report upon receipt of more detailed information. (For the full text of resolution 1344 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the **4310th meeting, held on 19 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Tunisia, Ukraine, France, Mauritius, Ireland and Norway.

The Under-Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by the members of the Council.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Jamaica, Singapore, Bangladesh, China, the Russian Federation, Colombia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Assistant Secretary-General responded to questions posed by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Eritrea and Ethiopia on the problems encountered in the peace process since the establishment of the temporary security zone on 18 April, as well as the return of Eritrean internally displaced persons to the zone.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 May 2001, members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the activities of UNMEE, and by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia on alleged violations of the arms embargo.

At the 4320th meeting, held on 15 May 2001 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/14), in which the Council, inter alia, reiterated its strong support for the Secretary-General's role in helping to implement the Algiers Agreements, including through his own good offices, and for the efforts of his Special Representative; encouraged both parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of the Agreements and, in that context, to take concrete confidence-building measures; noted with satisfaction that the parties had agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal of 1 May 2001 on the composition of the Boundary and Claims Commissions, critical components to the peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict; called on the parties to fully cooperate with the Boundary Commission and to fulfil their financial responsibilities regarding its work; stressed that the parties must provide free movement and access for UNMEE and its supplies as required throughout the territories of the parties, without any restrictions, including within the temporary security zone and the 15 km wide adjacent area; the civilian populations inside the zone should be supported by an appropriate but limited number of Eritrean civilian militia and police; further called on the parties to continue to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service; encouraged the parties to exercise caution in returning civilians to the temporary security zone before it had been adequately demined; further called for the immediate establishment of a secure air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara that did not require a detour through other countries; also called on Eritrea to conclude the necessary status-of-forces agreement for UNMEE; noted that, in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1298 (2000), the arms embargo on the parties expired on 16 May 2001; recognized that the Algiers Agreements were consistent with paragraphs 2 to 4 of resolution 1298 (2000); under the current circumstances, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of that resolution had not been extended by the Council beyond 16 May 2001; remained vigilant and expressed its intention to take appropriate measures if the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia again threatened regional peace and security. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/14, see appendix VI.)

C. Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 16 June 2000 (S/2000/592) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 16 June (S/2000/593) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 19 June (S/2000/601) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000.

Letter dated 20 June (S/2000/612) from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000.

Letter dated 21 June (S/2000/610) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 June (S/2000/619) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a memorandum of the Government of Ethiopia on the situation facing Ethiopian nationals in Eritrea, issued on the same date.

Letter dated 26 June (S/2000/627) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General, enclosing the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of Eritrea.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/643), providing information on the proximity talks between Eritrea and Ethiopia which had culminated in the signing, on 18 June 2000, of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Letter dated 7 July (S/2000/676) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his report of 30 June 2000 (S/2000/643) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they, inter alia, endorsed his decision to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region.

Note verbale dated 10 July (S/2000/673) from the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/704) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 20 July (S/2000/719) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 July (S/2000/726) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an aide-mémoire dated 17 July 2000 from the Government of Eritrea, requesting an investigation into violations of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 9 August on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1312 (2000), reflecting the findings of the reconnaissance mission dispatched to the region to discuss with OAU and the parties the modalities of possible United Nations assistance for the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, and providing a concept of operations and recommendations for the expansion of UNMEE, as well as an update on political and humanitarian developments since his report of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/530).

Letter dated 11 August (S/2000/793) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 16 August (S/2000/812) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 18 August (S/2000/811) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 21 August (S/2000/816) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 28 August (S/2000/838) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 25 August 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 29 August (S/2000/841) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of UNMEE.

Letter dated 31 August (S/2000/842) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 August 2000 (S/2000/841) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 September on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/879), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1298 (2000), describing the latest developments in the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular the political and humanitarian developments since his last report (S/2000/785), and describing the status of the deployment of UNMEE.

Note verbale dated 19 September (S/2000/898) from the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/909) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to seek the extension of the appointment of his Special Adviser until 31 December 2001.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/910) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 21 September 2000 (S/2000/909) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 29 September (S/2000/947) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that on the basis of the customary consultations, it was his intention to appoint Legwaila Joseph Legwaila (Botswana) as his Special Representative for Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Letter dated 2 October (S/2000/931) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/948) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 29 September 2000 (S/2000/947) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 20 October (S/2000/1018) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the composition of UNMEE.

Letter dated 24 October (S/2000/1019) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 20 October 2000 (S/2000/1018) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1037) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that following the usual consultations, it was his intention to appoint Brigadier General P. C. Cammaert (Netherlands) as Force Commander of UNMEE.

Letter dated 27 October (S/2000/1038) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 25 October 2000 (S/2000/1037) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 17 November (S/2000/1101) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 22 November (S/2000/1146) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning UNMEE issued on 21 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 29 November (S/2000/1157) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 7 December (S/2000/1162) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué issued on 6 December 2000 by the Presidency of Algeria regarding the forthcoming signing, in Algiers, on 12 December 2000, of the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Identical letters dated 12 December (S/2000/1183) from the representative of Algeria addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000.

Letter dated 13 December (S/2000/1207) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the signing of the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea issued on 12 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 December (S/2000/1194) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the signing of the Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia, on 12 December 2000.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1213) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2001/3) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration issued by the eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held at Khartoum on 23 November 2000.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1230) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on 20 December 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea.

Letter dated 29 December (S/2000/1259) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 29 December (S/2001/39) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution 1298 (2000).

Letter dated 4 January 2001 (S/2001/11) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the Prime Minister of Ethiopia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 January (S/2001/20) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Eritrea to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/2001/23) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Progress report of the Secretary-General dated 12 January on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/45), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1320 (2000), describing political and humanitarian developments since his last report (S/2000/879) and the status of deployment of UNMEE.

Note verbale dated 26 January (S/2001/100) from the representative of Malta addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting national Legal Notice 188 (2000) entitled "United Nations Sanctions (Ethiopia and Eritrea) Amendment Regulations, 2000".

Report of the Secretary-General dated 7 March on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/202), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1320 (2000), describing developments in the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular the political and humanitarian developments, since his last report (S/2001/45), and the status of the deployment and activities of UNMEE, and recommending that the mandate of UNMEE be extended for six months, until 15 September 2001.

Letter dated 8 March (S/2001/204) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the State of Eritrea Commission for Coordination with UNMEE.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/229) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 March (S/2001/240) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2001/233) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council had taken note of his recommendations contained in paragraphs 50 and 53 of his report of 7 March 2001 (S/2001/202), shared his view on the importance of the Boundary Commission to the successful implementation of the mandate of UNMEE, and requested him to provide quantified and detailed proposals on the recommendations contained in his report.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/250) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/312) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a press release issued on the same date by the State of Eritrea Commission for Coordination with UNMEE.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2001/327) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note verbale dated 16 April (S/2001/366) from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the African Countries Using Portuguese as an Official Language (PALOP), held at Luanda on 10 April 2001.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2001/448) from the representative of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/477) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/480) from the representative of Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the State of Eritrea Commission for Coordination with UNMEE.

Letter dated 16 May (S/2001/503) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the Committee's report on its activities during the period from 1 January to 16 May 2001, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Chapter 14

Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 September 2000 to 22 March 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4194 (7 September 2000); 4288 (7 March 2001); 4302 (22 March 2001).

Resolutions adopted: 1318 (2000).

Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/28; S/PRST/2001/10.

Verbatim records: S/PV.4194; S/PV.4288; S/PV.4288 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4302.

Consultations of the whole: 28 and 30 June; 7, 19 and 28 July; 2, 4, 10, 16, 17, 28, 30 and 31 August; 1, 4-6 and 11 September 2000; 2, 12 and 20 March 2001.

At the **4194th meeting, held on 7 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution, and annexed declaration (S/2000/845), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The President made an opening statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Statements were made by William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States of America; Fernando de la Rúa, President of Argentina; Jiang Zemin, President of China; Jacques Chirac, President of France; Sam Nujoma, President of Namibia; Vladimir V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation; Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, President of Tunisia; Leonid D. Kuchma, President of Ukraine; Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada; Percival James Patterson, Prime Minister of Jamaica; Wim Kok, Prime Minister of the Netherlands; Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Syed Hamid Albar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; and by the President of the Security Council for September, Alpha Oumar Konaré, speaking in his capacity as President of Mali.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/845.

Decision: *At the 4194th meeting, on 7 September 2000, draft resolution S/2000/845 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1318 (2000).*

By resolution 1318 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to adopt an attached declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa, in which it pledged to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter, reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of sovereign equality, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States, and underlined the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law; reaffirmed the importance of adhering to the principles of the non-threat or non-use of force in international relations in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and of peaceful settlement of international disputes; recalled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and resolved to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter; pledged to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peace-building; reaffirmed its determination to give equal priority to the maintenance of international peace and security in every region of the world and, in view of the particular needs of Africa, to give special attention to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and to the specific characteristics of African conflicts; strongly encouraged the development within the United Nations system and more widely of comprehensive and integrated strategies to address the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions; affirmed its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations by adopting clearly defined, credible, achievable and appropriate mandates; including in those mandates effective measures for the security and safety of United Nations personnel and, wherever feasible, for the protection of the civilian population; taking steps to assist the United Nations to obtain trained and properly equipped personnel for peacekeeping operations; and strengthening consultations with troop-contributing countries when deciding on such operations; and agreed to support the upgrading of United Nations capacity for planning, establishing, deploying and conducting peacekeeping operations, and the provision of a more up-to-date and sounder foundation for financing peacekeeping operations; underlined the importance of enhancing the United Nations capacity for rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations and urged Member States to provide sufficient and timely resources; welcomed the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations of 21 August (S/2000/809), and decided to consider the recommendations which fell within its area of responsibility expeditiously; stressed the critical importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and emphasized that such programmes should normally be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations; called for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict; decided to continue to take resolute action in areas where the illegal exploitation and trafficking of high-value commodities contributed to the escalation or continuation of conflict; stressed that the perpetrators of crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, war crimes, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law should be brought to justice; emphasized the importance of continued cooperation and effective coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and African subregional organizations in addressing conflict in Africa, and of enhanced support for the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1318 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the same meeting the President announced that, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, a statement by the President on behalf of the Council would be issued (S/PRST/2000/28); in that statement the Council, inter alia, expressed deep concern at the continuation of the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian situation and at reports of abuses of human rights and of illegal exploitation of that country's natural resources; reaffirmed the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region; called on all parties to the conflict to cease the hostilities and to fulfil their obligations under the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) and the relevant resolutions of the Council; took note in that context of the statements issued by Uganda and Rwanda relating to measures towards disengagement and withdrawal of their forces present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called for the accelerated withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces and of all other foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in full compliance with its resolution 1304 (2000); called on all the Congolese parties, and in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement and to support in this regard the efforts of the facilitation; called on the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to engage in a sincere dialogue to implement that Agreement and to agree on ways to give a new momentum to the peace process; and called on the parties to demonstrate their will to move the peace process forward and to cooperate effectively with MONUC in order to allow its deployment. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/28, see appendix VI.)

At the **4288th meeting, held on 7 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa", having before it a letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/185).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Japan, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia — as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan, Argentina, Algeria, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Pakistan, Peru, Croatia, Namibia and Belarus.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Mali, Singapore, France, Jamaica, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Colombia, the United States of America, Tunisia, Norway, Ireland, Mauritius and Bangladesh, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

At the **4302nd meeting, held on 22 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa", having before it a letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/185).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/10), in which the Council, inter alia, recalled the decisions and recommendations contained in the declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa, adopted at its meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit (resolution 1318 (2000), annex), and the open debate held on 7 March 2001 to review its implementation; noted the progress achieved in translating the commitments made at its summit meeting into practical results and expressed its determination to intensify efforts to that end; underlined the importance of the declaration as a contribution towards the development of a well-targeted strategy and shared vision in the maintenance of international peace and security and of the deeper and broader involvement of Member States and the wider international community in that regard; stated that it would consider and take appropriate action on the Secretary-General's forthcoming report on conflict prevention, his recommendations on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies, the report prepared by its Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, and the recommendations on improving the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to be prepared by its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and reiterated its intention to review periodically the implementation of its resolution 1327 (2000) on strengthening peacekeeping operations; underlined the need for closer cooperation and interaction within the United Nations system in addressing the challenges to peace and security, including the root causes of conflicts, and expressed its intention to continue taking concrete steps in advancing that goal; also expressed its willingness to continue to develop productive working relationships with regional and subregional organizations in addressing conflict; and decided to conduct a further review, with the active participation of non-members, of the implementation of the commitments made at its meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/10, see appendix VI.)

B. Communications received from 9 August 2000 to 15 June 2001

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 9 August 2000 (S/2000/772), stating that, conscious of the important tasks facing the international community in the area of peacekeeping, the Council had decided to meet on 7 September 2000 at the level of Heads of State and Government to consider the topic "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa".

Identical letters dated 21 August (S/2000/809) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

Letter dated 28 February 2001 (S/2001/185) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a working paper for an open debate on the follow-up to the Security Council summit meeting held on 7 September 2000.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Chapter 15
The situation in Burundi

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/32) of 12 November 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, reiterated its support for the Arusha peace process and for the efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi; noted with great sadness the death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, while at the same time rededicating its efforts to the cause of peace he served; firmly believed that the process chaired by the late Mwalimu Nyerere offered the best hope for peace in Burundi and should be the foundation for all-party talks leading to the conclusion of a peace agreement; stated that the States of the region, in close consultation with the United Nations, needed to act quickly to appoint a new mediation team acceptable to the Burundian parties to the negotiations; condemned the murder of United Nations personnel in Burundi in October; called on the Government to undertake and cooperate with investigations, and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice; called on States of the region to ensure the neutrality and civilian character of refugee camps and to prevent the use of their territory by armed insurgents; and also called on the Government of Burundi to halt the policy of forced regroupment and to allow the affected people to return to their homes, with full and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the process.

Resolution 1286 (2000) of 19 January 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, warmly endorsed and strongly supported the designation by the Eighth Arusha Regional Summit on 1 December 1999 of Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, as the new facilitator of the Arusha peace process, successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, expressed its strongest support for his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Burundi, and welcomed the successful meeting in Arusha on 16 January 2000 launching his initiative; reiterated its strong support for the renewed Arusha peace process, endorsed the call at the Eighth Regional Summit for all parties to the conflict in Burundi to extend maximum cooperation to the new facilitator, and called for increased efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi; endorsed efforts by the Secretary-General to enhance the role of the United Nations in Burundi, and in particular the continued work of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region; strongly condemned the murder of UNICEF and WFP personnel and Burundian civilians in Rutana Province in October 1999, and urged that the perpetrators be effectively brought to justice; encouraged further progress between the United Nations and the Government of Burundi and political parties in Burundi in establishing appropriate security guarantees for United Nations humanitarian agencies to resume field operations; and called upon neighbouring States, where appropriate, to take measures to halt cross-border insurgent activity, and the illicit flow of arms and ammunition, and to ensure the neutrality, security and civilian character of refugee camps.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 28 June 2000 to 19 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4201 (29 September 2000); 4202 (29 September 2000); 4285 (2 March 2001); 4297 (16 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/29; S/PRST/2001/6.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4201; S/PV.4202 [communiqué]; S/PV.4285; S/PV.4297 [communiqué].
Consultations of the whole: 28 June, 2, 3, 10, 16, 30 and 31 August; 1, 14, 19 and 26-28 September; 25 October; 14 and 21 November; 4 and 21 December 2000; 11 and 23 January; 2, 15, 16, 20, 21 and 29 March; 11, 12 and 17-19 April; 4, 6 and 15 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 28 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the Burundi peace process, and on the security and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on recent developments relating to Burundi, including the regional summit held at Arusha on 19 July 2000, as well as the security and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 16 August 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments in the Burundi peace process and on the United Nations peacekeeping force envisaged in the Burundi peace agreement, respectively.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the peace process in Burundi and the Agreement signed at Arusha on 28 August 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 September 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments regarding the Burundi peace process since the signing of the Arusha Agreement.

At the **4201st meeting, held on 29 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Nelson Mandela, facilitator of the Arusha peace process.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council then heard a briefing by Mr. Mandela.

The President announced that, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, a statement by the President on behalf of the Council would be issued (S/PRST/2000/29); in that statement, the Council, inter alia, commended former President Nelson Mandela, in his capacity as facilitator of the Arusha peace process, for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace in Burundi, and encouraged him to continue his efforts; welcomed the signature on 28 August 2000 of the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, as well as the signatures added to that Agreement at a regional summit held on 20 September 2000 in Nairobi; reiterated its call, in resolution 1286 (2000), on all parties that remained outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process; supported the call of the facilitator to the rebel groups to clarify their positions by 20 October 2000; stood ready to consider practical ways in which it could best support the peace process; and requested the Secretary-General urgently to report to it on specific actions the United Nations could take in the consolidation of peace and economic recovery in Burundi. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/29, see appendix VI.)

At the **4202nd meeting, held in private on 29 September 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi". At the close of the meeting, the Security Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4202).

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by Nelson Mandela, facilitator of the Arusha peace process.

The Council had a useful exchange of views with Mr. Mandela on the Burundi peace process and issues relating to the implementation of the peace agreement.

The members of the Council thanked Mr. Mandela for coming to New York to brief the Council and commended his efforts on behalf of peace in Burundi.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments regarding the Burundi peace process, and on the security, military and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs regarding the Burundi peace process, and on the political and security situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs regarding the Burundi peace process, in particular the inauguration of the Implementation Monitoring Committee at Arusha on 27 November 2000 and the meeting of special envoys and special representatives for Burundi held on 8 December 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 January 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the Burundi peace process, in particular the session of the Implementation Monitoring Committee held from 17 to 20 January, and on the security, humanitarian and human rights situation in Burundi.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the political and military situation in Burundi, and the progress made in the peace process.

At the **4285th meeting, held on 2 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/6), in which the Council, inter alia, strongly condemned the recent attacks by armed groups in Burundi, particularly those launched on Bujumbura by the Forces for National Liberation (FNL); called for the immediate cessation of those attacks; expressed its strong disapproval of all acts aimed at undermining the peace process in Burundi; urged all sides to exercise restraint and to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; condemned the deliberate targeting of the civilian population by the armed groups and called upon all parties to abide by international humanitarian law and in particular to refrain from any further attacks or any military action that endangered the civilian population; reiterated its call on FNL and the Front for the Defence of Democracy (FDD) to cease hostilities immediately and to join the peace process; called on all the parties, including the armed groups, to engage in dialogue immediately so as to allow an early cessation of hostilities and to reach agreement on a permanent ceasefire; took note of the scheme for power-sharing arrangements among parties to the Arusha Agreement worked out by the fourteenth summit meeting of the regional peace initiative on Burundi, held in Arusha on 26 February 2001, and called on all the parties to reach early agreement on the outstanding issues related to the transitional power-sharing arrangements and to give their full cooperation to the facilitator; reaffirmed its full support for the continuing efforts of the facilitator, the regional peace initiative and the Implementation Monitoring Committee to bring peace to Burundi; emphasized the role of the Committee in advancing the peace process; took note of the communiqué of the fourteenth summit meeting of the regional peace initiative; and reiterated its readiness to consider practical ways in which it could best support the peace process, and the implementation of the Arusha Agreement. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/6, see appendix VI.)

At the **4297th meeting, held in private on 16 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi", having before it a letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/221). At the close of the meeting, the Security Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4297).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Burundi, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Council and the representative of Burundi had a constructive discussion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation in Burundi, in particular the military and political developments, as well as on the views and reactions of the signatory parties to the Arusha Agreement, the facilitation and the regional initiative to the issues raised during the Council's private meeting with the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations on 16 March 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the second substantive session of the Implementation Monitoring Committee, held from 19 to 24 March 2001, as well as the political, humanitarian and security developments in Burundi.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 19 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the failed coup attempt in Burundi on 18 April 2001.

C. Communications received from 30 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and request for a meeting

Letter dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/650) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his decision to extend until 31 October 2000 the appointment of Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo (Benin), senior United Nations adviser to the facilitator of the Arusha peace process.

Letter dated 5 July (S/2000/651) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/650) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 25 August (S/2000/836) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the eleventh Arusha regional consultative summit on Burundi, held on 19 July 2000.

Letter dated 19 September (S/2000/890) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 19 September 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/1005) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fourteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura on 17 and 18 August 2000.

Letter dated 20 October (S/2000/1014) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 October (S/2000/1059) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 20 October 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 9 November (S/2000/1098) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to extend the appointment of Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo, senior adviser to the facilitator of the Arusha peace process, until 31 January 2001.

Letter dated 10 November (S/2000/1096) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, recommending that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi until 31 December 2001.

Letter dated 15 November (S/2000/1097) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1096) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the information provided and agreed with the recommendation contained therein.

Letter dated 15 November (S/2000/1099) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 9 November 2000 (S/2000/1098) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 20 December (S/2000/1220) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement delivered by the President of Burundi at the donors' conference held in Paris on 11 and 12 December 2000.

Letter dated 10 January 2001 (S/2001/30) from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an address made at Kinshasa on 10 January 2001 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 16 January (S/2001/51) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, inter alia, a press release issued on the same date by the Government of Burundi.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2001/221) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to allow him to express his country's concerns following the intensification of the war, and transmitting a note verbale dated 13 March 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2001/265) from the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the fourteenth summit meeting of the regional peace initiative on Burundi, held at Arusha on 26 February 2001.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/472) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (15-26 May 2001) dated 29 May (S/2001/521); and addendum thereto dated 30 May (S/2001/521/Add.1).

Chapter 16
Women and peace and security

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 24 to 31 October 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4208 (24 and 25 October 2000); 4213 (31 October 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1325 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4208; S/PV.4208 (Resumption 1); S/PV/4208 (Resumption 2); S/PV.4213.
Consultations of the whole: 20, 30 and 31 October 2000; 8 March 2001.

At the **4208th meeting, held on 24 and 25 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Women and peace and security".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Belarus, Botswana, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mozambique, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Angela King, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and to Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

Members of the Council viewed a video presentation on women and peace and security.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Council then heard statements under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Executive Director of UNIFEM.

Statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United States of America, Tunisia, Argentina, China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, the Netherlands, Canada, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement), Malaysia, Ukraine and Mali.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Nepal, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Liechtenstein, Singapore, Pakistan, Japan, Cyprus and the Republic of Korea; by the Member of Parliament and Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs of India; and by the representatives of New Zealand, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Australia, Croatia and Belarus.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting on 25 October 2000, the Council heard statements by the representatives of Ethiopia, Malawi, Guatemala, the United Arab Emirates, Norway, Rwanda, Botswana and Nepal.

The Council then heard a statement by the President of the Council, speaking on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Information and Broadcasting of Namibia, who had presided at the meeting on 24 October 2000.

At the **4213th meeting, held on 31 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Women and peace and security".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1044) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1044 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1325 (2000).*

By resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, urged Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict; encouraged the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587 and Corr.1) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes; urged the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and called on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster; further urged the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel; expressed its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urged the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations included a gender component; called upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; called on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict; invited the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invited him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of that study and to make it available to all States members of the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1325 (2000), see appendix V.)

B. Communications received from 12 July 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 12 July 2000 (S/2000/693) from the representative of Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, inter alia, the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, adopted at the seminar organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and hosted by the Government of Namibia at Windhoek from 29 to 31 May 2000.

Letter dated 31 October (S/2000/1053) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 May 2001 (S/2001/468) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted at the 105th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Havana from 1 to 7 April 2001.

Chapter 17

Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice

Consideration by the Security Council on 31 October 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4212 (31 October 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4212 [communiqué].
Consultations of the whole: 12 October 2000.

At the **4212th meeting, held in private on 31 October 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4212).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and in the absence of objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice.

The members of the Council heard an informative briefing by Judge Guillaume.

Chapter 18

Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Consideration by the Security Council on 10 November 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4219 (10 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4219.
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4219th meeting, held on 10 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Council heard a briefing under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Jamaica, Tunisia, Bangladesh, China, Canada, Malaysia, Mali, Ukraine and Namibia and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions by members of the Council.

Chapter 19

Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 27 September to 15 December 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4220 (13 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1327 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4220.
Consultations of the whole: 27 September; 2, 9 and 13 November; 15 December 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 27 September 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations on the recommendations of the Panel and various aspects of its report, in particular the ongoing work in the Secretariat to implement the report.

At the **4220th meeting, held on 13 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", having before it a letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on the Brahimi Report addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1084).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1085) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4220th meeting, on 13 November 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1085 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1327 (2000).*

By resolution 1327 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, agreed to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution; and decided to review periodically the implementation of the provisions contained in that annex. (For the full text of resolution 1327 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United States of America, Bangladesh, France, Canada, the Russian Federation, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, Tunisia, Malaysia, Ukraine, Namibia and Mali, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 15 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, which, inter alia, dealt with the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (S/2000/809).

B. Communications received from 21 August 2000 to 15 June 2001

Identical letters dated 21 August 2000 (S/2000/809) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 October (S/2000/1081) on the implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

Letter dated 10 November (S/2000/1084) from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on the Brahimi Report addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Working Group.

Letter dated 8 January 2001 (S/2001/21) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing two papers on strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries.

Letter dated 21 May (S/2001/512) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the international Seminar on the Safety of United Nations Peacekeepers and Associated Personnel Working in Conflict Zones, held at Tokyo on 15 and 16 March 2001.

Chapter 20
No exit without strategy

A. Consideration by the Security Council on 15 November 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4223 (15 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4223; S/PV.4223 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 2, 14 and 30 November 2000.

At the **4223rd meeting, held on 15 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "No exit without strategy", having before it a letter dated 6 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/1072).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa and Thailand, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Bangladesh, Canada, Argentina, Malaysia, China, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, Namibia, Ukraine, Jamaica, Mali and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia and Rwanda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Germany, Singapore, Portugal, South Africa, Thailand, Australia, Egypt, Italy, Norway, Denmark, the Philippines, Finland, Pakistan, Belarus, India, Slovakia, Ireland, Croatia and Rwanda.

The President made a statement speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

B. Communications received from 6 November 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 6 November 2000 (S/2000/1072) from the representative of the Netherlands addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing a paper on decision-making by the Security Council on mission closure and mission transition.

Letter dated 30 November (S/2000/1141) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, requesting the Secretary-General, on behalf of the members of the Council, to submit to the Council by April 2001 a report on the item entitled "No exit without strategy".

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 April 2001 entitled: "No exit without strategy: Security Council decision-making and the closure or transition of United Nations peacekeeping operations" (S/2001/394), submitted pursuant to the request of the Security Council contained in the letter dated 30 November 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/1141).

Chapter 21

Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 14 to 16 November 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4224 (16 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/33.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4224.
Consultations of the whole: 13, 14 and 16 November 2000.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 14 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the recently ended conflict in Solomon Islands, the terms of the Townsville Peace Agreement of 15 October 2000 (S/2000/1088, annex) and the role of the United Nations and other actions in the post-conflict period.

At the **4224th meeting, held on 16 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Solomon Islands, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/33), in which the Council, inter alia, strongly supported the Townsville Peace Agreement, concluded on 15 October 2000 (S/2000/1088, annex), for the cessation of hostilities between the Malaita Eagle Force and the Isatabu Freedom Movement and for the restoration of peace and ethnic harmony in Solomon Islands; encouraged all parties to cooperate in promoting reconciliation, so that the objectives of the Townsville Peace Agreement could be met and urged all parties to continue to cooperate in accordance with the Agreement, namely, to restore and maintain peace and ethnic harmony, to renounce the use of armed force and violence, to settle their differences through consultation and peaceful negotiation and to confirm their respect for human rights and the rule of law; and welcomed the establishment, as outlined in the Townsville Peace Agreement, of the International Peace Monitoring Team composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police from Australia and New Zealand, the mandate of which was based on annex II of the said Agreement and agreed by the parties. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/33, see appendix VI.)

B. Communication received on 10 November 2000

Letter dated 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1088) from representative of Solomon Islands addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a copy of the Townsville Peace Agreement concluded at Townsville, Australia, on 15 October 2000 between the warring factions in Solomon Islands and the Solomon Islands Government.

Chapter 22

Briefing by the Secretary-General

Consideration by the Security Council on 17 November 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4226 (17 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4226 [communiqué].
Consultations of the whole: none.

At the **4226th meeting, held in private on 17 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by the Secretary-General". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4226).

The Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General.

The members of the Council and the Secretary-General had a constructive discussion.

Chapter 23

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1259 (1999) of 11 August 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, having considered the nomination by the Secretary-General of Ms. Carla Del Ponte for the position of Prosecutor, appointed Ms. Carla Del Ponte as Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 with effect from the date on which the resignation of Mrs. Louise Arbour took effect.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 21 to 30 November 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4229 (21 November 2000); 4240 (30 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: 1329 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4229; S/PV.4240.
Consultations of the whole: 30 October; 30 November 2000; 2 March 2001.

At the **4229th meeting, held on 21 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Judge Claude Jorda, President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, Judge Navanethem Pillay, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, and Carla Del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

The Council heard briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the Prosecutor of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Bangladesh, France, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, China, Jamaica, Ukraine, Mali, Namibia and Tunisia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Netherlands.

The Prosecutor and the Presidents of the Tribunals provided clarifications in response to the comments and questions of members of the Council.

At the **4240th meeting, held on 30 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled:

> "International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;
>
> "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994",

having before it a letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/865).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1131) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, the President made a statement.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/1131.

Decision: *At the 4240th meeting, on 30 November 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1131 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1329 (2000).*

By resolution 1329 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to that end decided to amend articles 12, 13 and 14 of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex I to the resolution, and decided also to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II to the resolution; decided also that two additional judges should be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and decided also, without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 4, of the statute of that Tribunal, that, once elected, they should serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that for the purpose of that election the Security Council should, notwithstanding article 12, paragraph 2 (c), of the statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than four and not more than six candidates; decided that, once two judges had been elected and had taken up office, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International

Tribunal for Rwanda and article 14, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, take the necessary steps as soon as was practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals; requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned above, for the election as soon as possible of 27 ad litem judges in accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and for the timely provision to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda of personnel and facilities, in particular for the ad litem judges and the Appeals Chambers and related offices of the Prosecutor and further requested him to keep the Security Council closely informed of progress in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, as soon as possible, a report containing an assessment and proposals regarding the date ending the temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. (For the full text of resolution 1329 (2000), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 7 September 2000 to 15 June 2001

Identical letters dated 7 September 2000 (S/2000/865) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 May 2000 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Chapter 24
The situation in Guinea-Bissau

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/11) of 29 March 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, paid tribute to the people of Guinea-Bissau for the success of the transitional process which had led to the organization of free, fair and transparent elections; welcomed the swearing in of President Kumba Yala on 17 February 2000 and the return to constitutional and democratic order in Guinea-Bissau following the holding of free and fair presidential and legislative elections; encouraged all concerned in Guinea-Bissau to work together closely in a spirit of tolerance to strengthen democratic values, to protect the rule of law, to depoliticize the army and to safeguard human rights; supported the efforts made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to redefine the role of the military in Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the rule of law and democracy; expressed its support for the newly elected Government of Guinea-Bissau and encouraged the new authorities to develop and to implement programmes devised to consolidate peace and national reconciliation; called on the international community to support the Government's three-month transitional programme pending the organization of a new round-table conference; and agreed with the comment made by the Secretary-General, in paragraph 24 of his report (S/2000/250), to the effect that sustained support of the international community was crucial for the consolidation of the progress achieved so far, and for helping Guinea-Bissau lay a durable foundation for a better life for its people.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 July 2000 to 29 March 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4238 (29 November 2000); 4239 (29 November 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/37.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4238; S/PV.4238 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4239.
Consultations of the whole: 7 and 13 July; 2 August; 5 October; 21 and 28 November 2000; 29 March 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) (S/2000/632). The members of the Council also received a briefing by a representative of the Secretariat, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the military, economic and humanitarian situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 2 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in Guinea-Bissau, in particular the border tensions between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the sixth report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of UNOGBIS (S/2000/920) and received a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau, who also introduced the report, on the latest developments in the situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the latest developments in the situation in Guinea-Bissau.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 November 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest developments in Guinea-Bissau.

At the **4238th meeting, held on 29 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Senegal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Callisto Madavo, Vice-President for the Africa Region of the World Bank.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 27 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mozambique to the United Nations (S/2000/1130), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Dulce Maria Pereira, Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

The Security Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Council then heard a statement by the Vice-President of the World Bank.

A statement was made by the Deputy Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mali, Bangladesh, the United States of America, France (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement), Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina and the Russian Federation.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of China, Tunisia, Jamaica, Ukraine, Malaysia and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in her capacity as the Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the Gambia, Senegal and Guinea.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Further statements were made by the Vice-President of the World Bank and the Deputy Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau in response to the comments made.

At the **4239th meeting, held on 29 November 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau".

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/37), in which the Council, inter alia, reiterated its support for the democratically elected Government of Guinea-Bissau, and underlined that all parties concerned, especially the members of the former military junta, must continue to uphold the results of the elections and the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and civilian rule in the country; welcomed the return to peace, democracy and constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau; urged all parties to work towards the consolidation of peace in a spirit of cooperation and reconciliation; called upon the members of the former military junta to subordinate themselves fully to the civilian institutions and to withdraw from the political process; recognized and commended the important role played by UNOGBIS towards helping consolidate peace, democracy and the rule of law, including the strengthening of democratic institutions; expressed its appreciation for the activities of UNOGBIS; and underlined that an integrated and coordinated approach was required for Guinea-Bissau combining sustainable post-conflict peace-building and economic and development issues. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/37, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 March 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS (S/2001/237). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on economic, social and security matters and the consolidation of democratic institutions and processes in Guinea-Bissau.

C. Communications received from 28 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 June 2000 on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/2000/632), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS in support of the Government's peace-building efforts since his report of 24 March 2000 (S/2000/250).

Letter dated 28 September (S/2000/941) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended until the end of 2001.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 September on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/2000/920), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS, in particular the efforts of the Government to continue to consolidate the democratic gains achieved and to stabilize the situation on the border with Senegal and the facilitation role of UNOGBIS towards the attainment of those ends.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/942) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 September 2000 (S/2000/941) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 27 November (S/2000/1130) from the representative of Mozambique addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 November (S/2000/1148) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 29 November 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 16 December (S/2000/1201) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fourth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 March 2001 on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/2001/237), submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999), describing developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of UNOGBIS since his last report (S/2000/920).

Letter dated 11 April (S/2001/353) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 11 April 2001.

Chapter 25
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998), as extended by resolution 1242 (1999), should be modified to the extent necessary to authorize States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly related thereto, sufficient to produce an additional sum, beyond that provided for by resolution 1242 (1999), equivalent to the total shortfall of revenues authorized but not generated under resolutions 1210 (1998) and 1153 (1998), US$ 3.04 billion, within the period of 180 days from 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 25 May 1999.

Resolution 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 4 December 1999.

Resolution 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to extend the period referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 8 of resolution 1242 (1999) and in paragraph 1 of resolution 1266 (1999) until 11 December 1999.

Resolution 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 12 December 1999; further decided that paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the 180-day period referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the resolution were distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, were utilized for the purpose for which they had been authorized; further decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the resolution, and expressed its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the said reports indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998); requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council if Iraq was unable to export petroleum and petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum provided for in paragraph 2 of the resolution and, following consultations with the relevant United Nations agencies and the Iraqi authorities, make recommendations for the expenditure of sums expected to be available, consistent with the priorities established in paragraph 2 of resolution 1153 (1998) and with the distribution plan referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1175 (1998); decided that paragraph 3 of resolution 1210 (1998) should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above; decided that paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 1175 (1998) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, to submit to the Council no later than 15 January 2000 a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998); requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995); decided to keep those arrangements under review including in particular those in paragraph 2 of the resolution, to ensure the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian supplies into Iraq; and expressed its determination to act without delay to address the recommendations of the report of the panel established to review humanitarian and other issues in Iraq (S/1999/356) in a further, comprehensive resolution.

Resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), replacing the Special Commission established pursuant to resolution 687 (1991); decided also that UNMOVIC would undertake the responsibilities mandated to the Special Commission by the Council with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC would establish and operate a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which would implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC would identify additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification; reaffirmed the provisions of the relevant resolutions with regard to the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in addressing compliance by Iraq with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, and requested the Director General of IAEA to maintain that role with the assistance and cooperation of UNMOVIC; reaffirmed its resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1154 (1998) and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President, which established the criteria for Iraqi compliance, affirmed that the obligations of Iraq referred to in those resolutions and statements with regard to cooperation with the Special Commission, unrestricted access and provision of information would apply in respect of UNMOVIC, and decided in particular that Iraq should allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transport which they wished to inspect in accordance with the mandate of UNMOVIC, as well as to all officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom UNMOVIC wished to interview so that UNMOVIC might fully discharge its mandate; requested the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC who would take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and the Council members, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC which would meet regularly to review the implementation of that and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman; requested the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of IAEA to establish a unit which would have the responsibilities of the joint unit constituted by the Special Commission and the Director General of IAEA under paragraph 16 of the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996), and also requested the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, in consultation with the Director General of IAEA, to resume the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the mechanism applied; decided that the Government of Iraq should be liable for the full costs of UNMOVIC and IAEA in relation to their work under that and other related resolutions on Iraq; requested the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Council, following consultation with the Commissioners, every three months on the work of UNMOVIC, and to report immediately when the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification was fully operational in Iraq; reiterated the obligation of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals referred to in resolution 687 (1991), to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and called upon the Government of Iraq to resume cooperation with the Tripartite Commission and Technical Subcommittee established to facilitate work on that issue; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for those issues; authorized States, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of any volume of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, as required for the purposes and on the conditions set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; underlined, in that context, its intention to take further action, including permitting the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to appoint, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General, decided that that group would be mandated to approve speedily contracts for the parts and the equipment necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipment approved by that Committee for each individual project, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the monitoring of those parts and equipment inside Iraq; decided to suspend, for an initial period of six months from the date of the adoption of the resolution and subject to review, the implementation of paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to Security Council approval, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which had been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; decided that Hajj pilgrimage flights which did not transport cargo into or out of Iraq were exempt from the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) and resolution 670 (1990), provided timely notification of each flight was made to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, for approval by the Security Council, to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage to be met by funds in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and on the revenues necessary to meet those needs, including recommendations on necessary additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the condition of the Iraqi oil production sector, not later than 60 days from the date of the adoption of the resolution and updated thereafter as necessary; expressed its readiness to authorize additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, in order to meet the humanitarian purposes set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts, including oil industry experts, to report within 100 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on Iraq's existing petroleum production and export capacity and to make recommendations, to be updated as necessary, on alternatives for increasing Iraq's petroleum production and export capacity in a manner consistent with the purposes of relevant resolutions, and on the options for involving foreign oil companies in Iraq's oil sector, including investments, subject to appropriate monitoring and controls; expressed its intention, upon receipt of reports from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and from the Director General of IAEA that Iraq had cooperated in all respects with UNMOVIC and IAEA in particular in fulfilling the work programmes in all the aspects referred to in paragraph 7 of the resolution, for a period of 120 days after the date on which the Council was in receipt of reports from both UNMOVIC and IAEA that the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification was fully operational, to suspend with the fundamental objective of improving the humanitarian situation in Iraq and securing the implementation of the Council's resolutions, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, and subject to the elaboration of effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq did not acquire prohibited items, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, and prohibitions against the sale, supply and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those referred to in resolution 687 (1991) or those to which the mechanism established by resolution 1051 (1996) applied; decided that if at any time the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC or the Director General of IAEA reported that Iraq was not cooperating in all respects with UNMOVIC or IAEA or if Iraq was in the process of acquiring any prohibited items, the suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 of the resolution should terminate on the fifth working day following the report, unless the Council decided to the contrary; and expressed its intention to approve arrangements for effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq did not acquire prohibited items in the event of suspension of the prohibitions referred to above, to begin the elaboration of such measures not later than the date of the receipt of the initial reports referred to in paragraph 33 of the resolution, and to approve such arrangements before the Council decision in accordance with that paragraph.

Resolution 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided, pursuant to paragraphs 28 and 29 of resolution 1284 (1999), that from the funds in the escrow account produced pursuant to resolutions 1242 (1999) and 1281 (1999) up to a total of $600 million might be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which followed directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998), and expressed its intention to consider favourably the renewal of that provision; and expressed its willingness to consider expeditiously other recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 2000, and the provisions of section C of resolution 1284 (1999).

Resolution 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 9 June 2000; further decided that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to should be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995); further decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expressed its intention, prior to the end of that period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the reviews indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of the resolution on its implementation, and further requested the Secretary-General to report prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his briefing and report any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs; requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to appoint, in consultation with that Committee, no later than 10 August 2000, the additional overseers necessary to approve petroleum and petroleum product export contracts in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and the procedures of the Committee; requested the Committee, to approve, after 30 days, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic water and sanitation supplies; decided, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of those items would not be submitted for the approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and would be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and (b) of resolution 986 (1995); and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken; decided that, from the funds produced pursuant to the resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of $600 million might be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which followed directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expressed its intention to consider favourably the renewal of that measure; decided that the funds in the escrow account which had resulted from the suspension in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) should be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), and further decided that paragraph 20 of resolution 1284 (1999) should remain in force and should apply to the new 180-day period referred to above and should not be subject to further renewal; and invited the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs arising from that situation and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 19 June 2000 to 7 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4241 (5 December 2000); 4324 (1 June 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1330 (2000); 1352 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4241; S/PV.4324.

Consultations of the whole: 19, 22 and 28 June; 16, 17, 23, 30 and 31 August; 21, 22 and 27 September; 2 and 5 October; 4, 5 and 20-22 December 2000; 4, 9, 18 and 22 January; 20, 23, 27 and 28 February; 2, 6, 8, 22 and 24 March; 4, 5, 12 and 20 April; 16, 22, 29 and 31 May; 1, 4, 7, 11, 14 and 15 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 19 June 2000, the members of the Council took up the second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) on the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq (S/2000/575) and received a briefing by the High-level Coordinator for issues relating to Kuwaiti and third country nationals, who also introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 June 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations Security Coordinator on the shooting incident at the office in Baghdad of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which had resulted in the deaths of one international and one local staff member and injuries to seven, including four Iraqi guards.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 17 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the High-level Coordinator for issues relating to Kuwaiti and third country nationals on the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), and heard a detailed account of his intensive exchanges and discussions with various persons on the issue of missing persons.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 21 September 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/857). The members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who introduced the report, on issues relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 22 September 2000, the members of the Council took up the second quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/835). The members received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, who also introduced the Secretary-General's report, on the activities of the Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 5 October 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) (S/2000/914), which was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and reviewed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 689 (1991), the question of the continuation or termination of the Mission and the modalities of its operations. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 December 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/1132). The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the report, on issues relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme.

At the **4241st meeting, held on 5 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/1132).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1149) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Malaysia, the United States of America, Argentina, China, Canada and France, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/2000/1149.

Decision: *At the 4241st meeting, on 5 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1149 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1330 (2000).*

By resolution 1330 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284 (1999), should remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 6 December 2000; further decided that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above should be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq including, within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution, to complete the recruitment and placement in Iraq of a sufficient number of observers, in particular the recruitment of the number of observers agreed between the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq, in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with the resolution were distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, were utilized for the purpose for which they had been authorized, including in the housing sector and related infrastructure development; decided to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expressed its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the resolution as appropriate, provided that the reports referred to below indicated that those provisions were being satisfactorily implemented; requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of the resolution on its implementation and again at least one week prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq had ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he might have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs; requested the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 of the resolution and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995); decided that from the funds produced pursuant to the resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of US$ 600 million might be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which followed directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expressed its intention to consider favourably the renewal of that measure; expressed its readiness to consider, in the light of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council, allowing a sum of $15 million drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contribution to the budget of the United Nations, and considered that the sum should be transferred from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to transfer the excess funds drawn from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of that resolution in order to increase the funds available for humanitarian purchases, including as appropriate the purposes referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 1284 (1999); directed the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic electricity and housing supplies consistent with the priority given to the most vulnerable groups in Iraq; decided, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of those items would not be submitted for approval by that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and would be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995); requested the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken, and expressed its readiness to consider such action with regard to lists of further supplies, in particular in the transport and telecommunications sectors; requested the Secretary-General to expand and update, within 30 days of the adoption of the resolution, the lists of humanitarian items submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000); directed the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve expeditiously the expanded lists; decided that supplies of those items would not be submitted for approval by the Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and would be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995); and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken; decided that the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in the 180-day period should be 25 per cent; further decided that the additional funds resulting from that decision would be deposited into the account established under paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) to be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq as referred to in paragraph 126 of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132); requested the Secretary-General to report on the use of those funds in his reports referred to above; and expressed its intention to establish a mechanism to review, before the end of the 180-day period, the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in future phases, taking into account the key elements of the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which had been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services, and further requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds up to 600 million euros deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance, including training services, of the equipment and spare parts for the oil industry which had been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions; and called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of all such arrangements; called upon the Government of Iraq to take the remaining steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999); further requested the Secretary-General to include in his reports referred to above a review of the progress made by the Government of Iraq in the implementation of those measures; and requested also the Secretary-General to prepare a report as expeditiously as possible but no later than 31 March 2001 for the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) containing proposals for the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and particularly addressing the possible pipelines that might be utilized as additional export routes. (For the full text of resolution 1330 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC on the activities of the Commission, in particular the identification of the unresolved disarmament issues referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1284 (1999), as well as an update on the training activities of UNMOVIC personnel. The members of the Council also took up the third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/1197) and received a briefing by the High-level Coordinator, who introduced the report.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 28 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General on the talks he had held in New York on 26 and 27 February 2001 with a high-level delegation led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 March 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC on the activities of the Commission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 March 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/186 and Corr.1). The members of the Council received briefings by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, who also introduced the report, on issues relating to the implementation of the oil-for-food programme; and by the Chairman of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) on the activities of the Committee, in particular on the approval of a revised proposal for procedures for blocks and holds on contract applications received by the Committee.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on UNIKOM (S/2001/287), which was introduced by a representative of the Secretariat, and reviewed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 689 (1991), the question of the continuation or termination of the Mission and the modalities of the operations. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission be maintained.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 20 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the High-level Coordinator for issues relating to all Kuwaiti and third country nationals, in particular on the continuing refusal of Iraq to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee, parties concerned and the High-level Coordinator.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 May 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505) which was introduced by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme.

At the **4324th meeting, held on 1 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", having before it the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/545) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4324th meeting, on 1 June 2001, draft resolution S/2001/545 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1352 (2001).*

By resolution 1352 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to extend the provisions of resolution 1330 (2000) until 3 July 2001; expressed its intention to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq and for the facilitation of civilian trade and economic cooperation with Iraq in civilian sectors, based on the principles (a) that such new arrangements would improve significantly the flow of commodities and products to Iraq, other than commodities and products referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), and subject to review by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of the proposed sale or supply to Iraq of commodities and products on a goods review list to be elaborated by the Council; and (b) that such new arrangements would improve the controls to prevent the sale or supply of items prohibited or unauthorized by the Council, in the categories referred to in (a) above, and to prevent the flow of revenues to Iraq outside the escrow account established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995) from the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq; and also expressed its intention to adopt and implement the new arrangements, and provisions on various related issues under discussion in the Council, for a period of 190 days beginning at 0001 hours on 4 July 2001. (For the full text of resolution 1352 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 7 June 2001, the members of the Council took up the fifth quarterly report of UNMOVIC (S/2001/515). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, who introduced the report, on the activities of the Commission, in particular analysis and operational planning and the preparation of an inventory of unresolved disarmament issues.

C. Communications received from 19 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 June 2000 (S/2000/608) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 June (S/2000/609) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 18 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 20 June (S/2000/614) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 June (S/2000/618) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an exchange of letters, of the same date, between the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1302 (2000), the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 9 June 2000.

Identical letters dated 21 June (S/2000/622) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

Identical letters dated 26 June (S/2000/628) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 June (S/2000/646) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 28 June 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 30 June (S/2000/645) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting information whether, in the light of the recommendation contained in his report of 1 June 2000 (S/2000/520), the Council would consider authorizing the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review and approve requests by the Office of the Iraq Programme for the use of funds in excess of requirements in earlier phases to fund humanitarian supplies under subsequent phases.

Letter dated 3 July (S/2000/703) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-sixth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 June 2000, and reports considered at that session.

Identical letters dated 4 July (S/2000/652) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 9 July (S/2000/667) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 July (S/2000/668) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 July (S/2000/669) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 10 July (S/2000/663) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/645) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they concurred with the recommendation contained in his report (S/2000/520).

Identical letters dated 10 July (S/2000/687) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 12 July (S/2000/686) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-seventh session, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Identical letters dated 12 July (S/2000/694) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 19 July (S/2000/720) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 22 July (S/2000/732) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 July (S/2000/735) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 July (S/2000/776) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 20 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 July (S/2000/733) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, and a letter dated 16 July 2000 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, enclosing the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1302 (2000).

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 27 July (S/2000/748) from the Acting Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Identical letters dated 30 July (S/2000/754) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 27 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 August (S/2000/774) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 August (S/2000/775) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 6 August (S/2000/781) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 August (S/2000/780) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 9 August (S/2000/791) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 August (S/2000/790) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1302

(2000), he had appointed two officials to serve as oil overseers for the United Nations.

Letter dated 12 August (S/2000/795) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 9 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 12 August (S/2000/802) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 August (S/2000/798) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 15 August (S/2000/806) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 August (S/2000/807) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 14 August 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 15 August (S/2000/808) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 August (S/2000/820) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 August (S/2000/825) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 August (S/2000/826) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 17 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 August (S/2000/821) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 21 August (S/2000/827) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 21 August (S/2000/828) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 August (S/2000/840) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 28 August (S/2000/835), transmitting the second quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

Letter dated 31 August (S/2000/847) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 September (S/2000/848) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 31 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 September (S/2000/849) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 31 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 September (S/2000/850) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 3 September 2000 from the Minister of Culture and Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 September (S/2000/851) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 September 2000 from the Minister of Culture and Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 8 September, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/857), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Identical letters dated 18 September (S/2000/876) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 21 September (S/2000/895) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 September 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 27 September on UNIKOM (S/2000/914), describing developments and activities in respect of the mandate entrusted to UNIKOM in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993) during the period from 31 March to 21 September 2000, and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Letter dated 27 September (S/2000/918) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 September (S/2000/924) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister of Culture and Information and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/950) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the issue of holds placed on applications for contracts submitted under the humanitarian programme in Iraq pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/952) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/960) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation (see S/2000/914) that UNIKOM be maintained and that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2001.

Identical letters dated 5 October (S/2000/968) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/972) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 October (S/2000/1057) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-seventh session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 26 to 28 September 2000, and reports considered at that session.

Letter dated 10 October (S/2000/981) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 October (S/2000/982) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 October (S/2000/983) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 October (S/2000/997) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 10 October 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 22 October (S/2000/1012) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 October 2000 from the Vice-President and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 22 October (S/2000/1013) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 23 October (S/2000/1022) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1033) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 27 October (S/2000/1047) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 28 October (S/2000/1048) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 October 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 28 October (S/2000/1056) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 October 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 October (S/2000/1058) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of OIC, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Identical letters dated 5 November (S/2000/1069) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 November 2000 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 November (S/2000/1073) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 November (S/2000/1110) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 November (S/2000/1117) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 26 November (S/2000/1119) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 27 November (S/2000/1128) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 November 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 November, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/1132), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United

Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 1 December (S/2000/1134), transmitting the third quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

Letter dated 3 December (S/2000/1155) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 30 November 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 December (S/2000/1152) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 7 December (S/2000/1165) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 5 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 December (S/2000/1166) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 6 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 December (S/2000/1249) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-eighth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 5 to 7 December 2000, and reports considered at that session.

Letter dated 10 December (S/2000/1174) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 December (S/2000/1175) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 December (S/2000/1178) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an exchange of letters dated 6 December 2000 between the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1330 (2000), the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 6 December 2000.

Letter dated 14 December (S/2000/1203) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Third report of the Secretary-General dated 15 December pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/1197), on compliance by Iraq with its obligation regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, and on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq.

Letter dated 16 December (S/2000/1204) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 17 December (S/2000/1208) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 14 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1216) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1217) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 19 December (S/2000/1218) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 21 December (S/2000/1229) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 20 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 25 December (S/2000/1242) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 26 December (S/2000/1248) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 December 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 January 2001 (S/2001/5) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-first session of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Manama on 30 and 31 December 2000, and the Manama Declaration 2000.

Letter dated 5 January (S/2001/17) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 January (S/2001/18) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 January (S/2001/26) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 22 December 2000 from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 9 January (S/2001/32) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 11 January (S/2001/37) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 January (S/2001/46) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 January (S/2001/44) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 January (S/2001/54) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 17 January (S/2001/53) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 22 January (S/2001/68) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/72) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/75) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/76) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 January (S/2001/79) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 21 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 23 January (S/2001/80) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 24 January (S/2001/85) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 5 February (S/2001/109) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 February (S/2001/115) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 4 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 5 February (S/2001/116) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 5 February (S/2001/117) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 4 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 6 February (S/2001/122) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 12 February (S/2001/129) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 February (S/2001/134) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations and a letter dated 4 February 2001 from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, enclosing the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Secretary-General in accordance with the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1330 (2000).

Identical letters dated 14 February (S/2001/141) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2001/143) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 February (S/2001/146) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 February (S/2001/151) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 14 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 19 February (S/2001/149) from the representative of Belarus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 17 February 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

Letter dated 20 February (S/2001/152) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 20 February (S/2001/161) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 19 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 February (S/2001/162) from the representative of Iraq to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2001/160) from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date that he had sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq concerning flight exclusion zones.

Letter dated 21 February (S/2001/163) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 25 February (S/2001/168) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2001/169) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 February (S/2001/170) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on the same date by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 27 February (S/2001/177) transmitting the fourth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

Letter dated 27 February (S/2001/179) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 17 February 2001 from the Minister of the Interior of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 1 March (S/2001/190) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 2 March, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/186 and Corr.1), providing information on the distribution of humanitarian supplies throughout Iraq, including the implementation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in the three northern governorates, and reviewing the impact of the programme as a whole.

Identical letters dated 14 March (S/2001/227) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 13 March 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 March (S/2001/230) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 13 March 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 16 March (S/2001/403) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the thirty-ninth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 March 2001, and reports considered at that session.

Identical letters dated 20 March (S/2001/248) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 March 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/259) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/277) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-eighth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Riyadh on 17 March 2001.

Identical letters dated 26 March (S/2001/274) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 March (S/2001/321) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), transmitting, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1302 (2000), the report of the Committee on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995).

Letter dated 27 March (S/2001/285) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 25 March 2001 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 28 March on UNIKOM (S/2001/287), describing developments and the activities of UNIKOM in accordance with Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993) during the period from 22 September 2000 to 27 March 2001 and recommending that the Mission be maintained.

Identical letters dated 28 March (S/2001/297) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 March 2001 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/298) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 March 2001 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 1 April (S/2001/316) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 31 March 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/323) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on the same date by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/324) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/329) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 April (S/2001/404) from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting information on the reconvened thirty-ninth session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held on 2 April 2001.

Letter dated 5 April (S/2001/328) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation (see S/2000/287) that UNIKOM be maintained and that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 689 (1991), they had decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2001.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/337) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Director General of IAEA to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/342) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001, and the Amman Declaration.

Identical letters dated 7 April (S/2001/340) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 April (S/2001/370) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 8 April 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 15 April (S/2001/369) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/374) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 April 2001 from the Minister for Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Letter dated 23 April (S/2001/400) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), transmitting the report of the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/410) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 24 April (S/2001/411) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 23 April 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 April (S/2001/412) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 1 May (S/2001/439) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 5 May (S/2001/450) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 May (S/2001/451) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/475) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 10 May 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 14 May (S/2001/484) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 May 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 May pursuant to Security Council resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505), providing information on the implementation of the humanitarian programme in Iraq pursuant to resolution 986 (1995) since his last report (S/2001/186 and Corr.1).

Identical letters dated 21 May (S/2001/517) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/528) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 24 May (S/2001/515), transmitting the fifth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1284 (1999).

Letter dated 24 May (S/2001/526) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the eleventh joint session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union, held at Manama on 23 April 2001.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2001/532) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 May (S/2001/533) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 26 May (S/2001/536) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 25 May 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 29 May 2001 (S/2001/547) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 June (S/2001/560) from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the revised lists of items related to chemical and biological weapons and missiles subject to notification under Security Council resolution 1051 (1996).

Letter dated 3 June (S/2001/554) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 31 May 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/567) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2001/559) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2001/566) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report and the work plan of the team of experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1330 (2000).

Identical letters dated 6 June (S/2001/568) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 June (S/2001/583) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 6 June 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Fourth report of the Secretary-General dated 12 June pursuant to Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2001/582), on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or the return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, and on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2001/588) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2001/597) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, requesting that an open formal meeting of the Council be convened to consider ways of improving the humanitarian situation in Iraq in view of the negative effect of the sanctions on the population of that country, and also ways of implementing all the Security Council resolutions on Iraq and a post-conflict settlement in the Gulf region.

Chapter 26
The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, in particular those which could threaten international peace and security; called upon all States to implement fully the international anti-terrorist conventions to which they were parties, and encouraged all States to consider as a matter of priority adhering to those to which they were not parties; stressed the vital role of the United Nations in strengthening international cooperation in combating terrorism and emphasized the importance of enhanced coordination among States and international and regional organizations; requested the Secretary-General, in his reports to the General Assembly, in particular submitted in accordance with its resolution 50/53 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, to pay special attention to the need to prevent and fight the threat to international peace and security as a result of terrorist activities; and expressed its readiness to consider relevant provisions of those reports and to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security.

B. Consideration by the Security Council on 6 December 2000

Meetings of the Council: 4242 (6 December 2000); 4243 (6 December 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/38.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4242; S/PV.4243.
Consultations of the whole: 5 December 2000.

At the **4242nd meeting, held on 6 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled “The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security”.

In the absence of any objection, the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council’s provisional rules of procedure to Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel.

The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel.

Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentina, Tunisia, China, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Jamaica, Canada, Malaysia, the United States of America, Ukraine, France and Namibia, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

At the **4243rd meeting, held on 6 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled “The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security”.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/38), in which the Council, inter alia, reiterated its condemnation of all acts of terrorism, irrespective of motive, wherever and by whomever committed; welcomed the efforts of the General Assembly and other organs of the United

Nations in the field of combating international terrorism; called on all States that had not done so to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the existing anti-terrorism conventions; reaffirmed its resolution 1269 (1999) and called upon all States to implement its provisions fully and expeditiously; and reiterated its readiness, including on the basis of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, as provided for in its resolution 1269 (1999), to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/38, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 27
The situation in Cyprus

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1250 (1999) of 29 June 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, reiterated its endorsement of the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his mission of good offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, to invite the leaders of the two sides to negotiations in the autumn of 1999; and called upon the two leaders, in that context, to give their full support to such a comprehensive negotiation, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and to commit themselves to the following principles: no preconditions; all issues on the table; commitment in good faith to continue to negotiate until a settlement was reached; and full consideration of relevant United Nations resolutions and treaties.

Resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period ending on 15 December 1999; called upon the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, including acts of provocation in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions; urged the Greek Cypriot side to agree to the implementation of the UNFICYP package of measures and encouraged UNFICYP to continue its efforts towards the rapid implementation of the package by both sides; stressed the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement; welcomed in that context any steps either side might take to reduce armaments and troops, and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in that direction; reiterated its support for the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bicommunal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities; and called upon the Turkish Cypriot leadership to resume such activities.

Resolution 1283 (1999) of 15 December 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 June 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2000 on the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 1303 (2000) of 14 June 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 December 2000; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2000 on the implementation of the resolution.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 11 December 2000 to 15 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4246 (13 December 2000); 4328 (15 June 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1331 (2000); 1354 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4246; S/PV.4328.
Consultations of the whole: 29 November; 5 and 11-13 December 2000; 11 January; 11, 12 and 14 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 11 December 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (S/2000/1138). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, who introduced the report, on his contacts with the parties.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 December 2000, the members of the Council received a clarification by the Secretariat.

At the **4246th meeting, held on 13 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/1138).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1177) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4246th meeting, on 13 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1177 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1331 (2000).*

By resolution 1331 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 June 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2001 on the implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1331 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 June 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus on his contacts with the parties. The members of the Council also took up the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2001/534), which was introduced by a representative of the Secretariat.

At the **4328th meeting, held on 15 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2001/534).

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/581) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4328th meeting, on 15 June 2001, draft resolution S/2001/581 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1354 (2001).*

By resolution 1354 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 December 2001; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2001 on the implementation of the resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1354 (2001), see appendix V.)

C. Communications received from 10 July 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 10 July 2000 (S/2000/666) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 July (S/2000/688) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 20 July (S/2000/711) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 28 July (S/2000/755) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/763) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 August (S/2000/813) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/940) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/959) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 October (S/2000/1004) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1041) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 October (S/2000/1035) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution adopted on 4 October 2000 by the European Parliament on the application of Cyprus for membership in the European Union and the state of the negotiations.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1064) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 8 November (S/2000/1075) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 13 November (S/2000/1094) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 22 November (S/2000/1115) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 November (S/2000/1188) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus and the efforts of his Special Adviser on Cyprus in discharging the mission in Cyprus.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 1 December on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/1138), describing developments from 1 June to 27 November 2000 and bringing up to date the record of activities of UNFICYP, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 15 June 2001.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1161) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 14 December (S/2000/1189) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 November 2000 (S/2000/1188) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of its contents, as well as of his expectation that the efforts of his Special Adviser connected with his mission of good offices in Cyprus would continue from January until at least June 2001.

Letter dated 14 December (S/2000/1193) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 December (S/2000/1209) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 18 December (S/2000/1210) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1231) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development) held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1241) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1253) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January 2001 (S/2001/58) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 30 January (S/2001/96) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2001/119) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 13 February (S/2001/133) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2001/136) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2001/275) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that the Governments of Austria and Slovenia had indicated that they would be withdrawing their troops from UNFICYP by September 2001 and that it was his intention, following the usual consultations, to accept the offer of Slovakia to replace the Austrian and Slovenian troops.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2001/272) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 March (S/2001/276) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 22 March 2001 (S/2001/275) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of his intention contained therein.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/299) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/307) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 9 April (S/2001/343) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2001/345) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a resolution adopted on 5 April 2001 by the European Parliament.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2001/356) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 23 April (S/2001/395) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 27 April (S/2001/427) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/457) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2001/507) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 29 May (S/2001/541) from the representative of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 May on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2001/534), describing developments from 28 November 2000 to 29 May 2001 and the activities of UNFICYP, and recommending that the mandate of the Force be extended for a further period of six months, until 15 December 2001.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/548) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2001/556) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, drawing attention to the fact that efforts related to his mission of good offices in Cyprus would continue at least throughout the current year and that in furtherance of the mission entrusted to him, his Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, would continue to be assisted by a small team.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2001/557) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 31 May 2001 (S/2001/556) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of it.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2001/575) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2001/576) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Chapter 28
The situation in Afghanistan

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, insisted that the Afghan faction known as the Taliban comply promptly with its previous resolutions and in particular cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control was not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; demanded that the Taliban turn over Usama bin Laden without further delay to appropriate authorities in a country where he had been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be arrested and effectively brought to justice; decided that on 14 November 1999 all States should impose the following measures, unless the Council had previously decided, on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General, that the Taliban had fully complied with the obligation set out above: (a) deny permission for any aircraft to take off from or land in their territory if it was owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban as designated by the Committee established by the resolution, unless the particular flight had been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj; and (b) freeze funds and other financial resources, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Taliban, or by any undertaking owned or controlled by the Taliban, as designated by the Committee, and ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources so designated were made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, to or for the benefit of the Taliban or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Taliban, except as might be authorized by the Committee on a case-by-case basis on the grounds of humanitarian need; decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks: (a) to seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by the resolution; (b) to consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto; (c) to make periodic reports to the Council on the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by the resolution; (d) to make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of those measures, identifying where possible persons or entities reported to be engaged in such violations; (e) to designate the aircraft and funds or other financial resources referred to above in order to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution; (f) to consider requests for exemptions from those measures as provided in the resolution, and to decide on the granting of an exemption to those measures in respect of the payment by the International Air Transport Association to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services; and (g) to examine the reports submitted pursuant to the resolution; decided to terminate the measures imposed by the resolution once the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that the Taliban had fulfilled the obligation set out above; and expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of the resolution.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/29) of 22 October 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, reiterated its grave concern at the continued Afghan conflict, which was a serious and growing threat to regional and international peace and security; strongly condemned the Taliban for launching in July 1999, only one week after the meeting of the "six plus two" group in Tashkent, a new offensive, despite the repeated demands by the Council to cease fighting; reaffirmed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, in facilitating the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement; welcomed the Declaration on Fundamental Principles for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in Afghanistan (S/1999/812, annex) adopted by the "six plus two" group on 19 July 1999 in Tashkent, particularly the agreement of members of the group not to provide military support to any Afghan party and to prevent the use of their territories for such purposes; urged the members of the group and the Afghan factions to implement those principles in support of the efforts of the United Nations towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict; strongly condemned the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirmed its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism was essential for the maintenance of international peace and security; insisted that the Taliban cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control was not used for terrorist installations and camps or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; demanded once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999); reaffirmed its decision to implement on 14 November 1999 the measures contained in that resolution, unless the Secretary-General reported that the Taliban had fully complied with the obligation set out in that resolution; demanded that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drug activities; called upon Member States, in particular those neighbouring Afghanistan, and all others concerned to take concerted measures to stop the trafficking of illegal drugs from Afghanistan; deplored the failure of the leadership of the Taliban to take measures to comply with the demands made in its previous resolutions, especially to conclude a ceasefire and to resume negotiations; and in that context reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of its relevant resolutions.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/12) of 7 April 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, strongly condemned the Taliban for the launching of new offensives, most notably that of 1 March 2000; expressed its deep concern at the reports that both parties to the conflict were preparing for renewed large-scale fighting and recalled its repeated demands that the Afghan parties cease fighting; welcomed the appointment of a new Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan to facilitate a political process aimed at achieving a lasting political settlement to the conflict; supported the phased deployment of the Civil Affairs Unit of the Mission inside Afghanistan, as the security conditions permitted; strongly condemned the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban, for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirmed its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism was essential for the maintenance of international peace and security; demanded once again that the Taliban turn over indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities as set out in its resolution 1267 (1999); stressed that the continued failure of the Taliban to comply with that demand was unacceptable; stated that it was deeply disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, and by its consequences for the continuation of the conflict; demanded that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities; encouraged the initiative of the "six plus two" group to address the drug-related issues in a coordinated manner with the support of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; stressed the need for prompt and effective implementation by all Member States of the measures imposed by its resolution 1267 (1999), and reminded Member States of their obligations under that resolution, including assisting in the identification of Taliban assets and aircraft; and reaffirmed its readiness to consider the imposition of further targeted measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of all its relevant resolutions.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 6 July 2000 to 5 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4251 (19 December 2000); 4325 (5 June 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1333 (2000).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4251; S/PV.4325; S/PV.4325 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 6 July; 23 August; 14 and 25 September; 3 November; 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 18 and 19 December 2000; 5 January; 9, 12, 13, 20 and 23 February; 2, 6 and 23 March; 4, 9, 12 and 26 April; 8, 9 and 15 May; 4, 5 and 7 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 6 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/581). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who introduced the report, on the latest developments in Afghanistan, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, and on the diplomatic initiatives and efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to advance the peace process.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 August 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the military and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, and the contacts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan with both the Taliban and the United Front and Governments in the region.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 25 September 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/875). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, who introduced the Secretary-General's report, on the military and human rights situation and the activities of the Mission.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 3 November 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the military and political situation, and on his meeting with various individuals involved in the Rome and Cyprus processes concerning a *loya jirgah*; and by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan on the human rights and humanitarian situation in the country, and the impact of sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 13 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) on various aspects of the humanitarian impact of sanctions imposed pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999).

At the **4251st meeting, held on 19 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, India, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2000/1202) submitted by India, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and the United States of America.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Afghanistan.

The Council commenced the voting procedure.

Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Malaysia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Ukraine and the United States of America.

Decision: *At the 4251st meeting, on 19 December 2000, draft resolution S/2000/1202 was adopted as resolution 1333 (2000) by 13 votes in favour (Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Jamaica, Mali, Namibia, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) to none against, with 2 abstentions (China, Malaysia).*

By resolution 1333 (2000), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, demanded that the Taliban comply with resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control was not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with international efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice; demanded also that the Taliban comply without further delay with the demand of the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) that required the Taliban to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he had been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he would be arrested and effectively brought to justice; demanded further that the Taliban should act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists were trained within the territory under its control; and called for the confirmation of such closures by the United Nations, inter alia, through information made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 19 of the resolution and through such other means as were necessary to assure compliance with the resolution; reminded all States of their obligation to implement strictly the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999); decided that all States should (a) prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; (b) prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical advice, assistance, or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban; and (c) withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers, and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and urged other nationals in that context to leave the country; urged all States that maintained diplomatic relations with the Taliban to reduce significantly the number and level of the staff at Taliban missions and posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remained; decided that all States should take further measures (a) to close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories; (b) to close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories; and (c) to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the Al-Qaida organization, and including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him, and to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources were made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Usama bin Laden, his associates or any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Usama bin Laden or individuals and entities associated with him including the Al-Qaida organization; and requested the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, including those in the Al-Qaida organization; decided that all States should prevent the sale, supply or transfer, by their nationals or from their territories, of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control as designated by the Committee or to any person for the purpose of any activity carried on in, or operated from, the territory under Taliban control as designated by the Committee; decided also that all States were required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft had taken off from, or was destined to land at, a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight had been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promoted discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or was likely to promote Taliban compliance with the resolution or with resolution 1267 (1999); decided further that the Committee should maintain a list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies which were providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, that the prohibition imposed by paragraph 11 of the resolution should not apply to humanitarian flights operated by, or on behalf of, organizations and governmental relief agencies on the list approved by the Committee, that the Committee should keep the list under regular review, adding new organizations and governmental relief agencies as appropriate and that the Committee should remove organizations and governmental agencies from the list if it decided that they were operating, or were likely to operate, flights for other than humanitarian purposes, and should notify such organizations and governmental agencies immediately that any flights operated by them, or on their behalf, were thereby subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 of the resolution; urged States to take steps to restrict the entry into or transit through their territory of all senior officials of the rank of Deputy Minister or higher in the Taliban, the equivalent rank of armed personnel under the control of the Taliban, and other senior advisers and dignitaries of the Taliban, unless those officials were travelling for humanitarian purposes, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj, or where the travel promoted discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan or involved compliance with the resolution or resolution 1267 (1999); requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the Committee

(a) to appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations to the Council within 60 days of the adoption of the resolution regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the resolution could be monitored, including inter alia the use of information obtained by Member States through their national means and provided by them to the Secretary-General; (b) to consult with relevant Member States to put into effect the measures imposed by the resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) and report the results of such consultations to the Council; (c) to report on the implementation of the existing measures, assess problems in enforcing those measures, make recommendations for strengthening enforcement, and evaluate actions of the Taliban to come into compliance; and (d) to review the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by the resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), and report back to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of the resolution with an assessment and recommendations, to report at regular intervals thereafter on any humanitarian implications and to present a comprehensive report on the issue and any recommendations no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of those measures; requested the Secretariat to submit for consideration by the Committee information received from Governments and public sources on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 of the resolution; expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter, with the aim of achieving full implementation of the resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), inter alia, taking into account the impact assessment referred to in (d) above with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of sanctions and avoiding humanitarian consequences. (For the full text of resolution 1333 (2000), see appendix V.)

Following the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China and Canada, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the Russian Federation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan on the military, political and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 6 March 2001, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on his mission to Afghanistan and Pakistan, from 13 to 17 February 2001, and his findings with regard to the humanitarian and human rights situation in Afghanistan, and the Director of the Asia and Pacific Division of the Department of Political Affairs on political and military developments in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 23 March 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) on Afghanistan (S/2001/241). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who introduced the report, on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 12 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the involvement of foreign participants in the hostilities in Afghanistan.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 26 April 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2001/384). The members of the Council also heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who introduced the report, on the political and military developments in the country, and by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the humanitarian and human rights situation in the country.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on developments regarding the presence of the United Nations Special Mission in Afghanistan.

At the **4325th meeting, held on 5 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", having before it a letter dated 21 May 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/511), enclosing the report of the Committee of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Uzbekistan, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000), and to Alfonso Valdivieso, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan.

The Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

Statements were made by the representatives of Ukraine, China, Tunisia, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Mali, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, France, Jamaica, Mauritius, Norway, Singapore and Colombia.

A statement was made by the representative of Afghanistan.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the Council heard statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Uzbekistan and Pakistan.

The Council then heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Chairman of the Committee of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000).

C. Communications received from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 16 June 2000 on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/581), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/189 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in the country since his report of 10 March 2000 (S/2000/205).

Letter dated 19 June (S/2000/604) from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an appeal issued at Dushanbe on 14 June 2000 by the Heads of State of the States members of the Central Asian Economic Community.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Identical letters dated 20 July (S/2000/723) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 28 July (S/2000/762) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 14 July 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/766) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué Okinawa 2000 adopted by the Group of Eight at the Kyushu-Okinawa summit meeting, held from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 25 August (S/2000/834) from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted at Bishkek on 20 August 2000 by the Heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation.

Addendum dated 31 August (S/2000/282/Add.1) to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, listing 18 additional replies from Member States on the implementation of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 18 September on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/875), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/189 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in the country since his last report (S/2000/581).

Letter dated 31 October (S/2000/1054) from the representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement signed at Bishkek on 11 October 2000 by the Heads of State of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, in which they proposed that a special meeting of the Security Council be convened to elaborate specific measures for the settlement of the Afghan problem with the participation of all sides involved in the conflict.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Identical letters dated 8 November (S/2000/1077) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, enclosing letters dated 30 October 2000 addressed to his Personal Representative for Afghanistan by the two Afghan warring parties, expressing their agreement to a process of dialogue under his good offices aimed at bringing about an end to the armed conflict in Afghanistan through political means.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 November on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2000/1106) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/189 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in the country since his last annual report, of 16 November 1999 (S/1999/1145).

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1212) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a position paper of Kazakhstan on the situation in Afghanistan.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2000/1214) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development) held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 29 December (S/2000/1254) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1994/234).

Identical letters dated 23 January 2001 (S/2001/70) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter of the same date from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 February (S/2001/121) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 7 February 2001 from the President of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 4 March (S/2001/192) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar, in its capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Letter dated 8 March (S/2001/206) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that following consultations with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), he had appointed the members of the Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000).

Report of the Secretary-General dated 20 March on the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) on Afghanistan (S/2001/241).

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/302) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2001/326) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with resolution 1333 (2000).

Letter dated 4 April (S/2001/346) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 April (S/2001/347) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 19 April on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2001/384), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/174 A and also in response to requests by the Security Council for regular information, describing developments in the country since his last report (S/2000/1106).

Letter dated 26 April (S/2001/419) from the representative of Kazakhstan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a document entitled "The conceptual approaches of Kazakhstan to resolving the situation in Afghanistan".

Note verbale dated 4 May (S/2001/462) from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 8 May (S/2001/455) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2001/468) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted at the 105th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Havana from 1 to 7 April 2001.

Identical letters dated 14 May (S/2001/481) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 11 May 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

Letter dated 21 May (S/2001/511) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 18 May 2001 from the Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Afghanistan appointed pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000) to the Secretary-General, enclosing the report of the Committee of Experts regarding monitoring of the arms embargo against the Taliban and the closure of terrorist training camps in the Taliban-held areas of Afghanistan, submitted in accordance with resolution 1333 (2000).

Letter dated 31 May (S/2001/553) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 30 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union concerning the Taliban edict on Hindus.

Identical letters dated 1 June (S/2001/549) from the representative of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 31 May 2001 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 29
The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 28 September 2000 to 9 January 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4252 (21 December 2000).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2000/41.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4252.
Consultations of the whole: 19 and 28 September; 4 October; 21 November; 7, 11, 12, 15 and 18-21 December 2000; 5, 9, 17 and 30 January; 2 February; 12 April 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 28 September 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the crisis on the Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone borders, in particular the military and humanitarian situation, as well as the implications of the crisis for the subregion and the efforts of ECOWAS.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 4 October 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the crisis on the Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone borders, in particular the military, humanitarian and political situation.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 11 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the recent deterioration of the security situation in the Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone border areas, in particular the military situation, as well as its implications for peace and security in the subregion.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 18 December 2000, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the recent deterioration of the security situation on Guinea's southern borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone, as well as the discussions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNAMSIL with leaders of the region and on the outcome of the ECOWAS Summit, held at Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000.

At the **4252nd meeting, held on 21 December 2000** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guinea, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/41), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its deep concern at developments on the border that Guinea shared with Liberia and Sierra Leone; condemned in the strongest terms the recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone that had affected villages and towns along the entire length of Guinea's border; demanded an immediate halt to all acts of violence, especially those directed against civilians, as well as the infiltration of displaced persons camps by armed elements, and that those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law be brought to justice; reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea; expressed its serious concern over reports that external military support was being provided to those rebel groups; called on all States, particularly Liberia, to refrain from providing any such military support and from any act that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone; further called upon all States in the region to prevent armed individuals from using their national territory to prepare and commit attacks in neighbouring countries; noted with interest the common undertakings assumed by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS held in Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000 (S/2000/1201, annex); requested the Secretary-General to consider what support the international community, and in particular the United Nations, might provide to ECOWAS in order to ensure security on the border that Guinea shared with Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to report in that connection to the Council as soon as possible; supported the appeal made by the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS for an urgent meeting of the Heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone under the auspices of ECOWAS and OAU; and welcomed the proposed inter-agency multidisciplinary mission to West Africa, supported its earliest possible departure to the region and looked forward to its report and recommendations. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/41, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 9 January 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who was introduced by the Secretary-General, on the activities of UNHCR in the area of the Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone borders.

B. Communications received from 11 December 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 11 December 2000 (S/2000/1191) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 16 December (S/2000/1201) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fourth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000.

Letter dated 28 December (S/2000/1250) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final report of the second meeting of the Defence and Security Commission of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 27 and 28 December 2000.

Letter dated 19 January 2001 (S/2001/64) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 January 2001 from the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 5 February (S/2001/106) from the representative of Germany addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 February (S/2001/173) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/2001/176) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 February 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Identical letters dated 28 March (S/2001/283) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 20 March 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Guinea.

Letter dated 11 April (S/2001/353) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 11 April 2001.

Letter dated 30 April (S/2001/434) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa, conducted from 6 to 27 March 2001.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/562) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2001/579) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of the President of Guinea and the President of Sierra Leone, held at Pamelap on 3 June 2001.

Chapter 30
Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 16 January to 13 June 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4257 (16 January 2001); 4270 (31 January 2001); 4326 (13 June 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1353 (2001).
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/3.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4257; S/PV.4257 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4270; S/PV.4326.
Consultations of the whole: 4, 5, 17, 30 and 31 January; 9 and 13 February; 8 and 11 June 2001.

At the **4257th meeting, held on 16 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries", having before it a letter dated 8 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/21).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Fiji, India, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden and Zambia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President made an opening statement.

The Deputy Secretary-General made a statement.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Pakistan, Jordan, India, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Australia, Fiji and South Africa.

Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina and Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, which aligned themselves with the statement).

Statements were then made by the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Zambia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Nigeria.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Jamaica, Bangladesh, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Ireland, China, Norway, France, Colombia, Mauritius and Mali.

Statements were then made by the representatives of Romania, Senegal, Poland, Bulgaria and Nepal.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

At the **4270th meeting, held on 31 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries", having before it a letter dated 8 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/21).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/3), in which the Council, inter alia, stressed the importance of full implementation of provisions of resolution 1327 (2000) and in the statements of its President of 28 March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13) and 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22); took note of the views expressed at its 4257th meeting on 16 January 2001; recognized the scope for further improvement in its relations with troop-contributing countries and the need to work together with a common purpose towards shared goals; recognized that, in view of the increasing complexity of peacekeeping operations, there was a need for a transparent three-way relationship between the Security Council, the Secretariat and the troop-contributing countries that would foster a new spirit of partnership, cooperation and confidence; reiterated its agreement to hold consultations with troop-contributing countries in a timely manner at different stages of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, in particular when the

Secretary-General had identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, during the implementation phase of an operation, when considering a change to, or renewal of, or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground threatened the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers; would seek to ensure that all private meetings as provided for in resolution 1327 (2000) between members of the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat were substantive, representative and meaningful and provided for a full exchange of views; stressed the importance of full participation by all those involved and encouraged troop-contributing countries to take the initiative to call for meaningful exchanges of information; stressed the usefulness of full and comprehensive briefings by the Secretariat at private meetings with the troop-contributing countries, including, where appropriate, military factors; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve coordination and cooperation on peacekeeping issues within the United Nations system and the Secretariat; encouraged the Secretary-General to raise public awareness globally of the positive contribution of peacekeeping operations and the role played by peacekeepers from various troop-contributing countries; acknowledged that the Secretariat must be able to rely on sufficient human and financial resources to respond to the demands placed on it; underlined the importance of follow-up to the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (S/2000/809) with a view to strengthening the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant departments of the Secretariat; decided to establish a Working Group of the whole on United Nations peacekeeping operations, which would not replace the private meetings with the troop-contributing countries and would address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; where appropriate, the Working Group would seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, with a view to their views being taken into account by the Council; as a first step, the Working Group was tasked to undertake an in-depth consideration of, inter alia, all the proposals made in the course of the Council's public meeting on 16 January 2001, including ways to improve the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat, and to report to the Council by 30 April 2001. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/3, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 8 June 2001, the members of the Council took up the report of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, introduced by the Chairman of the Working Group.

At the **4326th meeting, held on 13 June 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries", having before it a letter dated 31 May 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/546), enclosing the first report of the Working Group.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/573), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4326th meeting, on 13 June 2001, draft resolution S/2001/573 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1353 (2001).*

By resolution 1353 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, agreed to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annexes to the resolution; requested its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to continue its work on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to establish and support efficient and effective peacekeeping operations; undertook to follow closely the implementation of the agreed measures for cooperation with troop-contributing countries; and requested its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to assess within six months of the adoption of the resolution the efficiency and effectiveness of the agreed measures, to consider their further improvement taking into account the proposals of the troop-contributing countries and to report to the Council on those matters. (For the full text of resolution 1353 (2001), see appendix V.)

B. Communications received from 8 January to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 8 January 2001 (S/2001/21) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 23 January (S/2001/73) from the representative of Canada addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 13 February (S/2001/130) from the representative of Singapore addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting an indicative list of ideas and proposals arising from the open debate on strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries held on 16 January 2001.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 14 February (S/2001/135), stating that, after consultations among the members of the Council, it had been agreed that Curtis A. Ward, Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, would serve until 31 December 2001 as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations established pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3).

Letter dated 21 May (S/2001/512) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the international Seminar on the Safety of United Nations Peacekeepers and Associated Personnel Working in Conflict Zones, held at Tokyo on 15 and 16 March 2001.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/535) from the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Ghana, India, Jordan, the Netherlands and New Zealand addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2001/546) from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the President of the Security Council, enclosing the first report of the Working Group, with recommendations in the form of a resolution with two annexes.

Chapter 31
The situation in the Central African Republic

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) until 15 February 2000 with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence with the aid of the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes and of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 58 of his report of 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1038) recommending that the reduction of the military and civilian strength of MINURCA be conducted in three stages; and welcomed also the proposal of the Secretary-General to dispatch a small multidisciplinary mission to Bangui in order to examine, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Government of the Central African Republic, the conditions for the maintenance of the United Nations presence beyond 15 February 2000 in accordance with the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and contained in his reports of 28 May (S/1999/621) and 7 October 1999 (S/1999/1038), and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as possible concerning his detailed proposals in that regard.

Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/5) of 10 February 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, recognized the significant progress made by the Government of the Central African Republic in implementing the Bangui Agreements (S/1997/561, appendices III-VI) and the National Reconciliation Pact (S/1998/219, appendix), which were the foundations of peace and stability in the country; strongly encouraged the Government of the Central African Republic to do all it could to build on the progress made while the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and MINURCA were present in the country and to work with determination to strengthen democratic institutions, broaden the scope of reconciliation and national unity and promote economic reform and recovery; welcomed the promulgation by the Central African authorities of three laws on the restructuring of the armed forces and the decrees issued by the Government so that those laws could be implemented; encouraged the Central African authorities actively to prepare and to submit, with the help of the United Nations, specific plans for the holding of a meeting in New York to mobilize the financial and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the programme for the restructuring of the Central African armed forces and the demobilization and reintegration programme; welcomed in particular the decision by the Government of the Central African Republic to disband the Special Force for the Defence of the Republican Institutions (FORSDIR), and noted with satisfaction that FORSDIR would be replaced by a unit fully integrated in the national security forces, under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Central African armed forces, and that its mission would be strictly limited to protecting State authorities at the highest level; also welcomed the decision by the Secretary-General, which had been accepted by the

Government of the Central African Republic, to establish, for an initial period of one year beginning on 15 February 2000, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, headed by a representative of the Secretary-General, and encouraged the Central African authorities and the Office to work closely together; noted with satisfaction that the Office's principal mission would be to support the Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions and facilitate the mobilization at the international level of political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery in the Central African Republic; and that the Office was also tasked with monitoring developments in and promoting public awareness of human rights issues.

B. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 July 2000 to 31 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4261 (23 January 2001); 4262 (23 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/2.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4261; S/PV.4262.
Consultations of the whole: 7 and 13 July 2000; 4 and 22 January; 31 May 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 July 2000, the members of the Council took up the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office (BONUCA) in that country (S/2000/639). The members of the Council also received a briefing by the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General, on the political, security and economic situation in the Central African Republic.

At the **4261st meeting, held on 23 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BONUCA (S/2001/35).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of the Central African Republic, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Cheikh Tidiane Sy, Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, Frederick Lyons, Acting Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Mats Karlsson, Vice-President for External Affairs and United Nations Affairs of the World Bank.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 22 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (S/2001/67), the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ridha Bouabid, Permanent Observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements under rule 39 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of UNDP and the World Bank.

A statement was made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Mauritius.

Statements were made by the representatives of France, Bangladesh, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Jamaica, Mali, Colombia, China, the Russian Federation, Ireland, Norway, Ukraine, the United States of America and Tunisia.

The Minister for the Promotion of Civic Responsibility in charge of relations with the Parliament of the Central African Republic made a statement.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer for the International Organization of la Francophonie to the United Nations.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Singapore.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General made a further statement.

At the **4262nd meeting, held on 23 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of BONUCA (S/2001/35).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/2), in which the Council, inter alia, commended the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the efforts they had constantly made to contribute to peace and stability in the Central African Republic; welcomed the additional progress made in certain areas since the report of the Secretary-General of 29 June 2000 (S/2000/639), particularly in the area of disarmament and the restructuring of the security and defence forces, and as regards respect for human rights by the police; welcomed the mission to the region of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, to assess the impact of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, in particular its humanitarian, economic, social and security implications; expressed its concern at the political and social tensions which had recently resurfaced in the Central African Republic, which threatened the national reconciliation process undertaken four years previously with the active support of the international community; called upon the Government of the Central African Republic to take concrete measures to implement economic reforms and to ease social tensions; encouraged the Government of the Central African Republic to take all the financial measures necessary to relaunch the demobilization and reintegration programme; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed about the activities of BONUCA, the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular the progress made in the political, economic and social reforms, and submit a report by 30 June 2001, in accordance with the statement of the President of the Council dated 10 February 2000. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/2, see appendix VI.)

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 31 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on recent developments in the Central African Republic, in particular military attacks by mutinous soldiers on the residence of the President, Ange-Félix Patassé, which had resulted in 20 fatalities.

C. Communications received from 29 June 2000 to 15 June 2001 and reports of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 29 June 2000 on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/2000/639), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/5).

Letter dated 28 September (S/2000/943) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing an extension of the mandate of BONUCA until 31 December 2001.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/944) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 September 2000 (S/2000/943) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/1005) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fourteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura on 17 and 18 August 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 11 January 2001 on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country (S/2001/35), submitted pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 10 February 2000

(S/PRST/2000/5), describing developments and the activities of BONUCA since his last report (S/2000/639).

Letter dated 22 January (S/2001/67) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Chapter 32

Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Consideration by the Security Council on 29 January 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4266 (29 January 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4266 [communiqué].
Consultations of the whole: 17, 18 and 22 January 2001.

At the **4266th meeting, held in private on 29 January 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe". At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4266).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The members of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, had a constructive discussion.

Chapter 33
Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 5 to 20 February 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4272 (5 February 2001); 4278 (20 February 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: S/PRST/2001/5.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4272; S/PV.4272 (Resumption 1); S/PV.4278.
Consultations of the whole: 14 and 20 February 2001.

At the **4272nd meeting, held on 5 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach", having before it a letter dated 25 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Croatia, Egypt, Guatemala, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal and Sweden, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the representatives of France, Jamaica, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore, Colombia, China, the Russian Federation, Ireland, Norway, Ukraine, Mali, Bangladesh and Mauritius.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland and Liechtenstein, which aligned themselves with the statement), Algeria, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Egypt, Senegal, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Romania, Mongolia, India, Argentina, Malaysia, New Zealand, Croatia and Nepal.

The President made a statement, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Tunisia.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 14 February 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations on the subject of cooperation for peace-building, held on 5 and 6 February 2001.

At the **4278th meeting, held on 20 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach", having before it a letter dated 25 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82).

The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/5), in which the Council, inter alia, welcomed the convening by the Secretary-General of the fourth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations and noted with interest its results, in particular the "Framework for cooperation in peace-building" as conveyed by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council in his letter dated 12 February 2001 (S/2001/138); reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security; emphasized the need for full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant provisions of international law, in particular those related to prevention of armed conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means; reaffirmed that the quest for peace required a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach that addressed the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions; recognized that peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building were often closely interrelated; stressed that the interrelationship required a comprehensive approach in order to preserve the results achieved and prevent the recurrence of conflicts; reiterated the value of including, as appropriate, peace-building elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations; recognized that peace-building was aimed at preventing the outbreak, recurrence or continuation of armed conflict and therefore encompassed a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programmes and mechanisms; stressed that, to be successful, a peace-building strategy should meet, inter alia, the following basic criteria: relevance, coherence and consistency of programmes and actions; the consent and cooperation of the authorities of the State concerned where they existed; continuity in and conclusion of the process; cooperation and coordination among organizations and other actors involved; and cost-effectiveness of the overall peace-building operation; strongly encouraged the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations, donor countries and the international financial institutions to consider undertaking initiatives such as utilization of the mechanism of consolidated appeals, the joint holding of pledging conferences to mobilize expeditiously international political support and the essential resource requirements; ensuring prompt financing of quick start-up peace-building projects; and strengthening mechanisms that promoted development and self-reliance by improving capacity-building activities; also underlined that successful peace-building was predicated on an effective and an unambiguous division of labour, based on the comparative advantage of different implementing bodies, between all the international partners, including the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the wider international community; reiterated its willingness to consider ways to improve its cooperation with other United Nations bodies and organs directly concerned by peace-building, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; recalled the essential role of the Secretary-General in peace-building, in particular in the establishment of strategies in that field and their implementation, and recognized the need to strengthen the coordination and analysis capacity of the Secretariat in order to allow the Secretary-General to fulfil his responsibilities in that area; recognized the need for the early involvement on the ground of peace-building actors and an orderly assumption of their responsibilities; expressed its determination, where appropriate, to consult, at various stages of any peacekeeping operation that included peace-building elements and in particular when the operation was being established, with the State concerned and with relevant actors primarily responsible for coordinating and implementing aspects of peace-building activities, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and major donor countries; recognized that troop-contributing countries might be involved in peace-building activities and that, within the existing system of consultations with those countries, relevant peace-building activities should be discussed; underlined the importance of the presence of special representatives of the Secretary-General or other suitable United Nations coordination arrangements, such as the resident coordinator system, in coordinating the elaboration and implementation of peace-building programmes by international organizations and donor countries in close cooperation with local authorities, taking into account ongoing activities; and recalled the decision by the Secretary-General to instruct the Executive Committee on Peace and Security to formulate a plan on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement programmes in support of them, and looked forward to the submission by him of recommendations to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of that plan. (For the full text of S/PRST/2001/5, see appendix VI.)

B. Communications received from 25 January to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 25 January 2001 (S/2001/82) from the representative of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note entitled "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach".

Letter dated 12 February (S/2001/138) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a document entitled "Framework for cooperation in peace-building", containing the Chairman's summary of the proposals presented at the fourth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations, held in New York on 6 and 7 February 2001.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 14 February (S/2001/135), stating that, after consultations among the members of the Council, it had been agreed that Curtis A. Ward, Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, would serve until 31 December 2001 as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations established pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3).

Chapter 34
The situation in the Great Lakes region

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 December 2000 to 30 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4273 (7 February 2001); 4323 (30 May 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4273; S/PV.4323; S/PV.4323 (Resumption 1).
Consultations of the whole: 4 and 7 December 2000; 4, 11, 12 and 25 April; 8 and 29 May; 4 June 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 7 December 2000, the members of the Council received briefings by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the situation in the region, in particular the search for peace, the root causes of the conflict in the region, and the geographical significance of resolving the problems in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

At the **4273rd meeting, held on 7 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President of the Security Council extended an invitation to Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda.

The Council heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

The Council heard a statement by Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda.

Statements were then made by the representatives of the United States of America, France, Jamaica, Bangladesh, Mali, Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore, Colombia, Norway, the Russian Federation, China, Mauritius and Ukraine, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

President Kagame responded to comments made by members of the Council.

At the informal consultations of the whole held on 29 May 2001, the head of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region presented to the members of the Council the draft report of the mission.

At the **4323rd meeting, held on 30 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region", having before it the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, 15 to 26 May 2001 (S/2001/521).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by Jean-David Levitte, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, head of the Security Council Mission to the Great Lakes region.

The Secretary-General made a statement.

Statements were made by the representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Namibia, Uganda and Burundi.

The representative of Bangladesh made a statement.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Ukraine, China, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Norway, Mali, Mauritius, Ireland and Singapore, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

B. Communications received from 21 September 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 21 September 2000 (S/2000/907) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to seek the extension of the mandate of his Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, Berhanu Dinka, until the end of December 2001.

Letter dated 26 September (S/2000/908) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 21 September 2000 (S/2000/907) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they had taken note of the intention contained therein.

Letter dated 25 April 2001 (S/2001/408) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the terms of reference for the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region to be carried out in the second half of May 2001.

Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (15-26 May 2001) dated 29 May (S/2001/521), providing an account of the activities of the mission as well as observations and recommendations; and addendum thereto dated 30 May (S/2001/521/Add.1), transmitting the statement issued on 21 May 2001 by the Security Council mission at the close of its visit to Kinshasa; the communiqué issued after the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Security Council mission, held at Lusaka on 22 May 2001; the draft plan for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration (resettlement) of all armed groups; and the plan for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2001/525) from the representative of Zambia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued after the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Security Council mission, held at Lusaka on 22 May 2001.

Letter dated 5 June (S/2001/570) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué issued after the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Security Council mission, held at Lusaka on 22 May 2001.

Chapter 35
The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone

The situation in Liberia

The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Consideration by the Security Council on 12 February 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4276 (12 February 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4276 [communiqué].
Consultations of the whole: 8, 9 and 12 February 2001.

At the **4276th meeting, held in private on 12 February 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled:

> "The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;
>
> The situation in Liberia;
>
> The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the close of the meeting, the Council issued an official communiqué (S/PV.4276).

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Security Council met with the delegation of the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council. The delegation was composed of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali (leader of the delegation), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, to whom invitations were extended in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, and the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, who was invited in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the President also extended invitations to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to the Permanent Representatives of the Gambia and Guinea to the United Nations.

The Council had a full and constructive discussion with the delegation of the ECOWAS Mediation and Security Council, in the spirit of true partnership between the Security Council and ECOWAS.

B. Communications received from 30 April to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 30 April 2001 (S/2001/434) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa, conducted from 6 to 27 March 2001.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/562) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 36
The situation in Liberia

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 7 March to 4 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4287 (7 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1343 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4287.
Consultations of the whole: 18 January; 28 February; 2, 6, 12 and 23 March; 25 April; 4, 8 and 9 May 2001.

At the **4287th meeting, held on 7 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/188) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4287th meeting, on 7 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/188 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1343 (2001).*

By resolution 1343 (2001), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, inter alia, decided to terminate the prohibitions imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 985 (1995); demanded that the Government of Liberia immediately cease its support for the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone and for other armed rebel groups in the region, and set out the concrete steps to be taken in that regard; stressed that the demands in the resolution were intended to lead to further progress in the peace process in Sierra Leone, and called upon the President of Liberia to help ensure that RUF would meet the following objectives: (a) allow the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) free access throughout Sierra Leone; (b) release all abductees; (c) enter their fighters in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; and (d) return all weapons and other equipment seized from UNAMSIL; decided that all States should take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Liberia, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories; decided that all States should take the necessary measures to prevent any provision to Liberia by their nationals or from their territories of technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items referred to above; decided that those measures should not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee established by the resolution; and affirmed that the measures imposed did not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Liberia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only; decided further that all States should take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia; decided also that all States should take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of senior members of the Government of Liberia and its armed forces and their spouses and any other individuals providing financial and military support to armed rebel groups in countries neighbouring Liberia, in particular RUF in Sierra Leone, as designated by the Committee, provided that nothing in the relevant paragraph should oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals, or impede the transit of representatives of the Government of Liberia to United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business or the participation of the Government of Liberia in the official meetings of the Mano River Union, ECOWAS and OAU; decided that the measures imposed by the resolution should be terminated immediately if the Council, taking into account, inter alia, the reports of the Panel of Experts to be established pursuant to the resolution and of the Secretary-General, inputs from ECOWAS, any relevant information provided by the Committees established by the resolution and pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) and any other relevant information, determined that the Government of Liberia had complied with the demands in the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit a first report to the Council by 30 April 2001 and thereafter at six-month intervals, drawing on information from all relevant sources, including the United Nations Office in Liberia, UNAMSIL and ECOWAS, on whether Liberia had complied with the demands in the resolution and on any progress made towards the objectives set out in the resolution, and called on the Government of Liberia to support United Nations efforts to verify all information on compliance which was brought to the United Nations notice; requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Council six months from the date of the adoption of the resolution (a) a preliminary assessment of the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population of possible follow-up action by the Council; and (b) a report on the steps taken by the Government of Liberia to improve its capacity in air traffic control and surveillance in accordance with the recommendations of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000) and any advice which might be provided by ICAO; called upon the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that was transparent and internationally verifiable and had been approved by the Committee established by the resolution, to come into operation after the measures imposed by the resolution had been terminated; requested all States to report to the Committee established by the resolution, within 30 days of the promulgation of the list referred to in paragraph 14 (e) of the resolution, on the actions they had taken to implement the measures imposed by the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to establish, within one month from the date of adoption of the resolution, in consultation with the Committee established by the resolution, a Panel of Experts for a period of six months consisting of no more than five members, drawing on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000), with the following mandate: (a) to investigate any violations of the measures imposed by the resolution; (b) to collect any information on the compliance by the Government of Liberia with the demands in the resolution, including any violations by the Government of Liberia of the measures imposed by resolutions 1171 (1998) and 1306 (2000); (c) to further investigate possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and other forms of economic activity in Liberia, and the fuelling of conflict in Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries, in particular those areas highlighted by the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000); (d) to collect any information linked to the illegal activities of the individuals referred to in paragraph 21 of the resolution and to any other alleged violations of the resolution; (e) to report to the Council through the Committee established by the resolution no later than six months from the date of adoption of the resolution with observations and recommendations; and (f) to keep the Committee established by the resolution updated on their activities as appropriate; and decided to conduct reviews of the measures imposed by the resolution not more than 60 days after the adoption of the resolution, and every six months thereafter. (For the full text of resolution 1343 (2001), see appendix V.)

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 4 May 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia on his visit to the region, including Liberia, from 13 to 20 April.

B. Communications received from 28 September 2000 to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Letter dated 28 September 2000 (S/2000/945) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, proposing an extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia until 31 December 2001.

Letter dated 3 October (S/2000/946) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 28 September 2000 (S/2000/945) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the proposal contained therein.

Letter dated 22 December (S/2000/1233) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Letter dated 23 February 2001 (S/2001/166) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 23 February 2001 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 23 February (S/2001/167) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 February (S/2001/173) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 March (S/2001/215), concerning the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2001/253) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting, inter alia, a statement issued on 20 March 2001 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2001/264) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 23 March (S/2001/268) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that, following consultations with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) and taking into account the requirements of resolution 1343 (2001), he had appointed the members of the Panel of Experts and selected Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon) to chair the Panel.

Identical letters dated 28 March (S/2001/283) from the representative of Guinea addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 20 March 2001 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Guinea.

Letter dated 11 April (S/2001/353) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS, held at Abuja on 11 April 2001.

First report of the Secretary-General dated 30 April pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) (S/2001/424), providing information regarding the measures taken by the Government of Liberia in response to the recommendations of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000) and in compliance with resolution 1343 (2001).

Letter dated 30 April (S/2001/429) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter of the same date from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 10 May (S/2001/467) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement issued on 9 May 2001 by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/474) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 10 May 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 May (S/2001/519) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 April 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001).

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/516) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/562) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter from the President of Liberia to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2001/593) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 2001 from the representative of Liberia to the Chairman of the Committee, enclosing a letter dated 11 June 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Chairman of the Committee.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2001/595) from the representative of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia to the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS.

Chapter 37
The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone

Consideration by the Security Council on 8 March 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4291 (8 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4291.
Consultations of the whole: 8 March 2001.

At the **4291st meeting, held on 8 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone".

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Guinea, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Ruud Lubbers, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Council heard a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, France, the United States of America, Colombia, Mali, China, Singapore, Norway, Mauritius, Bangladesh and Ireland.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Guinea.

The President made a statement in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine.

The High Commissioner responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The Council heard a statement by the representative of Sierra Leone.

Chapter 38
Items relating to Rwanda

A. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

1. Consideration by the Security Council on 30 March 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4307 (30 March 2001).
Resolutions adopted: 1347 (2001).
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4307.
Consultations of the whole: 30 March; 9 April; 29 May 2001.

At the **4307th meeting, held on 30 March 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994".

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/2001/294) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations, which he put to the vote.

Decision: *At the 4307th meeting, on 30 March 2001, draft resolution S/2001/294 was adopted unanimously as resolution 1347 (2001).*

By resolution 1347 (2001), the Security Council, inter alia, having considered the nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General, forwarded the nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the statute of the Tribunal. (For the full text of resolution 1347 (2001), see appendix V.)

2. Communications received from 28 September 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 28 September 2000 (S/2000/925) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 26 September 2000 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Note by the Secretary-General dated 2 October (S/2000/927), transmitting the fifth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, submitted by the President of the Tribunal in accordance with article 32 of its statute, covering the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 14 December (S/2000/1198) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 9 November 2000 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 22 March 2001 (S/2001/262) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, forwarding a list of candidates nominated by Governments for election as judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/550) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that a vacancy had occurred in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda following the death of Judge Laïty Kama (Senegal) and forwarding the candidacy of Andrésia Vaz (Senegal) to replace Judge Kama.

Letter dated 30 May (S/2001/551) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that, having consulted the members of the Council, he supported his intention to appoint Andrésia Vaz as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Letter dated 31 May (S/2001/552) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the

Security Council, informing him that, having received corresponding letters from the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, he had appointed Andrésia Vaz as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, effective 31 May 2001, for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Kama, which would expire on 24 May 2003.

B. The situation concerning Rwanda

1. Consideration by the Security Council

Meetings of the Council: none.
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: none.
Consultations of the whole: 9 April 2001.

2. Communications received from 17 August 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 17 August 2000 (S/2000/818) from the representative of Bangladesh addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosures.

Letter dated 13 December (S/2000/1186) from the representative of Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 December (S/2000/1227) from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Committee, submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

Chapter 39
Protection of civilians in armed conflict

A. Background information for the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000

Resolution 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999

The Security Council, inter alia, strongly condemned the deliberate targeting of civilians in situations of armed conflict as well as attacks on objects protected under international law, and called on all parties to put an end to such practices; emphasized the importance of preventing conflicts which could endanger international peace and security and highlighted the importance of implementing appropriate preventive measures to resolve conflicts, including the use of United Nations and other dispute settlement mechanisms and of preventive military and civilian deployments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, resolutions of the Council and relevant international instruments; called upon States which had not already done so to consider ratifying the major instruments of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to take appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement those instruments domestically, drawing on technical assistance, as appropriate, from relevant international organizations including the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations bodies; expressed its willingness to consider how peacekeeping mandates might better address the negative impact of armed conflict on civilians; expressed its support for the inclusion, where appropriate, in peace agreements and mandates of United Nations peacekeeping missions of specific and adequate measures for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, with special attention given to the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, as well as clear and detailed arrangements for the destruction of surplus arms and ammunition and, in that regard, recalled the statement of its President of 8 July 1999; noted the importance of including in the mandates of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations special protection and assistance provisions for groups requiring particular attention, including women and children; expressed its willingness to work in cooperation with regional organizations to examine how those bodies might better enhance the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and decided to establish immediately an appropriate mechanism to review further the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and to consider appropriate steps by April 2000 in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter.

Resolution 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000

The Security Council, inter alia, reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and called upon all parties to put an end to such practices; noted that the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict were civilians and, as such, were entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law; noted that the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons and the committing of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in situations of armed conflict might constitute a threat to international peace and security, and, in that regard, reaffirmed its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary, to adopt appropriate steps; expressed its intention to collaborate with representatives of the relevant regional and subregional organizations, where appropriate, in order further to improve opportunities for the resolution of armed conflicts and the protection of civilians in such conflict; affirmed its intention to ensure, where appropriate and feasible, that peacekeeping missions were given suitable mandates and adequate resources to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical danger, including by strengthening the ability of the United Nations to plan and rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel, civilian police, civil administrators, and humanitarian personnel, utilizing the standby arrangements as appropriate; indicated its willingness to consider the appropriateness and feasibility of temporary security zones and safe corridors for the protection of civilians and the delivery of assistance in situations characterized by the threat of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes against the civilian population; requested the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which it was seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of civilians in armed conflict; requested the Secretary-General to submit by 30 March 2001 his next report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, with a view to requesting additional such reports in future, further requested the Secretary-General to include in that report any additional recommendations on ways the Council and other organs of the United Nations, acting within their sphere of responsibility, could further improve the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, and encouraged the Secretary-General to consult the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in the preparation of the reports.

B. Consideration by the Security Council on 23 April 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4312 (23 April 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4312; S/PV.4312 (Resumption 1) and Corr.1.
Consultations of the whole: 12, 17, 19, 24 and 27 April; 23 May 2001.

At the **4312th meeting, held on 23 April 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict", having before it the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/331).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Egypt, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President drew attention to a letter dated 19 April 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (S/2001/388), requesting an invitation to participate in the meeting in accordance with the Council's previous practice. In accordance with the provisional rules of procedure and the previous practice in this regard, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the discussion.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and with the consent of the Council, the President extended an invitation to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote.

In response to the request contained in a letter dated 20 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (S/2001/389), the President extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The President made an opening statement.

The Council heard a statement by the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Council then heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Statements were made by the representatives of Bangladesh, Ukraine, Tunisia, Singapore, Jamaica, France, China, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Ireland, Colombia, Mali, Norway and Mauritius, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights responded at various times during the meeting to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

The meeting was suspended.

Upon the resumption of the meeting, the President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Indonesia, Israel and Nepal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President, with the consent of the Council, extended an invitation under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Kenzo Oshima, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

The Council heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Iceland, which aligned themselves with the statement), Japan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea and Yemen.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Jordan, South Africa, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and India.

The Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations made a statement.

The Council then heard statements by the representatives of Malaysia, Pakistan, New Zealand, Bahrain, Australia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

In accordance with the decision taken earlier in the meeting, the Council heard a statement under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations.

The Council heard statements by the representatives of Sierra Leone, Iraq, Mexico, Indonesia, Israel and Nepal.

The representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel made further statements.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator responded to comments made.

The President made a closing statement.

C. Communications received from 30 March to 15 June 2001 and report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 March 2001 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2001/331) submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1296 (2000), describing developments since his report of 8 September 1999 (S/1999/957) and containing recommendations on how the Security Council could act to improve both the physical and legal protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict.

Letter dated 19 April (S/2001/388) from the observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 20 April (S/2001/389) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 40

The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone

The situation in Sierra Leone

A. Consideration by the Security Council from 10 April to 14 May 2001

Meetings of the Council: 4319 (14 May 2001).
Resolutions adopted: none.
Presidential statements: none.
Verbatim records: S/PV.4319.
Consultations of the whole: 10 April 2001.

At the informal consultations of the whole of the Security Council held on 10 April 2001, the members of the Council received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the findings of the Inter-Agency Mission that he had led to 11 West African countries, from 6 to 27 March 2001.

At the **4319th meeting, held on 14 May 2001** in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled:

> "The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;
>
> The situation in Sierra Leone",

having before it a letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/434), transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa.

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the President, with the consent of the Council, extended invitations under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure to Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs; and Carolyn McAskie, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator.

The Council heard briefings under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

Statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Tunisia, Ireland, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation, Colombia, France, Jamaica, Singapore, China, Ukraine, Mauritius and Norway, and by the President, speaking in his capacity as the representative of the United States of America.

The Under-Secretary-General, the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Assistant Secretary-General responded to comments and questions posed by members of the Council.

B. Communications received from 30 April to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 30 April 2001 (S/2001/434) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Inter-Agency Mission to West Africa, conducted from 6 to 27 March 2001.

Letter dated 7 June (S/2001/579) from the representative of Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the communiqué of the meeting of the President of Guinea and the President of Sierra Leone, held at Pamelap on 3 June 2001.

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Part II
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 41
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

At the **4192nd meeting, held in public on 31 August 2000** in accordance with the decision taken in June 1993 (S/26015), the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000.

The Council heard an explanatory statement by the Secretariat.

The Council adopted the draft report without a vote, and the decision was reflected in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 31 August 2000 (S/2000/839).

Chapter 42
Admission of new Members

Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

By a note dated 30 October 2000 (S/2000/1043), the Secretary-General circulated the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 27 October 2000 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General, annexed to the note.

At the **4214th meeting, on 31 October 2000**, the Security Council referred the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report, in accordance with rule 59 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At the **4215th meeting, on 31 October 2000**, the Security Council considered the report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members (S/2000/1051), in which the Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution concerning the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/1043).

Decision: *At the 4215th meeting, on 31 October 2000, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote as resolution 1326 (2000).*

By resolution 1326 (2000), the Security Council, inter alia, recommended to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted to membership in the United Nations. (For the full text of resolution 1326 (2000), see appendix V.)

When adopting the resolution, the Council, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee, decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

The President announced his intention to convey the decision of the Council to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with rule 60 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/30), in which, inter alia, he extended congratulations to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on this historic occasion; and the Council noted with great satisfaction the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein. (For the full text of S/PRST/2000/30, see appendix VI.)

Chapter 43
Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Security Council working methods and procedure

Action by the Security Council from 13 July 2000 to 15 June 2001

In a note dated 13 July 2000 (S/2000/684), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and following consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the following sanctions committees for a period running until 31 December 2000:
>
> **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Moctar Ouane (Mali)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Canada and Tunisia
>
> **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Argentina and Tunisia
>
> "2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2000."

In a note dated 5 January 2001 (S/2001/10), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

> "1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of the following sanctions committees for a period running until 31 December 2001:
>
> **Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Mauritius and Ukraine
>
> **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Valery P. Kuchinsky (Ukraine)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Bangladesh and Jamaica
>
> **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Jamaica and Norway
>
> **Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola**
>
> *Chairman*:
> His Excellency Mr. Richard Ryan (Ireland)
>
> *Vice-Chairmen*:
> Colombia and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Moctar Ouane (Mali)

Vice-Chairmen:
Ireland and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)

Vice-Chairmen:
Ireland and Mauritius

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)

Vice-Chairmen:
Mali and Singapore

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

Chairperson:
Her Excellency Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD (Jamaica)

Vice-Chairmen:
Norway and Tunisia

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia)

Vice-Chairmen:
Mali and Ukraine

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Anund Priyay Neewoor (Mauritius)

Vice-Chairmen:
Colombia and Tunisia

"2. The Bureau of each of the above-mentioned sanctions committees will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001."

In a note dated 12 March 2001 (S/2001/215), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and following consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the following sanctions committee:

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

Chairman:
His Excellency Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)

Vice-Chairmen:
Ireland and Mauritius

"2. The Bureau of the above-mentioned sanctions committee will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001."

In a note dated 6 June 2001 (S/2001/564), the President of the Security Council stated the following:

"1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and following consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the following sanctions committee for a period running until 31 December 2001:

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

Chairman:

His Excellency Mr. Noureddine Mejdoub (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen:

Jamaica and Norway

"2. The Bureau of the above-mentioned sanctions committee will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001."

B. Security Council documentation and related matters

Communications received from 20 December 2000 to 15 June 2001

Letter dated 20 December 2000 (S/2000/1222) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 19 March (S/2001/15) on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.

Letter dated 28 March (S/2001/315) from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 29 March (S/2001/296) from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/311) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/317) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/318) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 April (S/2001/348) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 10 April (S/2001/354) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 18 April (S/2001/380) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 April (S/2001/422) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 26 April (S/2001/425) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General.

Part III
Military Staff Committee

Chapter 44
Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its draft rules of procedure during the period under review.

The Committee held a total of 26 meetings during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001.

The Military Staff Committee took note of the decision of the Security Council to consider the possibility of using the Committee as one of the means of enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity as it is outlined in Security Council resolution 1327 (2000) and took no action.

During the period, the Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.

Part IV
Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered

Chapter 45
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

Letter dated 26 June 2000 (S/2000/630) from the representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision on the collective peacekeeping forces in Tajikistan, adopted in Moscow on 21 June 2000 by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Letter dated 11 July (S/2000/682) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Dushanbe Declaration, signed on 5 July 2000 by the Heads of State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, and the joint communiqué on the results of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, held on 4 July 2000.

Letter dated 25 August (S/2000/834) from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted at Bishkek on 20 August 2000 by the Heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 31 October (S/2000/1054) from the representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement signed at Bishkek on 11 October 2000 by the Heads of State of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, in which they proposed that a special meeting of the Security Council be convened to elaborate specific measures for the settlement of the Afghan problem with the participation of all sides involved in the conflict.

Letter dated 2 May 2001 (S/2001/445) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing the Council of his intention to continue the activities of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building for a further period of one year, until 1 June 2002.

Letter dated 7 May (S/2001/446) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 2 May 2001 (S/2001/445) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the information and the intentions contained therein.

Chapter 46
Communication from Portugal

Letter dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/655) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the border treaty between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, issued on 29 June 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 47
Communications concerning the Sudan

Letter dated 30 June 2000 (S/2000/656) from the representative of Portugal addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the civil war in the Sudan issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 7 September (S/2000/863) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting two resolutions pertaining to the Sudan, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fourteenth regular session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Cairo on 3 and 4 September 2000.

Letter dated 27 September (S/2000/919) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 September (S/2000/933) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement made on 11 July 2000 by the President of Uganda to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth regular session, held at Lomé.

Letter dated 19 October (S/2000/1016) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, and enclosure.

Letter dated 28 November (S/2000/1135) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a message from the Minister for External Relations of the Sudan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 19 December (S/2001/3) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, inter alia, the declaration issued by the eighth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, held at Khartoum on 23 November 2000.

Letter dated 9 April 2001 (S/2001/341) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 209, entitled "Lifting of the sanctions imposed on the Sudan", adopted by the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001.

Chapter 48
The situation in Africa

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/714) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/766) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué Okinawa 2000, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/1005) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fourteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura on 17 and 18 August 2000.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/1006) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura from 14 to 16 August 2000 and organized by the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 7 November (S/2000/1082) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him that he had decided to extend the appointment of Ibrahim Gambari as his Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa until 28 February 2002.

Letter dated 10 November (S/2000/1083) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 7 November 2000 (S/2000/1082) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the decision contained therein.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Chapter 49
Communication from China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan

Letter dated 11 July 2000 (S/2000/682) from the representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Dushanbe Declaration, signed on 5 July 2000 by the Heads of State of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, and the joint communiqué on the results of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, held on 4 July 2000.

Chapter 50
Communications concerning the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq

Letter dated 12 July 2000 (S/2000/705) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 August (S/2000/784) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 21 September (S/2000/896) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 September (S/2000/912) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 6 September 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 16 October (S/2000/996) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1036) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 2 October 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 8 November (S/2000/1080) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1169) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 December (S/2000/1170) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 22 November 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 31 December (S/2001/12) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 8 January 2001 (S/2001/28) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 17 January (S/2001/57) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 6 February (S/2001/124) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 5 February 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 15 February (S/2001/144) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 February (S/2001/159) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 28 January 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 22 March (S/2001/271) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 4 February 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Iraq in Tehran.

Letter dated 12 April (S/2001/368) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 18 April (S/2001/381) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/529) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 51
The question concerning Haiti

Letter dated 13 July 2000 (S/2000/701) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the electoral process in Haiti issued on 12 July 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Chapter 52
Communications concerning the Group of Eight

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/713) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statement issued at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight, the delegation of the Non-Aligned Movement Troika and the Group of 77.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/714) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 18 July (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/758) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Korean peninsula, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/766) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué Okinawa 2000, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Chapter 53
Communications concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 26 July (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/759) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on regional issues, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/766) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting the communiqué Okinawa 2000, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 16 October (S/2000/994) from the representative of Mongolia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 6 October 2000 by the Government of Mongolia.

Identical letters dated 27 October (S/2000/1052) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting their statement concerning security assurances in connection with Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 6 April 2001 (S/2001/342) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001, and the Amman Declaration.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

Chapter 54
Small arms

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/714) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Report of the Secretary-General dated 15 November on methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092), submitted in accordance with the statement of the President of the Security Council of 24 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28).

Letter dated 5 December (S/2000/1200) from the representatives of Namibia and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the joint United States-Southern African Development Community Declaration on United Nations Sanctions and Restraint in Sale and Transfers of Conventional Arms to Regions of Conflict in Africa, issued on 15 December 2000.

Letter dated 2 April 2001 (S/2001/322) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Chairman's summary of the International Symposium on Conflict Prevention, held at Tokyo on 13 and 14 March 2001.

Letter dated 11 May (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Chapter 55
Communications concerning Korea

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 1 August (S/2000/758) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Korean peninsula, adopted by the Group of Eight at the summit meeting held at Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000.

Letter dated 23 October (S/2000/1021) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the

Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the final documents of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 14 September 2000.

Letter dated 6 November (S/2000/1070) from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the United Nations Command in Korea for 1998.

Letter dated 17 May 2001 (S/2001/495) from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a report on the delay in the construction of the light-water reactor project under the Democratic People's Republic of Korea-United States of America Agreed Framework, released on 16 May 2001 by the Korean Central News Agency.

Chapter 56
Communications concerning terrorism and request for a meeting

Letter dated 18 July 2000 (S/2000/715) from the representative of Japan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the conclusions adopted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Group of Eight at Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

Letter dated 25 August (S/2000/834) from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement adopted at Bishkek on 20 August 2000 by the Heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation.

Letter dated 31 October (S/2000/1054) from the representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement signed at Bishkek on 11 October 2000 by the Heads of State of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, in which they proposed that a special meeting of the Security Council be convened to elaborate specific measures for the settlement of the Afghan problem with the participation of all sides involved in the conflict.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 4 May 2001 (S/2001/456) from the representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 9 May (S/2001/468) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted at the 105th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Havana from 1 to 7 April 2001.

Letter dated 6 June (S/2001/569) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 57
Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Turkey

Identical letters dated 25 July 2000 (S/2000/736) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 30 July (S/2000/750) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 27 July 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 24 August (S/2000/833) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 23 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Identical letters dated 9 January 2001 (S/2001/31) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 January 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 58

Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America

Letter dated 25 July 2000 (S/2000/770) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held at Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000, on the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Letter dated 25 July (S/2000/773) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its twenty-seventh session, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000, on demanding the final lifting of sanctions imposed against the Gr... Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Letter dated 11 September (S/2000/864) from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Algeria and Egypt, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Mauritania, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 114/6014, adopted on 4 September 2000 by the Council of the League of Arab States.

Letter dated 13 September (S/2000/881) from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Ghana, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 15 September (S/2000/906) from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, South Africa and Zimbabwe addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Letter dated 31 January 2001 (S/2001/94) from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a copy of the Opinion of the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands on the Lockerbie case.

Letter dated 7 February (S/2001/118) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 14 February (S/2001/140) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 27 February (S/2001/182) from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a resolution on the Lockerbie case adopted by the Summit Conference of Leaders and Heads of State of the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, held at Khartoum on 12 and 13 February 2001.

Letter dated 21 March (S/2001/257) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 6068 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fifteenth regular session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Cairo on 12 March 2001.

Letter dated 9 April (S/2001/349) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 210 adopted by the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001.

Chapter 59
Communications concerning the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Letter dated 26 July 2000 (S/2000/746) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the twenty-seventh session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Kuala Lumpur from 27 to 30 June 2000.

Letter dated 1 November (S/2000/1067) from the representative of Malaysia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group, the final communiqué of the annual coordination meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 September 2000.

Letter dated 21 December (S/2000/1236) from the representative of Qatar addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Peace and Development), held at Doha from 12 to 14 November 2000.

Chapter 60
Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

Letter dated 26 July 2000 (S/2000/747) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 11 October (S/2000/978) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 9 October 2000 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan.

Letter dated 19 October (S/2000/1034) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Letter dated 27 October (S/2000/1042) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement made by the Minister of Defence of Azerbaijan at the regular session of the Council of Ministers of Defence of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held at Dushanbe on 26 October 2000.

Letter dated 4 April 2001 (S/2001/334) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statement made by the President of Azerbaijan at a meeting of the Secretary of State of the United States of America with the Presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia and co-chairmen of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group, at Key West, Florida, United States of America.

Letter dated 30 April (S/2001/431) from the representative of Armenia addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosures.

Letter dated 16 May (S/2001/489) from the representative of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 61
Communication from China and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 3 August 2000 (S/2000/783) from the representatives of China and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Beijing Declaration issued on 18 July 2000 by the Presidents of China and the Russian Federation.

Chapter 62
Communications concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Persian Gulf

Letter dated 20 August 2000 (S/2000/821) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-

General, transmitting a letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 26 December (S/2000/1243) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 4 April 2001 (S/2001/330) from the representative of Kuwait addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 16 April (S/2001/374) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 15 April 2001 from the Minister of Information and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 15 June (S/2001/598) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the President of the Security Council.

Chapter 63
Communication from the five permanent members of the Security Council

Letter dated 7 September 2000 (S/2000/856) from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued by their Heads of State or Government following their meeting in New York on the same date.

Chapter 64
Communications concerning relations between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Letter dated 12 September 2000 (S/2000/869) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 29 May 2001 (S/2001/547) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/567) from the representative of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Identical letters dated 6 June (S/2001/568) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

Letter dated 13 June (S/2001/588) from the representative of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 65
Communication from Panama

Letter dated 15 September 2000 (S/2000/874) from the representative of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note of the same date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 66
Communication from Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Letter dated 20 September 2000 (S/2000/926) from the representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Memorandum signed by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan at their meeting held in New York on 6 September 2000, and the communiqué of that meeting.

Chapter 67
Communications concerning south-eastern Europe

Letter dated 21 September 2000 (S/2000/892) from the representative of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Zagreb Declaration, adopted by the Parliamentary Summit of the countries participating in the Stability Pact for

South-Eastern Europe, held at Zagreb from 11 to 13 September 2000.

Letter dated 25 October (S/2000/1028) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued at Skopje on 25 October 2000 by the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process.

Letter dated 23 February 2001 (S/2001/172) from the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process and the Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation adopted at Skopje on 23 February 2001.

Chapter 68
Communications concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands

Letter dated 25 September 2000 (S/2000/900) from the observer of the League of Arab States addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting resolution 6009, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and fourteenth regular session, held at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Cairo on 3 and 4 September 2000.

Letter dated 14 March 2001 (S/2001/232) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/252) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 20 March (S/2001/277) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-eighth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Riyadh on 17 March 2001.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/309) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting an excerpt from the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001.

Letter dated 2 April (S/2001/319) from the representative of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 20 March 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Letter dated 11 April (S/2001/359) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 28 March 2001 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Tehran.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

Chapter 69
Communications from Ukraine

Letter dated 2 October 2000 (S/2000/986) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting updated information about the national policy and practice of Ukraine regarding the export of conventional weapons and related technology.

Letter dated 27 February 2001 (S/2001/183) from the representative of Ukraine addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a letter dated 26 February 2001 from the President of Ukraine to the Secretary-General.

Chapter 70
Communications concerning the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Letter dated 4 October 2000 (S/2000/1005) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security

Questions in Central Africa on its fourteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura on 17 and 18 August 2000.

Letter dated 4 October (S/2000/1006) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Subregional Conference on the Question of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura from 14 to 16 August 2000 and organized by the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

Letter dated 11 May 2001 (S/2001/483) from the representative of Burundi addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on its fifteenth ministerial meeting, held at Bujumbura from 16 to 20 April 2001.

Chapter 71

Communication from Japan and the Russian Federation

Letter dated 5 October 2000 (S/2000/974) from the representatives of Japan and the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Joint Statement on Cooperation between the Russian Federation and Japan on International Affairs, signed at Tokyo on 5 September 2000 by the President of the Russian Federation and the Prime Minister of Japan.

Chapter 72

Communication from South Africa

Letter dated 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1021) from the representative of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting, in his capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the final documents of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 14 September 2000.

Chapter 73

Communication concerning relations between the Sudan and Uganda

Letter dated 8 November 2000 (S/2000/1086) from the representative of Uganda addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a statement by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda.

Chapter 74

Communication from Indonesia

Letter dated 8 November 2000 (S/2000/1089) from the representative of Indonesia addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting four resolutions adopted by the 104th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Jakarta from 15 to 21 October 2000.

Chapter 75

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 22 November 2000 (S/2000/1139) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, informing him of his intention to extend the presence of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville by a further 12 months.

Letter dated 30 November (S/2000/1140) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General, informing him that his letter dated 22 November 2000 (S/2000/1139) had been brought to the attention of the members of the Council and that they took note of the intention contained therein.

Chapter 76
Communication from Honduras

Letter dated 28 November 2000 (S/2000/1142) from the representative of Honduras addressed to the Secretary-General, and enclosure.

Chapter 77
Note by the President of the Security Council and request for a meeting

Note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1133), transmitting a letter dated 24 October 2000 from the President of the Coordinating Committee for International Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System and the President of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations to the President of the Security Council, in which they suggested that a meeting of the Security Council be convened to address the safety and security problems faced by United Nations staff and associated personnel, especially when on mission assignments.

Chapter 78
The India-Pakistan question

Letter dated 4 December 2000 (S/2000/1158) from the representative of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement issued on 2 December 2000 by the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.

Letter dated 11 December (S/2000/1181) from the representative of France addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement concerning Kashmir issued on 8 December 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 30 May 2001 (S/2001/594) from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the resumption of the dialogue between India and Pakistan, issued on 29 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 12 June (S/2001/584) from the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting letters from Colonel Muammar Qaddafi to the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Executive of Pakistan.

Chapter 79
Communications concerning the Economic Community of West African States

Letter dated 16 December 2000 (S/2000/1201) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the final communiqué of the twenty-fourth session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000.

Letter dated 9 January 2001 (S/2001/25) from the representative of Mali addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a communiqué concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, issued on 8 January 2001 by the Presidency of the Economic Community of West African States.

Chapter 80
Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Letter dated 5 February 2001 (S/2001/107) from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 2 February 2001 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, forwarding a report of the Director General and a resolution adopted by the General Conference on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Chapter 81
Communications from and concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran

Letter dated 26 March 2001 (S/2001/273) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 30 December 2000 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of Afghanistan in Tehran.

Letter dated 23 May (S/2001/518) from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a note verbale dated 7 May 2001, with an enclosure, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington, D.C., to the Embassy of Pakistan, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State.

Chapter 82
Communications from Jordan

Letter dated 6 April 2001 (S/2001/342) from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001, and the Amman Declaration.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/485 from the representative of Jordan addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting resolution 216, adopted by the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 28 and 29 March 2001.

Chapter 83
General issues relating to sanctions

Note by the Secretary-General dated 9 April 2001 (S/2001/417), drawing attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 55/157 on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

Chapter 84
Communication from Japan and the United States of America

Letter dated 23 April 2001 (S/2001/399) from the representatives of Japan and the United States of America, transmitting a joint statement issued on 19 March 2001 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Japan following their meeting in Washington, D.C.

Chapter 85
Communications from the European Union

Letter dated 23 April 2001 (S/2001/415) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the Montenegrin parliamentary elections of 22 April 2001, issued on the same date by the Presidency of the European Union.

Letter dated 14 May (S/2001/501) from the representative of Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement on the upcoming electoral process in Nicaragua, issued on 8 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union.

Chapter 86
Communication from Cuba

Letter dated 9 May 2001 (S/2001/468) from the representative of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted at the 105th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Havana from 1 to 7 April 2001.

Chapter 87
Communications concerning the Gulf Cooperation Council

Letter dated 20 March 2001 (S/2001/277) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-eighth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Riyadh on 17 March 2001.

Letter dated 24 May (S/2001/526) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, enclosing the communiqué of the eleventh joint session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union, held at Manama on 23 April 2001.

Letter dated 4 June (S/2001/558) from the representative of Bahrain addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the seventy-ninth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah on 2 and 3 June 2001.

Part V
Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

The following subsidiary bodies of the Security Council were active during the period under review:

Chapter 88
Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions contained in relevant resolutions concerning sanctions against Iraq, in particular resolutions 661 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 687 (1991), 692 (1991), 700 (1991), 706 (1991), 707 (1991), 712 (1991), 715 (1991), 773 (1992), 778 (1992), 806 (1993), 833 (1993), 899 (1994), 986 (1995), 1111 (1997), 1143 (1997), 1153 (1998), 1158 (1998), 1175 (1998), 1210 (1998), 1242 (1999), 1266 (1999), 1281 (1999), 1284 (1999), 1293 (2000), 1302 (2000), 1330 (2000) and 1352 (2001). The Security Council is currently considering a number of new proposals in the form of draft resolutions related to "smart sanctions".

In 2000, the bureau of the Committee consisted of A. Peter van Walsum (Netherlands) as Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Ukraine serving as Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 2001 covered by this report, Ole Peter Kolby (Norway) serves as Chairman, the delegations of Mauritius and Ukraine as Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee worked in close cooperation with the Office of the Iraq Programme to ensure the effective implementation of all relevant arrangements under the oil-for-food programme established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995), which was successively renewed by resolutions 1302 (2000) and 1330 (2000). Since the adoption of resolution 1302 (2000), the Committee has adopted a number of measures with the aim of expediting the approval process for humanitarian supplies to Iraq. During the same period, the Committee submitted one report (S/2001/321) to the Security Council on its work relating to the implementation of phase VIII of the oil-for-food programme. The Committee's report for phase IX is still under consideration.

During the period under consideration, the Committee held 19 official meetings and a good number of informal consultations at the expert level to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime, in particular issues on the implementation of the oil-for-food arrangements established by resolution 986 (1995). No reviews of sanctions have been conducted during the period since the adoption of resolution 1194 (1998).

In accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of resolution 687 (1991), the Committee submitted four reports to the Security Council at 90-day intervals during the reporting period (S/2000/748, S/2000/1033, S/2001/72 and S/2001/400) on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The Committee's annual report on its major activities for the period from 21 November 1999 to 30 November 2000 is still under consideration and yet to be submitted to the Security Council.

Chapter 89
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

During the period under review the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission reconvened one session (thirty-sixth), and held three regular sessions (thirty-seventh to thirty-ninth) and one special session (ninth) at which it considered various issues relating to the activity of the Commission.

The Governing Council took the following decisions on different claim categories:

Category A

In a special report and recommendations, the Governing Council approved 180 category A claims (individual claims for departure from Iraq or Kuwait).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
223	US$ 720 000

Category D

The Governing Council approved the sixth and seventh instalments of category D claims (individual claims for damages above US$ 100,000).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
760	US$ 175 228 850.66

Category E

In category E (claims filed by corporations, other private legal entities and public-sector enterprises), the Governing Council approved the fourth instalment of E1 claims (oil sector claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
4	US$ 15 944 472 380

The Governing Council approved the fifth and sixth instalments of E2 claims (claims filed on behalf of corporations and other business entities not incorporated in Kuwait, excluding oil sector, construction/engineering and export guarantee and insurance claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
143	US$ 115 881 222

The Governing Council approved the tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth instalments of category E3 claims (non-Kuwaiti construction and engineering claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
74	US$ 28 188 106

The Governing Council approved the eighth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth instalments of E4 claims (Kuwaiti private sector corporate claims, excluding oil sector claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
498	US$ 312 737 701

Category F

In category F (claims filed by Governments and international organizations), the Governing Council approved the second instalment of F2 claims (Jordanian Government claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
24	US$ 33 509 706

The Governing Council approved the second instalment of F3 claims (Kuwaiti Government claims, with the exception of Kuwaiti environmental claims).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
21	US$ 2 178 134 874

The Governing Council approved the first instalment of E/F claims (export credit guarantee claims submitted under category F and insurance claims submitted under category E).

Number of claims resolved	*Amount recommended*
40	US$ 34 480 865

During the period under review the secretariat of the Commission, acting pursuant to Governing Council decision 73 (S/AC.26/Dec.73 (1999)), and subsequently decision 100 (S/AC.26/Dec.100 (2000)), made available a total amount of $5,215,885,638.04 to Governments and international organizations for distribution to 81,402 successful claimants in categories A, C, D, E and F.

Payments in the second phase continued to be made, pursuant to Governing Council decision 73, to successful individual claimants in categories A, C and D and successful corporate and Government claimants in categories E and F, who received an initial payment of $25,000 (or the unpaid balance), and a second payment of $75,000 (or the unpaid balance). With the completion of the second phase of payment in September 2000, all individual claimants in categories A, B and C had received full payment of their claims.

The third phase of payment commenced in October 2000. Pursuant to Governing Council decision 100, successful claimants in categories D, E and F receive an initial amount of $5 million (or the unpaid balance) and subsequent payments of $10 million (or the unpaid balance), in the order in which the claims have been approved. Newly approved claims are given priority in initial payment over subsequent payments to previously approved claims.

The funding for the payments comes from a share of the revenue (of up to 30 per cent) derived from the sale of Iraqi petroleum under the oil-for-food mechanism established by Security Council resolution 986 (1995) and the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between the Republic of Iraq and the United Nations. These arrangements were extended and modified by subsequent Security Council resolutions. At present the Compensation Fund receives 25 per cent of the proceeds under the oil-for-food mechanism in accordance with Security Council resolution 1330 (2000). As at 15 June 2001, the Commission has made available a total of $12,023,436,564.15 for payment to 1,505,438 successful claimants.

Chapter 90

United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission established pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1284 (1999)

During the period under review, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission continued its preparations for the full range of activities envisaged for it by the Security Council. However, to date, Iraq has yet to accept Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), and thus UNMOVIC has not been able to carry out its work in Iraq. Nevertheless the Commission aims at being as prepared as possible for work in Iraq, without incurring major financial outlays.

The Executive Chairman has submitted four reports on the activities of UNMOVIC to the Security Council during this period (S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177 and S/2001/515). The reports have been presented to the Council in oral briefings by the Executive Chairman during informal consultations. The Chairman also provided monthly briefings to successive Presidents of the Security Council and has kept the Secretary-General informed on the work of UNMOVIC. He has also travelled to a number of capitals of Member States for consultations with senior officials of the Governments concerned on the work of UNMOVIC.

The UNMOVIC College of Commissioners met four times during the period (23 and 24 August 2000; 27 to 29 November 2000; 21 and 22 February 2001, at Vienna; and 21 and 22 May 2001). In accordance with their mandate, the Commissioners have reviewed the work of UNMOVIC in the implementation of resolution 1284 (1999) and provided professional guidance and advice to the Executive Chairman, and have been consulted on the contents of the Chairman's quarterly reports to the Security Council. The Executive Chairman has valued the work of the College, which has been involved in shaping the work of the Commission's staff.

In the current situation, the Commission has not sought to build up the full complement of staff that would be required for full operations in Iraq. Instead, it has recruited a core staff of some 45 persons commensurate with the tasks it can carry out at this stage. This has been done with the aim of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter. Gender balance and the aim of broad geographic representation have also been considerations in the recruitment process.

Those staff members engaged to date have been occupied in a variety of tasks. One task, demanding in terms of staff resources, is analysis of available documents and material with a view to identifying unresolved disarmament issues to be addressed, in accordance with resolution 1284 (1999), through the implementation of a system of reinforced ongoing monitoring and verification. The analysis will also aid the Commission in its identification of the key remaining disarmament tasks as part of a work programme to be implemented in Iraq, once operations begin there. In their work, the Commission's experts have been able to draw upon the large archive of material taken over from the former Special Commission. The approach taken in identifying such unresolved disarmament issues has been discussed by the UNMOVIC College of Commissioners on two occasions and their advice has been obtained.

Another major activity of UNMOVIC has been the preparation of draft handbook for inspectors. The handbook, which is based mainly on resolutions and other directives of the Council, aims at providing staff with practical guidance on many inspection and other operational issues. It sets out the procedures to be used by the Commission staff in Iraq in respect of the various weapons disciplines for which the Commission is responsible. Codes of conduct for staff and their responsibilities are also covered. The handbook sets out the rights of inspectors and the corresponding duties and obligations of Iraq, and provides inspectors with basic texts of the Security Council's decisions and other sources of the mandate of UNMOVIC.

As required by paragraph 8 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Commission's staff have continued to revise and update the lists of dual-use items and materials to which the export/import monitoring mechanism, approved by resolution 1051 (1996), applies. The Commission's experts held consultations with representatives of interested Member States on suggested revisions to the chemical, biological and missiles lists. In accordance with resolution 1330 (2000), the updating of the lists was completed before the end of phase IX of the oil-for-food programme. The new lists were issued as document S/2001/560. It is to be noted that the Government of Iraq has not provided UNMOVIC with any notifications of export/import of notifiable dual-use items and materials as it is obliged to do under the Council's resolutions.

The consolidation and reorganization of the Commission's database has continued. UNMOVIC took over an archive of more than 1 million pages of material from the former Special Commission. UNMOVIC has endeavoured to make this material better organized and more accessible while balancing the need for security. The Commission has also engaged experts to assist in the organization and archiving of this material. The Commission's experts have continued to make progress on linking the IAEA and UNMOVIC databases, in particular with respect to information relevant to the operation of the joint unit established to implement the export/import monitoring mechanism for Iraq. The new system will also integrate information held by IAEA and UNMOVIC on sites and facilities subject to inspection in Iraq. The Commission has made progress towards its aim of developing an integrated data management system optimizing current technologies that will facilitate data retrieval, analysis, interpretation and reporting. UNMOVIC is obtaining professional advice from a number of outside sources so as to enable it to utilize the best technologies currently available.

UNMOVIC experts have been evaluating new sensor technologies and equipment which could be utilized in the field in Iraq. Lists of other logistics needs, including equipment needed for inspections, are also being drawn up.

The Commission has continued to explore the potential use of overhead imagery for its work and has been discussing its requirements with some Member States and commercial providers. While imagery cannot be a substitute for on-site inspection, it can be a valuable complement to inspection.

The Commission's experts have completed their review of the criteria for the classification of inspection sites and facilities throughout Iraq. They have also prepared common layouts and formats for the reporting of site inspections to allow for greater consistency and thus a clear basis for analysis. Studies have been undertaken to determine the priority of sites to be inspected. Other studies have aimed at the identification of sites in Iraq at which dual-use items may have been installed or used since December 1998.

The formats for declarations by Iraq have also been reviewed and revised with a view to standardizing them across the weapons disciplines and making them more user-friendly for Iraq, and more useful for the Commission.

UNMOVIC has conducted a series of month-long general training courses for potential inspectors, as well as more specialized, shorter-term courses focusing on specific disciplines. The aim of the courses is to create a roster of trained and qualified individuals upon which the Commission can draw for its work in Iraq. The first of the former category was held in the United

States of America (11 July-10 August 2000); the second was held in France (7 November-8 December 2000); the third in Austria (19 February-23 March 2000); the fourth in Canada (28 May-29 June 2001). The courses have included general lectures on the mandate of UNMOVIC, its rights and obligations, the proscribed weapons programmes of Iraq and discipline-specific training. In addition, in conformity with paragraph 6 of resolution 1284 (1999), participants in the courses were provided with training regarding the history, religion and culture of Iraq. With the completion of the fourth training course late in June 2001, UNMOVIC has a roster of nearly 200 persons trained for work in Iraq. Specialized training courses have been held covering sampling for missile, chemical and biological weapons (23-27 April 2001; 30 participants), and a first advanced missile training course (7-11 May 2001; 17 participants). Further training courses, both general and specific, are envisaged. Persons on the roster are kept informed of developments in respect of UNMOVIC through a newsletter and material on the UNMOVIC web site.

Chapter 91

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The bureau for 2000 of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) covering the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya consisted of Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko (Ukraine) as Chairman, the delegations of Bangladesh and Jamaica providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For the year 2001, the bureau consisted of Valery P. Kuchinsky (Ukraine) as Chairman, the delegations of Bangladesh and Jamaica providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

The Security Council, on 9 July 1999, adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/22) in which it welcomed the positive developments identified in the Secretary-General's report of 30 June 1999, as well as the commitment of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to further implement resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) by continuing cooperation to meet all their requirements. It also reaffirmed its intention to lift as soon as possible the measures it had imposed in 1992 and 1993.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya did not submit an annual report for the year 2000 to the Security Council.

Chapter 92

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia is mandated by the Security Council to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992). The bureau of the Committee consisted, for 2000, of Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia) as Chairman, the delegations of Jamaica and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2001, the members of the Council re-elected Saïd Ben Mustapha as Chairman, the delegations of Jamaica and Norway providing the Vice-Chairmen. On 6 June 2001, the members of the Council elected Noureddine Mejdoub (Tunisia) as Chairman of the Committee.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia adopted its annual report for 2000 to the Security Council on 21 December 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 93

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

During the reporting period several factors have increased the International Tribunal's ability to duly perform and complete by 2008 its mandate to prosecute and try persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law, while contributing to the maintenance of peace in the former Yugoslavia. These are the extensive reform plans within the Tribunal and the increased number of so-called high-profile accused expected to stand trial before the Tribunal in the near future.

There were several arrests and surrenders during the reporting period, the most significant of which was the surrender of one of the highest ranking political leaders of the former Yugoslavia, Biljana Plavšić, on 9 January 2001. The case against Ms. Plavšić was later joined with that of Momčilo Krajišnik, another high ranking political figure of the former Yugoslavia apprehended by the Tribunal during the previous reporting period, and represents the largest case, with the highest level of accused, to come before the Tribunal.

Furthermore, the arrest of the former President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosević, by the Yugoslav authorities was a positive development in the spirit of the recently established constructive cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Tribunal. Following this development, the Registrar of the Tribunal travelled on 4 April 2001 to Belgrade to hand over the indictment and the arrest warrant issued by the Tribunal against Mr. Milosević and address other legal issues with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Upon implementing the recommendations of the expert group mandated by the United Nations to evaluate the Tribunal's work and with the assistance of the judges, the President gave broad consideration to the ways and means of trying all the current and future detainees within a reasonable time. The conclusions of this study appeared in a report sent to the Secretary-General on 12 May 2000, suggesting external and internal reforms of the Tribunal. Among other proposals, it was suggested to the Security Council that the Tribunal's statute be amended so as to double its trial capacity and to provide for ad litem judges who would serve with the permanent judges in specific cases. The Security Council approved the proposals on 30 November 2000 and amended the statute of the Tribunal.

In keeping with the need to enhance the Tribunal's internal operation, a Coordination Council and a Management Committee have been established to enable the three organs of the Tribunal — the Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry — to determine their longer-term judicial priorities together and to work more closely towards the accomplishment of the Tribunal's mission. This package of reforms should allow the Tribunal to fulfil its mandate by 2008 instead of 2016.

Further to its efforts to institute internal reform, the Tribunal has also streamlined several of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence allowing, among other things, the senior legal officers to manage some aspects of the pre-trial phase, while the pre-trial judges may set deadlines for presenting pre-trial motions. In addition, the trial judges are able to exercise more control over the proceedings with a view to limiting the number of witnesses and the time they have to present their cases. Under certain conditions, judges may also base their findings on written submissions instead of testimony given in the courtroom. Lastly, measures have been taken to preclude interlocutory appeals from interrupting the trials.

At the beginning of the reporting period, the Detention Unit held 36 detainees. Since that time, five persons have been transferred to the custody of the Tribunal following arrest or surrender. Notably, Duško Sikirica and Dragan Obrenović were arrested by SFOR and transferred to the Detention Unit on 25 June 2000 and 15 April 2001, respectively. Blagoje Simić surrendered on 12 March 2001 and Milomir Stakić was transferred to the Tribunal by the Serbian authorities on 23 March 2001. The Detention Unit has also adapted its facilities to accommodate the first female detainee, Ms. Plavšić, since her surrender on 9 January 2001.

During the reporting period, proceedings have commenced or continued in a total of 18 cases, involving 40 accused. Details of trials concluded are given below.

On 22 February 2001, Trial Chamber II pronounced its judgement in the case against Dragoljub Kunarac, Radomir Kovač and Zoran Vuković (Foča case), which related to the armed conflict between Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Muslims in the spring of 1992, when the city and municipality of Foča were taken over by Serb forces. In particular, the accused participated in a Serb campaign in the wider area of the municipality of Foča from early 1992 until about mid-1993. One purpose of the campaign was to cleanse the Foča area of Muslims, in which it was successful. Mr. Kunarac was found guilty by virtue of individual responsibility on five counts of crimes against humanity (torture, rape and enslavement) and six counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (torture and rape). Mr. Kovač was found guilty by virtue of individual responsibility on two counts of crimes against humanity (rape and enslavement) and two counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (rape and outrages upon personal dignity). Mr. Vuković was found guilty by virtue of his individual responsibility on two counts of crimes against humanity (torture and rape) and two counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (torture and rape). They were sentenced to 28, 20 and 12 years' imprisonment, respectively. Each of the defendants has filed a notice of appeal against the conviction and sentence.

On 26 February 2001, Trial Chamber III issued its judgement in the Kordić and Čerkez case, which related to serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Lašva Valley area. Dario Kordić was found guilty by virtue of individual responsibility on four counts of crimes against humanity (persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, murder, inhumane acts, imprisonment), five counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (unlawful attack on civilians and on civilian objects, wanton destruction not justified by military necessity, plunder of public or private property, and destruction or wilful damage to institutions dedicated to religion or education) and three counts of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions (wilful killing, inhuman treatment, and unlawful confinement of civilians). Mario Čerkez was found guilty by virtue of individual responsibility on four counts of crimes against humanity (persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds, murder, inhumane acts, imprisonment), five counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (unlawful attack on civilians and on civilian objects, wanton destruction not justified by military necessity, plunder of public or private property, and destruction or wilful damage to institutions dedicated to religion or education) and six counts of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions (wilful killing, inhuman treatment, unlawful confinement of civilians, and taking civilians as hostages). Moreover, the Trial Chamber found that, as commander, Mr. Čerkez exercised de jure and de facto control over the members of his brigade, failing to take the necessary measures to prevent the attacks on Vitez, Stari Vitez and Večeriska and to punish those responsible for the attacks. The Chamber therefore found Mr. Čerkez liable under article 7, paragraph 3, of the statute. The Trial Chamber imposed sentences of 25 and 15 years' imprisonment on the defendants, respectively. Notices of appeal against the judgement and sentence were filed both by the defendants and by the Prosecutor.

In addition, the Appeals Chamber was engaged in ancillary proceedings relating to allegations of contempt pending in the Duško Tadić appeal. On 27 October 2000 the Appeals Chamber, in first instance, granted Milan Vujin, former lead counsel of the accused Mr. Tadić, his application for leave to appeal the judgement of the Appeals Chamber. By the judgement rendered on 27 February 2001, the Appeals Chamber upheld its initial judgement of 31 January 2000, dismissed the appeal and ordered Mr. Vujin to pay a fine of f. 15,000 to the Registry of the Tribunal. The Appeals Chamber also held that the Registrar might consider striking Mr. Vujin off or suspending him for a suitable period from the list of assigned counsel, and also reporting his conduct to the professional body to which he belongs.

Anto Nobilo, one of the defence counsel for General Blaškic, was cleared of contempt in the Aleksovski case. Following the judgement of Trial Chamber I on 11 December 1998, the Appeals Chamber rendered on 30 May 2001 its judgement on appeal by Mr. Nobilo against the finding of contempt. The Appeals Chamber allowed the appeal by Mr. Nobilo and directed the Registrar to repay to him the sum of f. 4,000 paid as the fine imposed by the Trial Chamber.

During the reporting period, the Appeals Chamber further decided two appeals from judgements, one appeal against a finding of contempt against the Tribunal and 20 interlocutory appeals, including one relating to numerous State requests for review of a decision by a Trial Chamber. On 21 July 2000, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgement on the appeal filed by Anto Furundžija against the judgement of Trial Chamber II, in which he was convicted of torture and outrages upon personal dignity, including rape, as violations of the laws or customs of war, and sentenced to 10 and 8 years' imprisonment, respectively. The Appeals Chamber dismissed the appeal and, accordingly, confirmed the convictions and sentences.

The Appeals Chamber pronounced its judgement on the appeal lodged by the defendants and the Prosecutor against the judgement of Trial Chamber II in the Čelebići case on 20 February 2001. It affirmed the acquittal of Zejnil Delalić and dismissed all convictions entered against Zdravko Mucić, Hazim Delić and Ešad Landžo relating to violations of the laws or customs of war on the grounds that the Trial Chamber had erred in entering cumulative convictions under both articles 2 and 3 of the Statute for crimes arising from the same acts. The Appeals Chamber further remitted to a Trial Chamber for consideration certain matters relating to the sentences imposed on the convicted persons. By order of the President, Trial Chamber III was seized of this matter. Currently, the Appeals Chamber is seized of five appeals from judgements, five appeals from interlocutory decisions and one appeal from a finding of contempt of the Tribunal.

On 24 November 1999, the defence for Stevan Todorović filed a notice of motion for judicial assistance in connection with SFOR and other military and security forces operating in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, seeking the assistance of Trial Chamber III in obtaining information and documents in connection with the evidentiary hearing to be held on Mr. Todorović's petition challenging the legality of his arrest. After considering the written submission of SFOR, the Trial Chamber granted Mr. Todorović's motion and ordered SFOR, the North Atlantic Council and the 33 States participating in SFOR to disclose specific documents to Mr. Todorović by 17 November 2000. Applications for review of the Trial Chamber's decision were filed by the Prosecutor, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on behalf of SFOR and the North Atlantic Council and various States.

On 29 November 2000 the Office of the Prosecutor and counsel for Mr. Todorović filed a joint motion reflecting a negotiated plea agreement whereby Mr. Todorović would plead guilty to count 1 of the indictment relating to persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, a crime against humanity, and withdraw all motions pending before the Trial Chamber relating to the evidentiary hearing regarding the circumstances of his arrest and his request for judicial assistance. Noting the aforementioned guilty plea, the Trial Chamber decided to separate the proceedings against Mr. Todorović from those against his four co-accused in the Simić case and held a sentencing hearing on 4 May 2001.

With respect to the enforcement of sentences, the total number of agreements with Governments remain seven. Negotiations for additional agreements on the enforcement of sentences are ongoing and several agreements are expected to be concluded during the next reporting period.

Three detainees were transferred to Member States to serve their prison sentences. Duško Tadić was transferred to Germany on 31 October 2000 on the basis of an ad hoc agreement concluded on 17 October 2000 between the Tribunal and the Government of Germany. Zlatko Aleksovski and Anto Furundžija were transferred to Finland on 21 and 22 September 2000, respectively. On 3 March 2001 a first inspection of Duško Tadić's conditions of imprisonment by officials of the Tribunal was carried out under the terms of the above-mentioned ad hoc agreement.

During the reporting period, approximately 550 witnesses and accompanying persons travelled to The Hague from 30 different countries, predominately from the region of the former Yugoslavia. This represents a 31 per cent increase in the number of witnesses for the current reporting period. The majority of these witnesses were victim witnesses, which required the provision of additional specialized support services. In order to address these needs, the Victims and Witnesses Section has expanded its collaboration with Member States and with national and international humanitarian organizations. The requests for protection service also increased owing to both the prosecution and defence counsel seeking enhanced protection measures for witnesses before and after testimony. This has prompted the Tribunal to expand its negotiations with States regarding the conclusion of agreements for the relocation of witnesses.

The Victims and Witnesses Section further commenced the implementation of a research project at the beginning of 2001 to assess the quality of the services provided by the Section, and to identify areas of need not currently met. The European Commission further contributed financially to the ongoing collaboration between the Victims and Witness Sections of both the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda by way of voluntary contributions.

During the reporting period, the Prosecutor dedicated a considerable amount of time to encouraging Governments to undertake arrests and transfers to The Hague of accused, in particular high-profile accused. Following the electoral defeat of Mr. Milosević, the Prosecutor re-opened the Belgrade field office and investigators resumed work in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Office of the Prosecutor further completed its exhumation activities in Kosovo, having exhumed almost 4,000 bodies over the period 1999-2000. Additional exhumations were conducted in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An under-seal indictment relating to attacks on the city of Dubrovnik in Croatia between 1 October and 31 December 1991 was further confirmed by one of the judges during the reporting period. The charges include destruction of historic monuments and cultural property, and devastation not justified by military necessity. The Prosecutor received authorization to release the general details of the indictment; however, the contents of the indictment remain under seal.

The Prosecutor also announced that investigations were being conducted regarding allegations against ethnic-Albanian rebels in southern Serbia and the Kosovo Liberation Army. With the outbreak of hostilities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2001, the Office of the Prosecutor conducted an analysis of its jurisdiction and decided that it extended also to the present situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the Prosecutor stated that her office was assessing reports of possible atrocities committed in that country. Additionally, investigations into the financial situation of Mr. Milošević continued.

On 27 May 2001, warrants of arrest and orders for the surrender of Radovan Stanković and Dragan Zelenović were transmitted to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Both have been charged in an amended indictment dated 7 October 1999 with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war for their part in the detention, torture and sexual assault, including rape, of Bosnian Muslim women and girls after Serb forces overran the town of Foča in south-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992.

Following the resignation of Dorothee de Sampayo Garrido-Nijgh effective 31 December 2000, the Secretary-General appointed Hans Holthuis as Registrar of the Tribunal. Mr. Holthuis officially commenced his four-year term as Registrar on 1 January 2001.

Judge Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco) resigned on 1 March 2001 and Judge Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri (Morocco) was appointed by the Secretary-General to replace him. Judge Fassi Fihri will serve the remainder of Judge Bennouna's term, until 16 November 2001.

On 14 March 2001, the General Assembly elected the 14 judges of the Tribunal for a term of office of four years, covering the period from 17 November 2001 to 16 November 2005 (decision 55/320 A). The continuity represented by the re-election of eight judges, namely, David Hunt (Australia), Claude Jorda (France), Liu Daqun (China), Richard May (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba (Zambia), Fausto Pocar (Italy), Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica) and Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana), will allow the Tribunal to ensure the efficient integration of the six newly elected judges, Carmel A. Agius (Malta), Mohamed Amin El Abbassi Elmahdi (Egypt), O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands) and Wolfgang Schomburg (Germany).

On 12 June 2001, the General Assembly, elected the pool of 27 ad litem judges of the Tribunal for a term of office of four years, commencing on 12 June 2001 and expiring on 11 June 2005 (decision 55/320 B). The first judges to join Trial Chambers at the Tribunal will be appointed by the Secretary-General following the recommendations of the President of the Tribunal.

The continuing interest of the diplomatic community has led the Tribunal to host several official visits from Member States, including Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Norway and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The interest of the media, the legal community and the public at large in the work of the Tribunal has continued to increase, resulting in a monthly average of 3,000 press contacts, 270 interviews with senior officials, and 4,914 requests for background information and legal materials. Additionally, 841,839 hits were registered on the Tribunal's web site, while 104 groups totalling 2,495 visitors were welcomed.

At the initiative of the President and with the support of the Prosecutor and the Registrar, two diplomatic information seminars were held at the seat of the Tribunal, on 29 November 2000 and 23 March 2001. The first seminar was designed to update the members of the diplomatic corps on the activities of the organs comprising the Tribunal, to inform them about the challenges faced by the Tribunal, and to stress the importance of cooperation from Member States for the successful realization of its mandate. The second seminar was aimed at inviting Member States to nominate candidates for the elections of the ad litem judges.

On 12 and 19 May 2001, the President and the Registrar of the Tribunal, respectively, addressed the conferences on the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the reporting period, the Tribunal received generous support in the form of voluntary contributions from several Member States and organizations to meet its increased need to fund projects through extrabudgetary sources. Notably, the outreach programme, which is funded entirely through voluntary contributions, received considerable support from several Governments, permitting the establishment of two additional offices, in Pristina and Belgrade, for the continuation of the programme's crucial work to ensure that the Tribunal's activities are transparent and accessible to the different communities in the former Yugoslavia. Likewise, the four-day orientation and training programme for defence counsel appearing before the Tribunal held in May 2001 at the initiative of the Office of Legal Aid and Detention Matters within the Registry, in cooperation with the non-governmental organization Coalition for International Justice, was entirely funded by voluntary contributions.

In conclusion, it is envisaged that, through the reforms initiated and the events that have occurred during the reporting period, the Tribunal is now in a better position to ensure the due completion of its mandate within the prescribed time frame.

Chapter 94
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

On 23 August 2000, the Security Council elected Paul Heinbecker, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola for the remainder of the calendar year 2000, following the departure of Robert Fowler. The delegations of Argentina and Malaysia continued to provide the two Vice-Chairmen. The bureau of the Committee for 2001 consisted of Richard Ryan (Ireland) as Chairman; the delegations of Colombia and Singapore were elected to provide the Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held 11 formal meetings, and one informal consultation of the members, at the expert level.

At its 24th meeting, on 5 July 2000, the Committee considered the composition of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1295 (2000).

At its 25th to 27th meetings, from 27 July to 23 October, the Committee was briefed on the activities of the Monitoring Mechanism (see the Committee's report in appendix XIII).

At the 28th meeting, on 21 December, the Chairman of the Monitoring Mechanism introduced the final report of the Mechanism (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1). At its 29th and 30th meetings, on 18 and 26 January 2001, the Committee considered the final report and commended the broad range of recommendations contained therein. With a view to improving the monitoring regime, the Chairman of the Committee was asked to address letters to certain Member States and regional organizations, requesting them to provide information on some specific issues arising from the report.

At its 31st and 32nd meetings, on 16 and 20 March, the Committee considered the question of commissioning Kroll Associates, a private company, to carry out a study of UNITA assets.

At its 33rd meeting, on 12 April, the Committee considered the addendum to the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism (S/2001/363) and the recommendations to extend the Mechanism's mandate and to commission Kroll Associates to trace UNITA assets. At the 34th meeting, on 26 April, the Chairman of the Monitoring Mechanism responded to specific queries raised by members regarding the issues contained in the addendum to the final report.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola adopted its annual report for 2000 to the Security Council on 28 December 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 95

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda consisted, for 2000, of Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, the delegations of Canada and Tunisia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2001, the members of the Council elected Moctar Ouane (Mali) as Chairman, the delegations of Ireland and Tunisia providing the Vice-Chairmen.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda adopted its annual report for 2000 to the Security Council on 22 December 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 96

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

There were a number of important developments in the work of the Tribunal in the period under review, in particular in the judicial area where the results of several changes in the Rules of Procedure and Evidence in the past two years, stricter judicial controls on motions, and a generally more vigorous approach by the judges to the judicial caseload have begun to yield the desired results. As at 30 June 2001, the Appeals Chamber had rendered final judgements on the appeals of three convicted persons (the Akayesu case and the case of Clement Kayishema and Obed Ruzindana), bringing the total number of cases disposed of on appeal to five. On 7 June 2001 Trial Chamber I rendered its judgement in *The Prosecutor v. Ignace Bagilishema*, in which the accused person was acquitted. This was the first acquittal by the Tribunal.

Following the implementation of the "twin-tracking" approach, whereby each of the three Trial Chambers would be adjudicating two trials at any one time, a total of 15 accused persons are on trial in five cases, several of them multiple defendant trials, as at 30 June 2001. One of these cases, the Butare case, has six accused persons as defendants, including the first woman to be indicted by an international criminal tribunal and the first to go on trial in the Tribunal for Rwanda. The Butare case is also the biggest trial so far in the Tribunal in terms of the number of accused persons joined in one trial. Another trial of two accused persons is scheduled to open in September 2001, bringing to 17 the total number of persons on trial at the Tribunal for Rwanda in 2001. Several other trials are expected to commence in the period 2002-2003. This active pace of judicial work is an indication that the Tribunal is discharging its mandate as effectively as possible within the resources currently available to it. Further progress in disposing of the Tribunal's caseload will require the use of ad litem judges, which has been the subject of a separate request from the Tribunal to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

At the same time, arrests of accused persons and suspects have continued, as a result of the systematic work of the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. Four accused persons and suspects had been arrested as at 30 June. They are Samuel Musabyimana, a former Bishop of the Anglican Church in Rwanda at Nairobi; Simeon Nshamihigo, a defence investigator for one of the accused persons in the Tribunal, and two former Rwandan Mayors, Sylvestre Gabumbitsi and Jean Mpambara.

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1329 (2000), two new judges were elected to the Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda by the General Assembly on 24 April 2001. As required by the aforementioned resolution, the President of the Tribunal on 1 June 2001 assigned two other judges of the Tribunal, Judge Asoka de Z. Gunawardana (Sri Lanka) and Judge Mehmet Güney (Turkey), to be members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, in an unfortunate development, the first President of the Tribunal for Rwanda and

Presiding Judge of its Trial Chamber II, Judge Laity Kama (Senegal), passed away on 6 May 2001 in Nairobi as a result of illness. On 31 May 2001, the Secretary-General appointed Judge Andrésia Vaz, President of the Cour de Cassation of Senegal, the country's highest court, to succeed the late Judge Kama.

Chapter 97
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council, by resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, declared that all States should take measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import to their territory of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone and encouraged representatives of the diamond industry to cooperate with the ban. The regime was to be effective for 18 months, after which the Council would review the situation and decide whether to extend the prohibition and possibly modify it or adopt further measures. Rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through the Certificate of Origin regime were exempted from the ban, and the Council requested the Government to ensure, as a matter of urgency, the effective operation of such a regime and to report thereon to the sanctions Committee. The Council requested relevant international organizations and other bodies to assist the Government in facilitating the full operation of the regime; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of experts to monitor implementation of the ban; and called upon States to enforce, strengthen or enact legislation making it a criminal offence to act in violation of the arms and weapons embargo imposed by the Council under paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998).

In 2000, the bureau of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone consisted of Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Namibia serving as Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 2001 covered by this report, Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) served as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Singapore as Vice-Chairmen.

On 5 July 2000, after consultation with the Committee, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1306 (2000), established a Panel of Experts to collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and the arms trade, and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region. In December, the Chairman transmitted the Panel's report to the Security Council (S/2000/1195).

After careful consideration, the Committee had no objection to the proposal outlined by the Government of Sierra Leone for a new mining, export and monitoring regime for rough and uncut diamonds from Sierra Leone and a new Certificate of Origin (see S/2000/966, S/2000/1151 and S/2001/127). The Committee subsequently informed the Security Council that the new Certificate was effectively in operation (S/2001/300).

On 1 December 2000, the Chairman submitted to the Security Council a report with observations concerning an exploratory hearing held in August on a number of matters (S/2000/1150). In accordance with paragraph 15 of resolution 1306 (2000), the Security Council conducted reviews of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of the resolution on 15 September 2000 and 5 January 2001.

During the reporting period, the Committee approved requests for exemptions to the travel restrictions for two individuals whose names appeared on the list established pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998) and deleted one name from the list. On 19 July 2001, the Chairman addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone, as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, with respect to reported breaches of paragraphs 2 or 5 of resolution 1171 (1998).

During the reporting period, the Committee held seven meetings.

The Committee adopted its annual report to the Security Council for 2000 on 26 December 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 98
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

For 2000, the bureau of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) consisted of M. Patricia Durrant (Jamaica), as Chairperson, the delegations of Tunisia and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For the year 2001, Ms. Durrant was re-elected as Chairman of the Committee and the delegations of Norway and Tunisia provided the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held one meeting and one informal consultation of the members, at the expert level.

The work of the Committee was seriously affected by the absence of a comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions, and by the lack of information on possible violations. Since no substantive reports of violations were submitted by States or relevant international organizations, the Committee had to rely mostly on the information gathered by the Secretariat from public sources. On 31 January 2001, the Committee adopted its report to the Security Council for 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 99
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council, by resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, decided that all States should prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of arms and related materiel, and should take a number of further measures (see appendix V for the full text of resolution 1333 (2000)).

In 2000, the bureau of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan consisted of Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina) as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Ukraine serving as Vice-Chairmen. For the period of 2001 covered by this report, Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia) served as Chairman, the delegations of Mali and Ukraine as Vice-Chairmen.

In January and February 2001, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee authorized requests by the Taliban for a total of 155 round-trip flights to transport Afghan pilgrims to perform the Hajj. The Committee approved a total of 15 humanitarian flights during the reporting period. With respect to paragraph 16 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee established a list concerning landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under the control of the Taliban.

In accordance with paragraphs 12 and 16 (d) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee issued and updated a list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. On 9 February 2001, the Committee outlined the procedures for humanitarian aid exemption under resolution 1333 (2000) for such organizations and agencies.

During the reporting period, the Committee updated its lists designating funds and financial resources of the Taliban and entities and/or persons, pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999); the Committee also established a list of individuals and entities associated with Usama bin Laden in accordance with paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000).

After consultation with the Committee, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), established a Committee of Experts on how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the resolution could be monitored. The report of the Committee of Experts (S/2001/511) was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 21 May 2001.

During the period under review the Committee held four formal meetings and 15 informal consultations at the expert level.

The Committee adopted its annual report to the Security Council for 2000 on 29 December 2000 (see appendix XIII).

Chapter 100
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

For 2000, the bureau of the Committee consisted of Hasmy Agam (Malaysia), as Chairman, the delegations of Argentina and Tunisia providing the two Vice-Chairmen. For 2001, Anund Priyay Neewoor (Mauritius) was elected as Chairman of the Committee and the delegations of Colombia and Tunisia provided the two Vice-Chairmen. During the period under review, the Committee held one formal meeting, and one informal consultation of the members, at the expert level. On 7 March 2001, the Committee adopted the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

The work of the Committee was seriously affected by the absence of any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo, and by the lack of information on possible violations.

On 16 May 2001, the Committee adopted its report to the Security Council for the period from 1 January to 16 May 2001 (see appendix XIII). The Committee advanced the adoption of its annual report given the expected termination of the measures contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 1298 (2000).

Chapter 101
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

On 22 December 2000, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985(1995) concerning Liberia adopted its annual report to the Security Council (see appendix XIII).

On 7 March 2001, the Security Council decided, by resolution 1343 (2001), to terminate the prohibitions imposed by resolution 788 (1992) and to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 985 (1995); it imposed an immediate ban on the sale and supply to Liberia of arms and related materiel of all types, and decided to establish a new Committee. On 23 March 2001, the Secretary-General appointed the five members of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1343 (2001) for a period of six months. On 7 May 2001, a ban on the direct or indirect import of rough diamonds from Liberia came into force, as did travel restrictions in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1343 (2001).

The bureau of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia consisted, for 2001, of Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore) as Chairman, the delegations of Ireland and Mauritius providing the Vice-Chairmen.

During the period under review, the Committee held two formal meetings and several informal consultations to discuss various issues related to the sanctions regime, including the guidelines for the conduct of its work. On 4 June 2001, the Committee issued a list of persons affected by paragraph 7 of resolution 1343 (2001).

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 2000 and 2001

2000

- Argentina
- Bangladesh
- Canada
- China
- France
- Jamaica
- Malaysia
- Mali
- Namibia
- Netherlands
- Russian Federation
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

2001

- Bangladesh
- China
- Colombia
- France
- Ireland
- Jamaica
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Norway
- Russian Federation
- Singapore
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001.

Argentina[a]

Mr. Fernando de la Rúa*
(President)

Mr. Arnoldo M. Listre

Mr. Luis Enrique Cappagli

Ms. Ana María Moglia

Mr. Osvaldo Narciso Mársico

Mr. Ricardo Bocalandro

Mr. Holger Federico Martinsen

Mr. Horacio Fernandez Palacio

Ms. Valeria María González Posse

Mr. Mariano Simón Padrós

Mrs. Gabriela Martinic

Mr. Mateo Estremé

Mr. Guillermo Kendall

Bangladesh

Sheikh Hasina*
(Prime Minister)

Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami
(Foreign Secretary)

Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury

Mr. F. A. Shamim Ahmed

Mr. M. Shameem Ahsan

Mr. Mosud Mannan

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* Head of State or Government, at the 4194th meeting, on 7 September 2000.

** Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 4172nd, 4173rd, 4174th, 4194th, 4196th, 4201st, 4208th, 4226th, 4227th, 4257th to 4260th, 4273rd and 4299th to 4304th meetings, on 17 and 20 July, 7, 14 and 29 September, 24 October and 17 November 2000, 16, 18 and 19 January, 7 February and 21 and 22 March 2001.

*** Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 4286th to 4298th, 4305th, 4306th and 4307th meetings, on 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27 and 30 March 2001.

Mr. Shahdat Hossain

Mr. M. Ruhul Amin

Mr. Muhammad Ali Sorcar

Canada[a]

Mr. Jean Chrétien*
(Prime Minister)

Mr. Robert R. Fowler

Mr. Paul Heinbecker

Mr. Michel Duval

Mr. Ross Hynes

Mr. J. Michael Snell

Mr. John T. Holmes

Mr. Andras Vamos-Goldman

Mr. David R. Angell

Mr. Arif Lalani

Mr. Bernard S. Saunders

Mr. Michael Harvey

Ms. Anne Burgess

Mr. Tobias Nussbaum

Ms. Marie-France St-Amour

Ms. Barbara Gibson

China

Mr. Jiang Zemin*
(President)

Mr. Wang Yingfan

Mr. Shen Guofang

Mr. Chen Xu

Colombia[b]

Mr. Alfonso Valdivieso

Mr. Andrés Franco

Mr. Nicolás Rivas

Mr. Fabio Ocaziones

Mr. José Renato Salazar

Ms. Sofía Salgado de Gómez

Ms. Alma Viviana Pérez

Mr. Mauricio Baquero

Ms. Mirza Gnecco

Ms. Aura Lucía Lloreda

France

Mr. Jacques Chirac*
(President)

Mr. Jean-David Levitte

Mr. Yves Doutriaux

Mr. Pascal Teixeira da Silva

Mr. François Alabrune

Mr. Jean-Luc Florent

Ireland[b]

Mr. Richard Ryan

Mr. David Cooney

Ms. Philomena Murnaghan

Mr. J. P. Kavanagh

Mr. John Deady

Mr. Frank Smyth

Mr. Peter Barcroft

Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough

Ms. Barbara Cullinane

Jamaica

Mr. Percival James Patterson, PC, QC, MP*
(Prime Minister)

Mr. Paul Robertson**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD

Mr. Curtis A. Ward

Mrs. Diane M. Quarless

Mr. David A. Prendergast

Ms. Joan E. Thomas

Mr. Wayne McCook

Mrs. Sheila Sealy-Monteith

Malaysia[a]

Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Hasmy Agam

Mr. Mohammad Kamal Yan Yahaya

Mr. Misran Karmain

Mr. Abdul Khalid Othman

Mr. Rani Ismail Hadi bin Ali

Mr. Amran Mohamed Zin

Mr. Shahril Effendy Abdul Ghany

Mr. Roslan Abdul Rahman

Mali

Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré*
(President)

Mr. Modibo Sidibe**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Moctar Ouane

Mr. Sékou Kassé

Mr. Cheickna Keita

Mr. Issouf Oumar Maiga

Mr. Illalkamar Ag Oumar

Mr. Mahamane Maiga

Mauritius[b]

Mr. Anil Kumarsingh Gayan**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation)

Mr. Anund Priyay Neewoor

Mr. Mohamed Iqbal Latona

Mr. Bijayeduth Gokool

Mr. Khemraj Jingree

Mr. Vishwajeet Cheetoo

Mr. Rakesh Bhye Bhuckory

Mrs. Vimla Huree-Agarwal

Ms. Marie Jocelyne Stella Réhaut

Namibia[a]

Mr. Sam Nujoma*
(President)

Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Martin Andjaba

Mrs. Selma Ndeyapo Ashipala-Musavyi

Mr. Gerhard Theron

Mr. George Liswaniso

Ms. Aina E. Iiyambo

Mr. George Kaxuxwena

Mr. Tji-Tjai Uanivi

Netherlands[a]

Mr. Wim Kok*
(Prime Minister)

Mr. Jozias van Aartsen**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Eveline Herfkens
(Minister for Development Cooperation)

Mr. A. Peter van Walsum

Mr. A. C. M. Hamer

Mr. J. W. Scheffers

Mr. A. Kooijmans

Mrs. Monica T. G. van Daalen

Mr. Robert W. Zaagman

Mr. François Naeff

Mr. Pieter Mollema

Mrs. P. J. Genee

Norway[b]

Ms. Anne Kristin Syndes
(Minister of International Development)

Mr. Ole Peter Kolby

Mr. Wegger Christian Strømmen

Mr. Hans Brattskar

Mr. Jostein Leiro

Mr. Paul Gulleik Larsen

Mr. Kjell Kristian Egge

Ms. Laila Stenseng

Mr. Geir Sjøberg

Ms. Monica Furnes

Russian Federation

Mr. Vladimir V. Putin*
(President)

Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov

Mr. Andrei E. Granovsky

Mr. Gennadi M. Gatilov

Mr. Yuriy N. Isakov

Mr. Sergey N. Karev

Mr. Vladimir N. Sergeev

Mr. Vladimir Y. Tarabrin

Mr. Anatoli D. Victorov

Mr. Vladimir F. Zaemskiy

Mr. Alexander V. Konuzin

Mr. Andrey S. Zykov

Mr. V. L. Vasiliev

Mr. V. K. Safronkov

Mr. A.V. Sternik

Singapore[b]

Mr. Shunmugam Jayakumar**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Kishore Mahbubani

Miss Christine Lee Geok Kim

Miss Tan Yee Woan

Mr. Yap Ong Heng

Mr. Zainal Arif Mantaha

Ms. Foo Chi Hsia

Mr. Umej Singh Bhatia

Miss Vanessa Chan Yuen Ying

Mr. Gerard Ho Wei Hong

Miss Lynette Long Li Shen

Mr. Patrick Sim Teck Cheng

Mr. Eric Chong Kian Keong

Tunisia

Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali*
(President)

Mr. Habib Ben Yahia**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Said Ben Mustapha

Mr. Noureddine Mejdoub

Mr. Othman Jerandi

Mr. Mokhtar Chaouachi

Mr. Mohamed Saiah Tekeya

Mr. Fadhel Ayari

Ms. Radhia Achouri

Mr. Ali Cherif

Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef

Mrs. Nabiha Hajjaji

Ukraine

Mr. Leonid D. Kuchma*
(President)

Mr. Anatoliy Zlenko**
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Volodymyr Yu. Yel'chenko***
(Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Valery Kuchinsky

Mr. Volodymyr G. Krokhmal

Mr. Oleksandr D. Shevchenko

Mr. Oleh V. Herasymenko

Mr. Vsevolod O. Sobko

Mr. Vyacheslav V. Yatsyuk

Mr. Yuriy Polurez

Mr. Markiyan Z. Kulyk

Mr. Volodymyr Bandura

Mr. Ihor Semenyuk

Ms. Oksana Boyko

Mr. Yuriy I. Khomenko

Mr. Danylo R. Lubkivsky

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Tony Blair*
(Prime Minister)

Sir Jeremy Quentin Greenstock, KCMG

Mr. Stewart Eldon, CMG, OBE

Mr. Alistair Harrison

Ms. Susan Dickson

Mr. John Grainger

Mr. Nicholas Seymour

Mr. Stephen Noakes

United States of America

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton*
(President)

Mr. Richard C. Holbrooke

Mr. James B. Cunningham

Mr. Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

Mr. Donald S. Hays

Ms. Nancy Soderberg

Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock

Mr. Mark C. Minton

Ms. Carolyn L. Willson

Mr. Howard Stoffer

Mr. Cameron Hume

Notes

* Term of office ended on 31 December 2000.

** Term of office began on 1 January 2001.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001:

France	
Mr. Jean-David Levitte	16-30 June 2000
Jamaica	
Ms. M. Patricia Durrant, CD	1-31 July 2000[a]
Malaysia	
Mr. Hasmy Agam	1-31 August 2000
Mali	
Mr. Moctar Ouane	1-30 September 2000[b]
Namibia	
Mr. Martin Andjaba	1-31 October 2000[c]
Netherlands	
Mr. A. Peter van Walsum	1-30 November 2000[d]
Russian Federation	
Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov	1-31 December 2000
Singapore	
Mr. Kishore Mahbubani	1-31 January 2001[e]
Tunisia	
Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha	1-28 February 2001
Ukraine	
Mr. Valery Kuchinsky	1-31 March 2001[f]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Sir Jeremy Quentin Greenstock, KCMG	1-30 April 2001
United States of America	1-31 May 2001

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[a] Mr. Paul Robertson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, presided at the 4172nd, 4173rd and 4174th meetings, on 17 and 20 July 2000.

[b] Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, President of the Republic of Mali, presided at the 4194th meeting, on 7 September 2000.

[c] Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia, presided at the 4208th meeting, on 24 and 25 October 2000.

[d] Mr. Jozias van Aartsen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, presided at the 4227th meeting, on 17 November 2000; Ms. Eveline Herfkens, Minister for Development Cooperation, presided at the 4238th and 4239th meetings, on 29 November 2000.

[e] Mr. Shunmugam Jayakumar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, presided at the 4257th, 4258th, 4259th and 4260th meetings, on 16, 18 and 19 January 2001.

[f] Mr. Volodymyr Yel'chenko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, presided at the 4286th to 4298th, 4305th, 4306th and 4307th meetings, on 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27 and 30 March 2001; Mr. Anatoliy Zlenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, presided at the 4299th to 4304th meetings, on 21 and 22 March 2001.

Mr. James B. Cunningham . . . .

Bangladesh

Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury . . . . 1-15 June 2001

IV

Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4158	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 June 2000
4159	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 June 2000
4160	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) (S/2000/590 and Corr.1)	18 June 2000
4161	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	20 June 2000
4162	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/529)	21 June 2000
4163	The situation in Sierra Leone	21 June 2000
4164	Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans	23 June 2000
4165	The situation in East Timor	27 June 2000
4166	The situation in Somalia	29 June 2000
4167	The situation in Somalia	29 June 2000
4168	The situation in Sierra Leone Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/455)	5 July 2000
4169	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 July 2000
4170	The situation in Croatia Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2000/647)	13 July 2000
4171	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	13 July 2000
4172	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations	17 July 2000
4173	The situation in Sierra Leone	17 July 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4174	The role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts	20 July 2000
4175	The situation concerning Western Sahara	25 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/683)	
4176	Children and armed conflict	26 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712)	
4177	The situation in the Middle East	27 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/718)	
	Letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/731)	
4178	The situation in Angola	27 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Angola (S/2000/678)	
4179	The situation in Georgia	28 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/697)	
4180	The situation in East Timor	28 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/738)	
4181	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	31 July 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/643)	
4182	The situation in East Timor	3 August 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/738)	
4183	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	3 August 2000
4184	The situation in Sierra Leone	4 August 2000
	Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/455)	
	Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/751)	

Meeting	Subject	Date
4185	Children and armed conflict	11 August 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712)	
4186	The situation in Sierra Leone	14 August 2000
	Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/751)	
4187	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	14 August 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785)	
4188	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	15 August 2000
4189	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	23 August 2000
	Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/799)	
4190	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	24 August 2000
4191	The situation in East Timor	29 August 2000
4192	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly	31 August 2000
4193	The situation in Sierra Leone	5 September 2000
	Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/832)	
4194	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	7 September 2000
4195	The situation in East Timor	8 September 2000
4196	The situation in Somalia	14 September 2000
	Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti	
4197	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	15 September 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785)	
4198	The situation in East Timor	19 September 2000
4199	The situation in Sierra Leone	20 September 2000
	Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/832 and Add.1)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4200	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	27 September 2000
4201	The situation in Burundi	29 September 2000
4202	The situation in Burundi	29 September 2000
4203	The situation in East Timor	29 September 2000
4204	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	3-5 October 2000
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929)	
	Identical letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935)	
4205	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	7 October 2000
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/928)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/929)	
	Identical letters dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2000/930)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/934)	
	Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/935)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4206	The situation in East Timor	12 October 2000
4207	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	13 October 2000
	Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/888)	
4208	Women and peace and security	24 and 25 October 2000
4209	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	26 October 2000
	Letter dated 18 October 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/999)	
4210	The situation concerning Western Sahara	26 October 2000
4211	The situation concerning Western Sahara	30 October 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/1029)	
4212	Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice	31 October 2000
4213	Women and peace and security	31 October 2000
4214	Admission of new Members	31 October 2000
	Note by the Secretary-General (S/2000/1043)	
4215	Admission of new Members	31 October 2000
	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/1051)	
4216	The situation in Sierra Leone	3 November 2000
	Report of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone (S/2000/992)	
	Seventh report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/1055)	
4217	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	10 November 2000
4218	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	10 November 2000
4219	Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10 November 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4220	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on the Brahimi Report addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1084)	13 November 2000
4221	The situation in Georgia Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/1023)	14 November 2000
4222	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	14 November 2000
4223	No exit without strategy Letter dated 6 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/1072)	15 November 2000
4224	Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1088)	16 November 2000
4225	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	16 November 2000
4226	Briefing by the Secretary-General	17 November 2000
4227	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	17 November 2000
4228	The situation in East Timor Report of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105)	20 November 2000
4229	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	21 November 2000
4230	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	21 November 2000
4231	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question Letter dated 21 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1109)	22 November 2000

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4232	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	22 November 2000
4233	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	27 November 2000
	Letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1111)	
4234	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	27 November 2000
4235	The situation in the Middle East	27 November 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/1103)	
4236	The situation in East Timor	28 November 2000
4237	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	28 November 2000
4238	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	29 November 2000
4239	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	29 November 2000
4240	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	30 November 2000
	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	
	Letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/865)	
4241	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	5 December 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/1132)	
4242	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	6 December 2000
4243	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	6 December 2000
4244	The situation in East Timor	6 December 2000
	Report of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4245	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 December 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2000/1137)	
4246	The situation in Cyprus	13 December 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2000/1138)	
4247	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 December 2000
	Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2000/1156)	
4248	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	18 December 2000
4249	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	19 December 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/1196)	
4250	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	19 December 2000
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/1196)	
4251	The situation in Afghanistan	19 December 2000
4252	The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone	21 December 2000
4253	The situation in Sierra Leone	22 December 2000
	Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2000/1199)	
4254	The situation in Somalia	11 January 2001
	Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Ali Khalif Galydh, Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia	-
4255	The situation in Somalia	11 January 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/2000/1211)	
4256	The situation in Croatia	12 January 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/2000/1251)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4257	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries Letter dated 8 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/21)	16 January 2001
4258	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	18 January 2001
4259	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations	19 January 2001
4260	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 Letter dated 11 January 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/61)	19 January 2001
4261	Situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (S/2001/35)	23 January 2001
4262	Situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (S/2001/35)	23 January 2001
4263	The situation in Angola Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2)	23 January 2001
4264	The situation in Sierra Leone Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1195)	25 January 2001
4265	The situation in East Timor Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2001/42)	26 January 2001
4266	Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	29 January 2001
4267	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2001/66)	30 January 2001

Meeting	Subject	Date
4268	The situation in East Timor	31 January 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2001/42)	
4269	The situation in Georgia	31 January 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2001/59)	
4270	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries	31 January 2001
	Letter dated 8 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/21)	
4271	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 February 2001
	Briefing by His Excellency Major General Joseph Kabila, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	
4272	Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach	5 February 2001
	Letter dated 25 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82)	
4273	The situation in the Great Lakes region	7 February 2001
4274	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	8 February 2001
	Establishment of the list of candidates for permanent judges	
4275	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	9 February 2001
	Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/45)	
4276	The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone	12 February 2001
	The situation in Liberia	
	The situation in Sierra Leone	
4277	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	13 February 2001
4278	Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach	20 February 2001
	Letter dated 25 January 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4279	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/128)	21 February 2001
4280	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/128)	21 February 2001
4281	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Briefing by Sir Ketumile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue	22 February 2001
4282	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/128)	22 February 2001
4283	The situation in Angola Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2)	22 February 2001
4284	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/148)	27 February 2001
4285	The situation in Burundi	2 March 2001
4286	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	6 March 2001
4287	The situation in Liberia	7 March 2001
4288	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa Letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/185)	7 March 2001
4289	Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/191)	7 March 2001
4290	Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/191)	7 March 2001

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4291	The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone	8 March 2001
	Briefing by Mr. Ruud Lubbers, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
4292	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	14 March 2001
4293	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	14 March 2001
4294	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	15 March 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2001/202)	
4295	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	15 March 2001
	Letter dated 13 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/216)	
4296	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	16 March 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2001/218)	
4297	The situation in Burundi	16 March 2001
	Letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/221)	16 March 2001
4298	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	16 March 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2001/218)	
4299	The situation in Georgia	21 March 2001
	Letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242)	
4300	The situation in Georgia	21 March 2001
	Letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242)	
4301	Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/191)	21 March 2001

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4302	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	22 March 2001
	Letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/185)	
4303	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 March 2001
	Briefing by Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch, High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina	
4304	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 March 2001
4305	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	27 March 2001
4306	The situation in Sierra Leone	30 March 2001
	Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2001/228)	
4307	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	30 March 2001
	Establishment of the list of candidates for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda	
4308	The situation in East Timor	5 April 2001
4309	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	9 April 2001
4310	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	19 April 2001
4311	The situation in Angola	19 April 2001
	Note by the President of the Security Council (S/2001/363)	
4312	Protection of civilians in armed conflict	23 April 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2001/331)	
4313	The situation in Georgia	24 April 2001
4314	The situation in Georgia	24 April 2001
4315	The situation concerning Western Sahara	27 April 2001
	Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2001/398)	

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4316	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 Establishment of the list of candidates for ad litem judges	27 April 2001
4317	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/357)	3 May 2001
4318	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Letter dated 12 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/357)	3 May 2001
4319	The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leon The situation in Sierra Leone Letter dated 30 April 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/434)	14 May 2001
4320	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	15 May 2001
4321	The situation in East Timor Interim report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2001/436)	18 May 2001
4322	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2001/499)	30 May 2001
4323	The situation in the Great Lakes region Report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, 15-26 May 2001 (S/2001/521)	30 May 2001
4324	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/505)	1 June 2001
4325	The situation in Afghanistan Letter dated 21 May 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/511)	5 June 2001

Meeting	*Subject*	*Date*
4326	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries Letter dated 31 May 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/546)	13 June 2001
4327	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/572)	13 June 2001
4328	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2001/534)	15 June 2001
4329	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/572)	15 June 2001
4330	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2001/571 and Corr.1)	15 June 2001

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Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
1304	16 June 2000	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
1305	21 June 2000	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3B
1306	5 July 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1307	13 July 2000	The situation in Croatia	3D
1308	17 July 2000	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations	7
1309	25 July 2000	The situation concerning Western Sahara	9
1310	27 July 2000	The situation in the Middle East	2A
1311	28 July 2000	The situation in Georgia	12
1312	31 July 2000	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13
1313	4 August 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1314	11 August 2000	Children and armed conflict	10
1315	14 August 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1316	23 August 2000	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
1317	5 September 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1318	7 September 2000	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	14
1319	8 September 2000	The situation in East Timor	5
1320	15 September 2000	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13
1321	20 September 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1322	7 October 2000	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	2B

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* Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

1323	13 October 2000	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
1324	30 October 2000	The situation concerning Western Sahara	9
1325	31 October 2000	Women and peace and security	16
1326	31 October 2000	Admission of new Members	42
1327	13 November 2000	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	19
1328	27 November 2000	The situation in the Middle East	2A
1329	30 November 2000	International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda	23
1330	5 December 2000	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	25
1331	13 December 2000	The situation in Cyprus	27
1332	14 December 2000	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
1333	19 December 2000	The situation in Afghanistan	28
1334	22 December 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1335	12 January 2001	The situation in Croatia	3D
1336	23 January 2001	The situation in Angola	11
1337	30 January 2001	The situation in the Middle East	2A
1338	31 January 2001	The situation in East Timor	5
1339	31 January 2001	The situation in Georgia	12
1340	8 February 2001	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	3A
1341	22 February 2001	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
1342	27 February 2001	The situation concerning Western Sahara	9
1343	7 March 2001	The situation in Liberia	36
1344	15 March 2001	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13

1345	21 March 2001	Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	3F
1346	30 March 2001	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
1347	30 March 2001	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994	38
1348	19 April 2001	The situation in Angola	11
1349	27 April 2001	The situation concerning Western Sahara	9
1350	27 April 2001	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	3A
1351	30 May 2001	The situation in the Middle East	2A
1352	1 June 2001	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	25
1353	13 June 2001	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries	30
1354	15 June 2001	The situation in Cyprus	27
1355	15 June 2001	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1

Resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, and the statements of its President of 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 5 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/15) and 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20),

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming also the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the country's assets and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

In this regard, *calling on* all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/PRST/2000/20) in its investigation and visits in the region,

Expressing its deep concern at the continuation of the hostilities in the country,

Expressing in particular its outrage at renewed fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo, which began on 5 June 2000, and at the failure of Uganda and Rwanda to comply with their commitment to cease hostilities and withdraw from Kisangani made in their joint statements of 8 May 2000 and 15 May 2000 (S/2000/445), and deploring the loss of civilian lives, the threat to the civilian population and the damage to property inflicted by the forces of Uganda and Rwanda on the Congolese population,

Recalling its strong support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) and insisting that all parties honour their obligations under that Agreement,

Deploring the delays in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000, and stressing the need for new momentum to ensure progress in the peace process,

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the facilitator of the national dialogue designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity, including the fact that the delegates were prevented from attending the Cotonou preparatory meeting on 6 June 2000,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 13 June 2000 (S/2000/566 and Corr.1),

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country,

Welcoming the participation in its meetings on 15 and 16 June 2000 of the members of the Political Committee of the Ceasefire Agreement,

Expressing its serious concern over the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo mainly resulting from the conflict, and stressing the need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing also its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the security of the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular in the eastern part of the country, especially the Kivus and Kisangani,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Calls on* all parties to cease hostilities throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to fulfil their obligations under the Ceasefire Agreement and the relevant provisions of the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000;

2. *Reiterates* its unreserved condemnation of the fighting between Ugandan and Rwandan forces in Kisangani in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands that these forces and those allied to them desist from further fighting;

3. *Demands* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and calls on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

4. *Further demands*:

(a) that Uganda and Rwanda, which have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000;

(b) that each phase of withdrawal completed by Ugandan and Rwandan forces be reciprocated by the other parties in conformity with the same timetable;

(c) that all other foreign military presence and activity, direct and indirect, in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo be brought to an end in conformity with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement;

5. In this context *demands* that all parties abstain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and of withdrawal of foreign forces;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review arrangements for deployment of the personnel of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as authorized and in conditions defined by resolution 1291 (2000), to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces as described in paragraphs 1 to 5 above and to assist in the planning of these tasks, and requests also the Secretary-General to recommend any adjustment that may become necessary in this regard;

7. *Calls on* all parties, in complying with paragraphs 1 to 5 above, to cooperate with the efforts of the Mission to monitor the cessation of hostilities, disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign forces;

8. *Demands* that the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement cooperate with the deployment of the Mission to the areas of operation deemed necessary by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, including by lifting restrictions on the freedom of movement of Mission personnel and by ensuring their security;

9. *Calls on* all the Congolese parties to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement, and calls in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reaffirm its full commitment to the national dialogue, to honour its obligations in this respect and to cooperate with the facilitator designated with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity and to allow for the full participation of political opposition and civil society groups in the dialogue;

10. *Demands* that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with the armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Ceasefire Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* efforts made by the parties to engage in a dialogue on the question of disarmament, demobilization, resettlement and reintegration of members of all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the parties, in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Government of Rwanda, to continue these efforts in full cooperation;

12. *Demands* that all parties comply in particular with the provisions of annex A, chapter 12, of the Ceasefire Agreement relating to the normalization of the security situation along the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with its neighbours;

13. *Condemns* all massacres and other atrocities carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges that an international

investigation into all such events be carried out with a view to bringing to justice those responsible;

14. *Expresses the view* that the Governments of Uganda and Rwanda should make reparations for the loss of life and the property damage they have inflicted on the civilian population in Kisangani, and requests the Secretary-General to submit an assessment of the damage as a basis for such reparations;

15. *Calls on* all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect human rights and respect international humanitarian law;

16. *Calls also on* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

17. *Further calls on* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross to enable it to carry out its mandate as well as the tasks entrusted to it under the Ceasefire Agreement;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of holding, at the appropriate time, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity, with the participation of all the Governments of the region and all others concerned;

19. *Expresses its readiness* to consider possible measures which could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations in case of failure by parties to comply fully with this resolution;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1144 (1997) of 19 December 1997, 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998, 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998, 1184 (1998) of 16 July 1998 and 1247 (1999) of 18 June 1999,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Underlining its commitment to supporting implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex),

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the Commissioner and personnel of the International Police Task Force, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Noting that the States in the region must play a constructive role in the successful development of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and noting especially the obligations of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this regard as signatories to the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming, in this regard, the recent positive steps taken by the Republic of Croatia to strengthen its bilateral relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as its increasing cooperation with all relevant international organizations in implementing the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Taking note of the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000 (S/2000/586, annex) and the conclusions of its previous meetings,

Noting the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report, of 4 May 2000 (S/2000/376), *Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 2 June 2000 (S/2000/529), and noting that the judicial system assessment programme of the Mission will be concluded by December 2000,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 9 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

I

1. *Reaffirms once again* its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Agreement on Implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex), calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements, and expresses its intention to keep the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under review;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines that full cooperation by States and entities with the International Tribunal includes, inter alia, the surrender for trial of all persons indicted by the Tribunal and provision of information to assist in Tribunal investigations;

4. *Emphasizes* its full support for the continued role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses its support* for the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Peace Implementation Council held in Brussels on 23 and 24 May 2000;

6. *Recognizes* that the parties have authorized the multinational force referred to in paragraph 10 below to take such actions as required, including the use of necessary force, to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement;

7. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 25 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

II

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996), and welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force;

9. *Notes* the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the multinational stabilization force, set out in the declaration adopted by the Peace Implementation Council in Madrid on 16 December 1998 (S/1999/139, annex);

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue for a further planned period of 12 months the multinational stabilization force as established in accordance with its resolution 1088 (1996) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement, and expresses its intention to review the situation with a view to extending this authorization further as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

11. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by the stabilization force as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that annex and the protection of the force, and takes note that the parties have consented to the force's taking such measures;

12. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of the stabilization force, either in defence of the force or to assist it in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack;

13. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures established by the Commander of the stabilization force, governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

14. *Requests* the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the Commander of the stabilization force to ensure the effective management of the airports of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the responsibilities conferred on the force by annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement with regard to the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

15. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of the stabilization force and other international personnel;

16. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraph 10 above;

17. *Recalls* all the agreements concerning the status of forces as referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminds the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to continue to report to the Council, through the appropriate channels and at least at monthly intervals;

* * *

Reaffirming the legal basis in the Charter of the United Nations on which the International Police Task Force was given its mandate in resolution 1035 (1995),

III

19. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 2001, and also decides that the Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the London, Bonn, Luxembourg, Madrid and Brussels conferences and agreed by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report at least every six months on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission as a whole;

21. *Reiterates* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skills of its personnel, and once again urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

22. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the parties to cooperate fully with, and to instruct their respective responsible officials and authorities to provide their full support to, the Task Force on all relevant matters;

23. *Reiterates its call* upon all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination between the High Representative, the stabilization force, the Mission and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies so as to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and of the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plan, as well as the security of Task Force personnel;

24. *Urges* Member States, in response to demonstrable progress by the parties in restructuring their law enforcement institutions, to intensify their efforts to provide, on a voluntary-funded basis and in coordination with the Task Force, training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), and later peace implementation conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

26. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular its resolutions 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998 and 1299 (2000) of 19 May 2000,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000 (S/2000/455), and in particular its paragraph 94,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

Expressing its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone, and at reports that such diamonds transit through neighbouring countries, including the territory of Liberia,

Welcoming ongoing efforts by interested States, the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council, other representatives of the diamond industry and non-governmental experts to improve the transparency of the international diamond trade, and encouraging further action in this regard,

Emphasizing that the legitimate diamond trade is of great economic importance for many States, and can make a positive contribution to prosperity and stability and to the reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict, and emphasizing further that nothing in this resolution is intended to undermine the legitimate diamond trade or to diminish confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry,

Welcoming the decision taken by the States members of the Economic Community of West African States at their Abuja summit on 28 and 29 May 2000 to undertake a regional inquiry into the illegal trade in diamonds,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to its President and of its enclosure (S/2000/641),

1. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory;

2. *Requests* the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone;

3. *Also requests* States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to facilitate the full operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Sierra Leone rough diamonds;

4. *Further requests* the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) of the details of such a Certificate of Origin regime when it is fully in operation;

5. *Decides* that rough diamonds controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through the Certificate of Origin regime shall be exempt from the measures imposed in paragraph 1 above when the Committee has reported to the Council, taking into account expert advice obtained at the request of the Committee through the Secretary-General, that an effective regime is fully in operation;

6. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above are established for an initial period of 18 months, and affirms that, at the end of this period, it will review the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond-producing areas, in order to decide whether to extend these measures for a further period and, if necessary, to modify them or adopt further measures;

7. *Further decides* that the Committee shall also undertake the following tasks:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

(b) To consider information brought to its attention concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

(e) To continue its cooperation with other relevant sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995 concerning Liberia and that established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 concerning the situation in Angola;

8. *Requests* all States to report to the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997), within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

9. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those through which rough diamonds from Sierra Leone are known to transit, and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

10. *Encourages* the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council and all other representatives of the diamond industry to work with the Government of Sierra Leone and the Committee to develop methods and working practices to facilitate the effective implementation of this resolution;

11. *Invites* States, international organizations, members of the diamond industry and other relevant entities in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to contribute to the further development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry that provides for the identification of the provenance of rough diamonds;

12. *Requests* the Committee to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel in violation of resolution 1171 (1998), involving representatives of interested States and regional

organizations, the diamond industry and other relevant experts, requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources, and further requests the Committee to report on the hearing to the Council;

13. *Welcomes* the commitments made by certain members of the diamond industry not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones, including in Sierra Leone, urges all other companies and individuals involved in trading in rough diamonds to make similar declarations in respect of Sierra Leone diamonds, and underlines the importance of relevant financial institutions encouraging such companies to do so;

14. *Stresses* the need for the extension of government authority to the diamond-producing areas for a durable solution to the problem of illegal exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone;

15. *Decides* to conduct a first review of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above no later than 15 September 2000, and further such reviews every six months after the date of adoption of the resolution, and to consider at those times what further measures may be necessary;

16. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 1 above;

B

Stressing the need to ensure effective implementation of the measures concerning arms and related materiel imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998),

Stressing the obligation of all Member States, including those neighbouring Sierra Leone, to comply fully with the measures imposed by the Council,

Recalling the Economic Community of West African States Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 (S/1998/1194, annex),

17. *Reminds* States of their obligation to implement fully the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and calls upon them, where they have not already done so, to enforce, strengthen or enact, as appropriate, legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other persons operating on their territory to act in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of that resolution, and to report to the Committee not later than 31 July 2000 on the implementation of those measures;

18. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to report to the Committee information on possible violations of the measures imposed by the Council;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members:

(a) To collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel including through visits to Sierra Leone and other States as appropriate, and making contact with those they consider appropriate, including diplomatic missions;

(b) To consider the adequacy, for the purpose of detecting flights of aircraft suspected of carrying arms and related materiel across national borders in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998), of air traffic control systems in the region;

(c) To participate, if possible, in the hearing referred to in paragraph 12 above;

(d) To report to the Council through the Committee with observations and recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998), and of those imposed by paragraph 1 above, no later than 31 October 2000;

and further requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;

20. *Expresses its readiness*, on the basis, inter alia, of the report produced pursuant to paragraph 19 (d) above, to consider appropriate action in relation to States that it determines to have violated the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and paragraph 1 above;

21. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the panel in the discharge of its mandate, and underlines, in this

regard, the importance of the cooperation and technical expertise of the Secretariat and other parts of the United Nations system;

22. *Requests* the Committee to strengthen existing contacts with regional organizations, in particular the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity, and relevant international organizations, including Interpol, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998);

23. *Requests* the Committee to make information it considers relevant publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publicize the provisions of this resolution and the obligations imposed by it;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999 and 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 July 2000 (S/2000/647) on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka,

Recalling also the letter dated 16 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to its President (S/2000/602) and the letter dated 5 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the Secretary-General (S/2000/289), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Noting with satisfaction that the overall situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission has remained stable and calm,

Reiterating its concern about continuing violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) in the demilitarized zone continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Reiterating its serious concerns about the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in the continuing bilateral negotiations between the parties pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), noting positive developments in this regard, and calling for the resumption of discussions,

Expressing its concern over the delay in putting in place a comprehensive demining programme by the parties,

Commending the role played by the Mission, and noting also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintaining conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 January 2001;

2. *Reiterates its calls* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Notes with concern* the lack of progress by the parties in devising means of implementing the recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures with which they were provided pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999), encourages the parties to take concrete steps to implement such recommendations and options with a view to, inter alia, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter by 15 October 2000;

4. *Urges once again* that the parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to put a comprehensive demining programme in place in the identified minefields in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka;

7. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and extended by resolution 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000 to cooperate fully with each other;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide, and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000, on "The situation in Africa: the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa", taking note of the report of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS of 5 July 2000 (S/2000/657) which summarizes follow-up actions taken to date; and recalling further the letter dated 31 January 2000 from its President addressed to the President of the General Assembly (S/2000/75),

Emphasizing the important roles of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in addressing HIV/AIDS,

Stressing the need for coordinated efforts of all relevant United Nations organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in line with their respective mandates and to assist, wherever possible, in global efforts against the pandemic,

Commending the efforts by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to coordinate and intensify efforts to address HIV/AIDS in all appropriate forums,

Recalling also the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council, held on 28 February 2000 in partnership with the President of the Security Council, on the development aspects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Welcoming the decision by the General Assembly to include in the agenda of its fifty-fourth session an additional item of an urgent and important character entitled "Review of the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects", and encouraging further action to address the problem of HIV/AIDS,

Recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS can have a uniquely devastating impact on all sectors and levels of society,

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, given its possible growing impact on social instability and emergency situations, *Further recognizing* that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability, which increase the risk of exposure to the disease through large movements of people, widespread uncertainty over conditions, and reduced access to medical care,

Stressing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic, if unchecked, may pose a risk to stability and security,

Recognizing the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention awareness skills and advice in aspects of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' training for peacekeeping personnel, and welcoming the report of 20 March 2000 of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/54/839) which affirmed this need, and the efforts already made by the United Nations Secretariat in this regard,

Taking note of the call of the Secretary-General in his report to the Millennium Assembly (A/54/2000) for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce the HIV infection rates in persons 15 to 24 years of age by 25 per cent by the year 2010,

Noting with satisfaction the thirteenth International AIDS Conference, held from 9 to 14 July 2000 in Durban, South Africa, which was the first conference of this type to be held in a developing country and which drew significant attention to the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa, and further noting that that Conference was an important opportunity for leaders and scientists to discuss the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and estimates of resources needed to address HIV/AIDS, as well as issues related to access to care, mother to child transmission, prevention, and development of vaccines,

Bearing in mind the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Expresses concern* at the potential damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel, including support personnel;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts of those Member States which have acknowledged the problem of HIV/AIDS and, where applicable, have developed national programmes, and encourages all interested Member States which have not already done so to consider developing, in cooperation with the international community and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, where appropriate, effective long-term strategies for HIV/AIDS education, prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment of their personnel, as an important part of their preparation for their participation in peacekeeping operations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take further steps towards the provision of training for peacekeeping personnel on issues related to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to continue the further development of pre-deployment orientation and ongoing training for all peacekeeping personnel on these issues;

4. *Encourages* interested Member States to increase international cooperation among their relevant national bodies to assist with the creation and execution of policies for HIV/AIDS prevention, voluntary and confidential testing and counselling, and treatment for personnel to be deployed in international peacekeeping operations;

5. *Encourages*, in this context, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to strengthen its cooperation with interested Member States to further develop its country profiles in order to reflect best practices and countries' policies on HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, counselling and treatment;

6. *Expresses keen interest* in additional discussion among relevant United Nations bodies, Member States, industry and other relevant organizations to make progress, inter alia, on the question of access to treatment and care, and on prevention.

Resolution 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000 and 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 2000 (S/2000/683) and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

Regretting that there was no progress made during the meeting held in London on 28 June 2000 between the parties,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 31 October 2000, with the expectation that the parties will meet in direct talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and to try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1310 (2000) of 27 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling also the statements of its President of 20 April 2000 (S/PRST/2000/13), 23 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/18) and 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21) on the situation in Lebanon, in particular its endorsement of the work done by the United Nations as mandated by the Security Council including the Secretary-General's conclusion that as of 16 June 2000 Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460),

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 2000 (S/2000/718) and the observations and recommendations mentioned therein,

Emphasizing the interim nature of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon, as stated in the letter dated 11 July 2000 from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations to the Secretary-General (S/2000/674),

1. *Endorses* the understanding, mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 2000, that the Force will deploy and function fully throughout its area of operations and that the Government of Lebanon will strengthen its presence in this area, by deploying additional troops and internal security forces;

2. *Decides*, in this context, to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, until 31 January 2001;

3. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

4. *Welcomes* the statement in the letter dated 24 July 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/731) that, as of that date, the Government of Israel had removed all violations of the withdrawal line;

5. *Calls on* the parties to respect that line, to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and with the Force;

6. *Calls on* the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, and in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible;

7. *Welcomes* the establishment of checkpoints by the Government of Lebanon in the vacated area, and encourages the Government of Lebanon to ensure a calm environment throughout the south, including through the control of all checkpoints;

8. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries regarding the Force's military personnel and deployment, as agreed to in the above-mentioned statements of its President, and reaffirms that the expected redeployment of the Force should be conducted in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese armed forces;

9. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978);

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon;

11. *Looks forward* to the early fulfilment of the mandate of the Force;

12. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 31 October 2000 a report on progress towards achieving the objectives of resolution 425 (1978) and towards completion by the Force of the tasks originally assigned to it, and requests the Secretary-General to include in that report recommendations on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

13. *Decides* to review the situation, by early November 2000, and to consider any steps it deems appropriate regarding the Force, on the basis of that report, the extent of the deployment of the Force and the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority and presence in the area, in particular through a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces;

14. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

Resolution 1311 (2000) of 28 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1287 (2000) of 31 January 2000, and the statement of its President of 11 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/16), as well as resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 July 2000 (S/2000/697),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Recalling that, according to its statute, the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides should meet every two months, and welcoming, in this regard, the resumption of its work,

Welcoming the results of the tenth session of the Coordinating Council in Sukhumi on 11 July 2000, in particular the signing by the two sides, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States of the protocol related to the stabilization of the situation in the security zone, and the decision that the two sides would accelerate work on the draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation and on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention for the non-resumption of hostilities,

Deeply concerned that, although currently relatively calm, the general situation in the conflict zone remains unstable,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the peacekeeping force continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has been excellent at all levels, stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates, and welcoming also the decision on the extension of the stay of the peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 21 June 2000 (see S/2000/629),

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 17 July 2000;

2. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

3. *Strongly supports*, also, the efforts of the Special Representative on the question of the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, proposals to the parties as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue;

4. *Underlines* the responsibility of the parties to the conflict to engage in negotiations on the key outstanding issues in the United Nations-led peace process, including on the distribution of competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement;

5. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties not to use force for the resolution of any disputed questions, which must be addressed through negotiations and by peaceful means only, and to refrain from propaganda aimed at the solution of the conflict by force;

6. *Calls on* the parties to the conflict, also, to implement earlier agreed confidence-building measures and develop further measures on the basis of the relevant document signed in Sukhumi on 11 July 2000, and recalls, in this context, the invitation of the Government of Ukraine to host, in Yalta, a third meeting aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation between the parties;

7. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return, including those who have already returned;

8. *Urges* the parties, in this context, to address urgently and in a concerted manner, as a first step, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district, including through the re-establishment of functioning local administrative structures in which the returnee population is appropriately represented;

9. *Welcomes* steps taken by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, aiming at ensuring that the internally displaced persons enjoy their right to be treated in the same manner as all Georgian citizens with full respect, in principle and in practice, for their imprescriptible right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

10. *Deplores* all violent incidents, as well as the development of criminal activities, in the conflict zone, and calls on the two sides to take urgent measures to cooperate with each other in the fight against crime of all sorts and in improving the work of their respective law enforcement organs;

11. *Demands* that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I);

12. *Welcomes* the Mission keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 2001, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force, and expresses its intention to

conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000 and all its previous resolutions and statements of its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Commending the Organization of African Unity for successfully facilitating the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea (S/2000/601), signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000,

Recalling the official communications by the Governments of Ethiopia (S/2000/627) and Eritrea (S/2000/612) of 26 and 20 June 2000 respectively to the Secretary-General requesting United Nations assistance in implementing the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 June 2000 (S/2000/643), and recalling the letter of its President endorsing the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch reconnaissance and liaison teams to the region (S/2000/676),

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea consisting of up to 100 military observers and the necessary civilian support staff until 31 January 2001, in anticipation of a peacekeeping operation subject to future Council authorization, to undertake the following mandate:

(a) To establish and maintain liaison with the parties;

(b) To visit the parties' military headquarters and other units in all areas of operation of the Mission deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

(c) To establish and put into operation the mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities;

(d) To prepare for the establishment of the Military Coordination Commission provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

(e) To assist in planning for a future peacekeeping operation as necessary;

2. *Welcomes* the discussions between the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on cooperation in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

3. *Calls on* the parties to provide the Mission with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties;

4. *Requests* the parties to facilitate the deployment of mine action experts and assets under the United Nations Mine Action Service to further assess the mine and unexploded ordnance problem and to provide technical assistance to the parties to carry out emergency mine action required;

5. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) shall not apply to the sale or supply of equipment and related materiel for the use of the United Nations Mine Action Service, or to the provision of related technical assistance and training by that Service;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border between the parties in accordance with the Organization of African Unity Framework Agreement (S/1998/1223, annex) and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue planning for a peacekeeping operation and to begin to take the administrative measures for assembling such a mission, which would be subject to future Council authorization;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports, as necessary, on the establishment and work of the Mission;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Condemning in the strongest terms the armed attacks against and detention of the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and commending the Mission and the Force Commander for the recent resolute action taken in response to the continuing threat towards the Mission from the Revolutionary United Front and other armed elements in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 2000 (S/2000/455) and 31 July 2000 (S/2000/751),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 8 September 2000;

2. *Considers* that the widespread and serious violations of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) by the Revolutionary United Front since early May 2000 constitute a breakdown of the prior generally permissive environment based on the Agreement and predicated on the cooperation of the parties, that until security conditions have been established allowing progress towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone there will continue to be a threat to the Mission and the security of the State of Sierra Leone, and that in order to counter that threat, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;

3. *Expresses its intention*, in this context, taking into account the views of the Government of Sierra Leone, the Economic Community of West African States and the troop-contributing countries, to strengthen the mandate of the Mission as established in its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 with the following priority tasks:

(a) To maintain the security of the Lungi and Freetown peninsulas, and their major approach routes;

(b) To deter and, where necessary, decisively counter the threat of attack by the Revolutionary United Front by responding robustly to any hostile actions or threat of imminent and direct use of force;

(c) To deploy progressively in a coherent operational structure and in sufficient numbers and density at key strategic locations and main population centres and, in coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone, to assist, through its presence and within the framework of its mandate, the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country, and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under threat of imminent physical violence;

(d) To patrol actively on strategic lines of communication, specifically main access routes to the capital, in order to dominate ground, ensure freedom of movement and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(e) To assist in the promotion of the political process leading, inter alia, to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible;

4. *Considers* that, in order to allow the restructuring of the force and provide the additional capability required for the achievement of the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, the military component of the Mission should be reinforced through accelerated troop rotations, as appropriate, and with, inter alia, further aviation and maritime assets, a strengthened force reserve, upgraded communications and specialist combat and logistic support assets;

5. *Recognizes* that the Revolutionary United Front offensive against the Mission since May 2000 revealed serious inherent weaknesses in the Mission's structure, command and control and resources, as referred to in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000, reflecting findings of the United Nations assessment mission which visited Sierra Leone from 2 to 8 June 2000, welcomes the recommendations made and action already taken to address these deficiencies, and requests the Secretary-General to take further urgent steps to implement these recommendations to improve the performance and capacity of the Mission;

6. *Stresses* that the successful achievement of the objectives of the Mission, including the priority tasks set out in paragraph 3 above, will depend on the provision to the Mission of fully equipped, complete units, with the required capabilities, effective command

and control structure and capacity, a single chain of command, adequate resources and the commitment to implement the mandate of the Mission in full as authorized by the Security Council;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after further consultations with troop-contributing countries, to submit a further report to the Council as soon as possible on the proposals in paragraphs 2 to 6 above with recommendations for the restructuring and strengthening of UNAMSIL, and expresses its intention to take a decision on those recommendations expeditiously;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999,

Further recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000 and the statements of its President of 29 June 1998 (S/PRST/1998/18), 12 February 1999 (S/PRST/1999/6), 8 July 1999 (S/PRST/1999/21), 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34) and 20 July 2000 (S/PRST/2000/25),

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly on 25 May 2000 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Underlining the need for all parties concerned to comply with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to implement fully the relevant decisions of the Security Council, and recalling the relevant provisions on the protection of children contained in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,

Noting the regional initiatives on war-affected children, including within the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the West African Conference on War-Affected Children held in Accra in April 2000, and the forthcoming International Conference on War-Affected Children, to be held in Winnipeg, Canada from 10 to 17 September 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 2000 on the implementation of resolution 1261 (1999) on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712),

1. *Reaffirms* its strong condemnation of the deliberate targeting of children in situations of armed conflict and the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children, and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development;

2. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and, in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these, where feasible, from amnesty provisions and relevant legislation;

3. *Urges* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of children in armed conflict, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

4. *Urges* Member States in a position to do so to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;

5. *Expresses support* for the ongoing work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other parts of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations dealing with children affected by armed conflict;

6. *Urges* Member States and parties to armed conflict to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, as appropriate, the vast majority of whom are women and children;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all children affected by armed conflict;

8. *Expresses its grave concern* at the linkages between the illicit trade in natural resources and armed conflict, as well as the linkages between the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and armed conflict, which can prolong armed conflict and intensify its impact on children, and in this regard expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Notes* that the deliberate targeting of civilian populations or other protected persons, including children, and the committing of systematic, flagrant and widespread violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including that relating to children, in situations of armed conflict may constitute a threat to international peace and security, and in this regard reaffirms its readiness to consider such situations and, where necessary to adopt appropriate steps;

10. *Urges* all parties to abide by the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict as well as relevant United Nations bodies to ensure the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Requests* parties to armed conflict to include, where appropriate, provisions for the protection of children, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child combatants, in peace negotiations and in peace agreements and the involvement of children, where possible, in these processes;

12. *Reaffirms* its readiness to continue to include, where appropriate, child protection advisers in future peacekeeping operations;

13. *Underlines* the importance of giving consideration to the special needs and particular vulnerabilities of girls affected by armed conflict, including, inter alia, those heading households, orphaned, sexually exploited and used as combatants, and urges that their human rights, protection and welfare be incorporated in the development of policies and programmes, including those for prevention, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;

14. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring that children continue to have access to basic services during the conflict and post-conflict periods, including, inter alia, education and health care;

15. *Indicates its willingness*, when imposing measures under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider assessing the potential unintended consequences of sanctions on children and to take appropriate steps to minimize such consequences;

16. *Welcomes* recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and urges them:

(a) To consider establishing, within their secretariats, child protection units for the development and implementation of policies, activities and advocacy for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict, including children in the design and implementation of such policies and programmes where possible;

(b) To consider including child protection staff in their peace and field operations and providing training to members of their peace and field operations on the rights and protection of women and children;

(c) To undertake initiatives to curb the cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, the illicit movement of small arms and the illicit trade in natural resources;

(d) To allocate resources, as applicable, during policy and programme development for the benefit of children affected by armed conflict;

(e) To integrate a gender perspective into all policies, programmes and projects;

(f) To consider declaring regional initiatives towards full implementation of the prohibition of the use of child soldiers in violation of international law;

17. *Encourages* Member States, relevant parts of the United Nations system and regional organizations and arrangements to undertake efforts to obtain the release of children abducted during armed conflict and their family reunification;

18. *Urges* Member States and relevant parts of the United Nations system to strengthen the capacities of national institutions and local civil society for ensuring the sustainability of local initiatives for the protection of children;

19. *Calls on* Member States, relevant parts of the United Nations system, and civil society to encourage the involvement of young persons in programmes for peace consolidation and peace-building;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his written reports to the Council on matters of which the Council is seized, as appropriate, observations relating to the protection of children in armed conflict;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution and of resolution 1261 (1999) by 31 July 2001;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the very serious crimes committed within the territory of Sierra Leone against the people of Sierra Leone and United Nations and associated personnel and at the prevailing situation of impunity,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States to bring lasting peace to Sierra Leone,

Noting that the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States agreed at the twenty-third Summit of the Organization in Abuja on 28 and 29 May 2000 to dispatch a regional investigation of the resumption of hostilities,

Noting also the steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone in creating a national truth and reconciliation process, as required by article XXVI of the Lomé Peace Agreement (S/1999/777) to contribute to the promotion of the rule of law,

Recalling that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General appended to his signature of the Lomé Agreement a statement that the United Nations holds the understanding that the amnesty provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the importance of compliance with international humanitarian law, and reaffirming further that persons who commit or authorize serious violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible and accountable for those violations and that the international community will exert every effort to bring those responsible to justice in accordance with international standards of justice, fairness and due process of law,

Recognizing that, in the particular circumstances of Sierra Leone, a credible system of justice and accountability for the very serious crimes committed there would end impunity and would contribute to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

Taking note in this regard of the letter dated 12 June 2000 from the President of Sierra Leone to the Secretary-General and the suggested framework attached to it (S/2000/786, annex),

Recognizing further the desire of the Government of Sierra Leone for assistance from the United Nations in establishing a strong and credible court that will meet the objectives of bringing justice and ensuring lasting peace,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 31 July 2000 (S/2000/751) and, in particular, taking note with appreciation of the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in response to the request of the Government of Sierra Leone to assist it in establishing a special court,

Noting further the negative impact of the security situation on the administration of justice in Sierra Leone and the pressing need for international cooperation to assist in strengthening the judicial system of Sierra Leone, *Acknowledging* the important contribution that can be made to this effort by qualified persons from West African States, the Commonwealth, other States Members of the United Nations and international organizations, to expedite the process of bringing justice and reconciliation to Sierra Leone and the region,

Reiterating that the situation in Sierra Leone continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court consistent with this resolution, and expresses its readiness to take further steps expeditiously upon receiving and reviewing the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 6 below;

2. *Recommends* that the subject matter jurisdiction of the special court should include notably crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone;

3. *Recommends further* that the special court should have personal jurisdiction over persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of the crimes referred to in paragraph 2, including those leaders who, in committing such crimes, have threatened the establishment of and implementation of the peace process in Sierra Leone;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring the impartiality, independence and credibility of the process, in particular with regard to the status of the judges and the prosecutors;

5. *Requests*, in this connection, that the Secretary-General, if necessary, send a team of experts to Sierra Leone as may be required to prepare the report referred to in paragraph 6 below;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution, in particular on his consultations and negotiations with the Government of Sierra Leone concerning the establishment of the special court, including recommendations, no later than 30 days from the date of this resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address in his report the questions of the temporal jurisdiction of the special court, an appeals process including the advisability, feasibility, and appropriateness of an appeals chamber in the special court or of sharing the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda or other effective options, and a possible alternative host State, should it be necessary to convene the special court outside the seat of the court in Sierra Leone, if circumstances so require;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include recommendations on the following:

(a) Any additional agreements that may be required for the provision of the international assistance which will be necessary for the establishment and functioning of the special court;

(b) The level of participation, support and technical assistance of qualified persons from States Members of the United Nations, including in particular, States Members of the Economic Community of West African States and the Commonwealth, and from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone that will be necessary for the efficient, independent and impartial functioning of the special court;

(c) The amount of voluntary contributions, as appropriate, of funds, equipment and services to the special court, including through the offer of expert personnel that may be needed from States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(d) Whether the special court could receive, as necessary and feasible, expertise and advice from the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1316 (2000) of 23 August 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000 and 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000, and all other resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *Taking note* of the letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General to its President (S/2000/799),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Reaffirming its commitment to assisting in the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815), and noting the results of the Summit of the Southern African Development Community, held on 7 August 2000 and the Second Summit of Parties to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held on 14 August 2000,

Noting with concern that the lack of adequate conditions of access, security and cooperation has restricted the ability of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to deploy up to its authorized strength,

Reaffirming its will to work with the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement and other interested parties, including potential troop contributors, in order to create the conditions necessary for deployment as authorized under resolution 1291 (2000),

Expressing its appreciation to all States that have declared their willingness to provide military units required for the deployment of the second phase of the Mission,

Calling on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other parties to lift all obstacles to full deployment and operations of the Mission,

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country,

Commending the outstanding work of the Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 October 2000;

2. *Emphasizes* that this technical extension of the Mission's mandate is designed to allow time for further diplomatic activities in support of the Ceasefire Agreement and for Council reflection on the future mandate of the Mission and possible adjustments thereto;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 21 September 2000 on progress in the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Council resolutions and to make recommendations for further Council action;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000 and 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000 and all other relevant resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 20 September 2000;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000

The Security Council,

Decides to adopt the attached declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

Annex

The Security Council,

Meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit to discuss the need to ensure an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa,

I

Pledges to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirms its commitment to the principles of sovereign equality, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States, and underlines the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law;

Reaffirms the importance of adhering to the principles of the non-threat or non-use of force in international relations in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and of peaceful settlement of international disputes;

Recalls its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and resolves to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter;

II

Pledges to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflict at all stages from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peacebuilding;

Reaffirms its determination to give equal priority to the maintenance of international peace and security in every region of the world and, in view of the particular needs of Africa, to give special attention to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and to the specific characteristics of African conflicts;

III

Strongly encourages the development within the United Nations system and more widely of comprehensive and integrated strategies to address the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions;

Affirms its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations by:

- Adopting clearly defined, credible, achievable and appropriate mandates,
- Including in those mandates effective measures for the security and safety of United Nations personnel and, wherever feasible, for the protection of the civilian population,
- Taking steps to assist the United Nations to obtain trained and properly equipped personnel for peacekeeping operations,
- Strengthening consultations with troop-contributing countries when deciding on such operations;

Agrees to support:

- the upgrading of United Nations capacity for planning, establishing, deploying and conducting peacekeeping operations,
- the provision of a more up-to-date and sounder foundation for financing peacekeeping operations;

Underlines the importance of enhancing the United Nations capacity for rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations and urges Member States to provide sufficient and timely resources;

IV

Welcomes the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations of 21 August (S/2000/809), and decides to consider the recommendations which fall within its area of responsibility expeditiously;

V

Stresses the critical importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and emphasizes that such programmes should normally be integrated into the mandates of peacekeeping operations;

VI

Calls for effective international action to prevent the illegal flow of small arms into areas of conflict;

Decides to continue to take resolute action in areas where the illegal exploitation and trafficking of high-value commodities contributes to the escalation or continuation of conflict;

Stresses that the perpetrators of crimes against humanity, crimes of genocide, war crimes, and other serious violations of international humanitarian law should be brought to justice;

Emphasizes its determination to continue to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in all operations;

VII

Calls for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional or subregional organizations or arrangements, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, and in particular in respect of peacekeeping operations;

Emphasizes the importance of continued cooperation and effective coordination between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and African subregional organizations in addressing conflict in Africa, and of enhanced support for the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution;

VIII

Underlines that the ultimate responsibility for resolving disputes and conflicts lies with the parties themselves and that peacekeeping operations aimed at helping to implement a peace accord can succeed only to the extent that there is a genuine and lasting commitment to peace by all parties concerned;

Calls upon all States to intensify efforts to secure a world free of the scourge of war.

Resolution 1319 (2000) of 8 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor, in particular the statement of its President of 3 August 2000 (S/PRST/2000/26) in which it expressed profound concern at the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in camps in West Timor, at the continuing presence of militia in the camps and at their intimidation of refugees and staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Appalled by the brutal murder of three United Nations personnel killed on 6 September 2000 by a militia-led mob, and supporting the statement on this subject made by the Secretary-General at the outset of the Millennium Summit and the expressions of concern by several Heads of State and Government during the Summit proceedings (A/55/PV.6),

Condemning this outrageous and contemptible act against unarmed international staff who were in West Timor to help the refugees, and reiterating its condemnation of the murder of two United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor peacekeepers and attacks on the United Nations presence in East Timor,

Recalling that the declaration of the Security Council, meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government (resolution 1318 (2000)), included specific reference to the need for effective measures for the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its outrage at the reported attacks in Betun, West Timor, on 7 September 2000, in which a number of refugees reportedly have been killed,

Welcoming the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the President of Indonesia to the Secretary-General in which he expressed outrage at the killing of the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner and stated his intention to conduct a full-scale investigation and to take firm measures against those found guilty,

1. *Insists* that the Government of Indonesia take immediate additional steps, in fulfilment of its responsibilities, to disarm and disband the militia immediately, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers, and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor;

2. *Stresses* that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice;

3. *Recalls*, in this regard, the letter dated 18 February 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/2000/137), in which it noted that grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have been committed and that those responsible for these violations should be brought to justice, and reiterates its belief that the United Nations has a role to play in the process in order to safeguard the rights of the people of East Timor;

4. *Calls on* the Indonesian authorities to take immediate and effective measures to ensure the safe return of refugees who choose to go back to East Timor, and stresses the need for parallel programmes to resettle individuals who choose not to return;

5. *Notes* that the Government of Indonesia has decided to deploy additional troops to West Timor to improve the serious security situation, but stresses that

workers of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees cannot return to West Timor until there is a credible security guarantee, including real progress towards disarming and disbanding the militias;

6. *Underlines* that the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor, consistent with its resolution 1272 (1999) of 22 October 1999;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a week of the adoption of this resolution on the situation on the ground;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000 and 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000, and all previous resolutions and statements of its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Further reaffirming the need for both parties to fulfil all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,

Expressing its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea (S/2000/601), and the official communications of each Government (S/2000/627 and S/2000/612) requesting United Nations assistance in the implementation of this Agreement,

Stressing its commitment to work in coordination with the Organization of African Unity and the parties to implement fully the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, while underlining that its successful implementation rests first and foremost on the will of the parties to the Agreement,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 9 August 2000 (S/2000/785),

Recalling its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea,

1. *Calls on* the parties to fulfil all their obligations under international law, including the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

2. *Authorizes* the deployment within the Mission of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers, until 15 March 2001, with a mandate to:

(a) Monitor the cessation of hostilities;

(b) Assist, as appropriate, in ensuring the observance of the security commitments agreed by the parties;

(c) Monitor and verify the redeployment of Ethiopian troops from positions taken after 6 February 1999 which were not under Ethiopian administration before 6 May 1998;

(d) Monitor the positions of Ethiopian forces once redeployed;

(e) Simultaneously, monitor the positions of Eritrean forces that are to redeploy in order to remain at a distance of 25 kilometres from positions to which Ethiopian forces shall redeploy;

(f) Monitor the temporary security zone to assist in ensuring compliance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

(g) Chair the Military Coordination Commission to be established by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

(h) Coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it;

(i) Coordinate the Mission's activities in the temporary security zone and areas adjacent to it with humanitarian and human rights activities of the United Nations and other organizations in those areas;

3. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative who will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations work in fulfilment of the mandate of the Mission;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities;

5. *Calls on* the parties to take whatever action may be necessary to ensure the Mission's access, safety and freedom of movement, and to provide the assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its mandate in all areas of its operation deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea to conclude, as necessary, status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General within 30 days of adoption of this resolution, and recalls that pending the conclusion of such agreements, the model status-of-forces agreement of 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) should apply provisionally;

7. *Urges* the parties to proceed immediately with demining, in order to ensure safe access of United Nations and associated personnel to the areas being monitored, drawing on United Nations technical assistance as needed;

8. *Calls on* the parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all those in need;

9. *Further calls on* all parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross;

10. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and further to the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 1312 (2000), decides that the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1298 (2000) shall not apply to the sale and supply of:

(a) Arms and related materiel for the sole use in Ethiopia or Eritrea of the United Nations;

(b) Equipment and related materiel, including technical assistance and training, for use solely for demining within Ethiopia or Eritrea under the auspices of the United Nations Mine Action Service;

11. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to assist and participate in the longer-term tasks of reconstruction and development, as well as in the economic and social recovery of Ethiopia and Eritrea;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of progress towards the implementation of this resolution;

13. *Emphasizes* that the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities links the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopian-Eritrean border, and requests the Secretary-General to provide regular updates on the status of this issue;

14. *Calls on* the parties to continue negotiations and conclude without delay a comprehensive and final peace settlement;

15. *Decides* that the Council, in considering the renewal of the mandate of the Mission, will take into account whether the parties have made adequate progress as called for in paragraphs 13 and 14 above;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000 and 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000 and all other relevant resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone until 31 December 2000;

2. *Decides also* to review the situation no later than 31 October 2000;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1322 (2000) of 7 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990 and 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996, and all its other relevant resolutions, *Deeply concerned* by the tragic events that have taken place since 28 September 2000, that have led to numerous deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinians,

Reaffirming that a just and lasting solution to the Arab and Israeli conflict must be based on its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, through an active negotiating process,

Expressing its support for the Middle East peace process and the efforts to reach a final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides and urging the two sides to cooperate in these efforts,

Reaffirming the need for full respect by all of the Holy Places of the City of Jerusalem, and condemning any behaviour to the contrary,

1. *Deplores* the provocation carried out at Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Jerusalem on 28 September 2000, and the subsequent violence there and at other Holy Places, as well as in other areas throughout the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, resulting in over 80 Palestinian deaths and many other casualties;

2. *Condemns* acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and its responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

4. *Calls* for the immediate cessation of violence, and for all necessary steps to be taken to ensure that violence ceases, that new provocative actions are avoided, and that the situation returns to normality in a way which promotes the prospects for the Middle East peace process;

5. *Stresses* the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the tragic events of the last few days with the aim of preventing their repetition, and welcomes any efforts in this regard;

6. *Calls* for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis with the aim of achieving an early final settlement between the Israeli and Palestinian sides;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to follow the situation and to keep the Council informed;

8. *Decides* to follow closely the situation and to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1316 (2000) of 23 August 2000, the statement adopted at its summit meeting of 7 September 2000 (S/PRST/2000/28), and all previous resolutions and statements of its President relating to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States of the region,

Deploring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the lack of cooperation with the United Nations, and the lack of progress on the national dialogue,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 September 2000 (S/2000/888) and its recommendations, as well as the observations contained in paragraphs 82 and 85,

Reaffirming its readiness to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with resolution 1291 (2000),

Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations, as well as at reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 December 2000;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1324 (2000) of 30 October 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000, 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000 and 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000, and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 2000 (S/2000/1029) and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 28 February 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000, on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the United Nations General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations, *Recognizing* that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587 and Corr.1) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. *Expresses its willingness* to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard

stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible, from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000);

13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses its willingness* to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all States Members of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1326 (2000) of 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations (S/2000/1043),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Resolution 1327 (2000) of 13 November 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000, adopted at its meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit,

Reaffirming its determination to strengthen United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Stressing that peacekeeping operations should strictly observe the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having welcomed the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (S/2000/809) and welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on its implementation (S/2000/1081),

Having considered the recommendations in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations which fall within its area of responsibility,

1. *Agrees* to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution;

2. *Decides* to review periodically the implementation of the provisions contained in the annex;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex

The Security Council

I

Resolves to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible and achievable mandates;

Recognizes the critical importance of peacekeeping operations having, where appropriate and within their mandates, a credible deterrent capability;

Urges the parties to prospective peace agreements, including regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, to coordinate and cooperate fully with the United Nations from an early stage in negotiations, bearing in mind the need for any provisions for a peacekeeping operation to meet minimum conditions, including the need for a clear political objective, the practicability of the designated tasks and timelines, and compliance with the rules and principles of international law, in particular international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law;

Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to make necessary arrangements for the appropriate involvement of the United Nations in peace negotiations that are likely to provide for the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers;

Further requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly and fully informed of the progress in such negotiations with his analysis, assessment and recommendations, and to report to the Council, on the conclusion of any such peace agreement, on whether it meets the minimum conditions for United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide comprehensive political briefings on relevant issues before the Council;

Requests regular military briefings from the Secretariat, including by the Military Adviser, the Force Commander or the Force Commander-designate, both prior to the establishment of a peacekeeping operation and in the implementation phase, and requests that these briefings report on key military factors such as, where appropriate, the chain of command, force structure, unity and cohesion of the force, training and equipment, risk assessment and rules of engagement;

Requests regular civilian police briefings from the Secretariat in a similar vein, both prior to the establishment and in the implementation phase of peacekeeping operations with significant civilian police components;

Requests the Secretariat to provide the Council with regular, comprehensive humanitarian briefings for countries where there are United Nations peacekeeping operations;

Encourages the Secretary-General, during the planning and preparation of a peacekeeping operation, to take all possible measures at his disposal to facilitate rapid deployment, and agrees to assist the Secretary-General, wherever appropriate, with specific planning mandates requesting him to take the necessary administrative steps to prepare the rapid deployment of a mission;

Undertakes, when establishing or enlarging a peacekeeping operation, to request formally that the Secretary-General proceed to the implementation phase of the mandate upon receipt of firm commitments to provide sufficient numbers of adequately trained and equipped troops and other critical mission support elements;

Encourages the Secretary-General to begin his consultations with potential troop contributors well in advance of the establishment of peacekeeping operations, and requests him to report on his consultations during the consideration of new mandates;

Recognizes that the problem of the commitment gap with regard to personnel and equipment for peacekeeping operations requires the assumption by all Member States of the shared responsibility to support United Nations peacekeeping;

Emphasizes the importance of Member States taking the necessary and appropriate steps to ensure the capability of their peacekeepers to fulfil the mandates assigned to them, underlines the importance of international cooperation in this regard, including the training of peacekeepers, and invites Member States to incorporate HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national programmes in preparation for deployment;

Underlines the importance of an improved system of consultations among the troop-contributing countries, the Secretary-General and the Security Council, in order to foster a common understanding of the situation on the ground, of the mission's mandate and of its implementation;

Agrees, in this regard, to strengthen significantly the existing system of consultations through the holding of private meetings with troop-contributing countries, including at their request, and without prejudice to the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, in particular when the Secretary-General has identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, during the implementation phase of an operation, when considering a change in, or renewal or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground threatens the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers;

II

Undertakes to ensure that the mandated tasks of peacekeeping operations are appropriate to the situation on the ground, including such factors as the prospects for success, the potential need to protect civilians and the possibility that some parties may seek to undermine peace through violence;

Emphasizes that the rules of engagement for United Nations peacekeeping forces should be fully consistent with the legal basis of the operation and any relevant Security Council resolutions and clearly set out the circumstances in which force may be used to protect all mission components and personnel, military or civilian, and that the rules of engagement should support the accomplishment of the mission's mandate;

Requests the Secretary-General, following full consultations with the United Nations membership, in particular troop-contributing countries, to prepare a comprehensive operational doctrine for the military component of United Nations peacekeeping operations and submit it to the Security Council and the General Assembly;

III

Stresses the need to improve the information gathering and analysis capacity of the Secretariat, with a view to improving the quality of advice to both the Secretary-General and the Security Council, and welcomes, in this regard, the clarifications provided by the Secretary-General in his implementation report on his plans for the establishment of the Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat of the Executive Committee on Peace and Security (S/2000/1081);

IV

Stresses the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy a peacekeeping operation rapidly upon the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution establishing its mandate, and notes that rapid deployment is a comprehensive concept that will require improvements in a number of areas;

Calls on all relevant parties to work towards the objective of meeting the timelines for United Nations peacekeeping operations of deployment of a traditional peacekeeping operation within 30 days and of a complex operation within 90 days of the adoption of a Security Council resolution establishing its mandate;

Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to use these timelines as the basis for evaluating the capacity of existing systems to provide field missions with the human, material, financial and information assets that they require;

Welcomes the proposal of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create integrated mission task forces, and urges the Secretary-General to pursue this or any other related capabilities that would improve United Nations planning and support capacities;

Emphasizes the need for the Secretariat to provide the leadership of a peacekeeping operation with strategic guidance and plans for anticipating and overcoming any challenges to the implementation of a mandate, and stresses that such guidance should be formulated in cooperation with the mission leadership;

Welcomes the proposals of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations on improving the capacity of the United Nations to deploy military, civilian police and other personnel rapidly, including through the United Nations standby arrangements system, and urges the Secretary-General to consult current and potential troop-contributing countries on how best to achieve this important objective;

Undertakes to consider the possibility of using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing the United Nations peacekeeping capacity;

V

Emphasizes that the biggest deterrent to violent conflict is addressing the root causes of conflict, including through the promotion of sustainable development and a democratic society based on a strong rule of law and civic institutions, including adherence to all human rights — civil, political, economic, social and cultural;

Concurs with the Secretary-General that every step taken towards reducing poverty and achieving broad-based economic growth is a step towards conflict prevention;

Stresses the important role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts, and looks forward to his report on this issue, which is to be submitted to Member States by May 2001;

Expresses its continued willingness to consider the use of Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or situation which might lead to international tension or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Council where appropriate;

Recalls the statements of its President of 20 July 2000 (S/PRST/2000/25) and 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34) on the prevention of armed conflict, and welcomes, in this context, the Secretary-General's intention to send fact-finding missions to areas of tension more frequently;

Recalls resolution 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and looks forward to receiving the Secretary-General's follow-up report in this context;

Reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in post-conflict peace-building, and fully endorses the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations;

Calls for the full implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000;

VI

Welcomes the decision by the Secretary-General to instruct the Executive Committee on Peace and Security to formulate a plan on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement programmes in support of them, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of this plan;

Recognizes that stronger measures to reduce poverty and promote economic growth are important for the success of peace-building;

Emphasizes, in this regard, the need for more effective coordination of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and reaffirms that adequate and timely funding for these programmes is critical to the success of peace processes;

Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to spell out more clearly, when presenting future concepts of operations, what the United Nations system can do to help strengthen local rule of law and human rights institutions, drawing on existing civilian police, human rights, gender and judicial expertise;

VII

Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to conduct a needs assessment of the areas in which it would be feasible and useful to draft a simple, common set of interim rules of criminal procedure.

Resolution 1328 (2000) of 27 November 2000

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 November 2000 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/1103), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994,

Remaining convinced that the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia contributes to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the former Yugoslavia, *Remaining convinced also* that in the particular circumstances of Rwanda the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law contributes to the process of national reconciliation and to the restoration and maintenance of peace in Rwanda and in the region,

Having considered the letter dated 7 September 2000 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/865) and the annexed letters from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General dated 12 May 2000 and from the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda dated 14 June 2000,

Convinced of the need to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to increase the number of judges in the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals in order to enable the International Tribunals to expedite the conclusion of their work at the earliest possible date,

Noting the significant progress being made in improving the procedures of the International Tribunals, and convinced of the need for their organs to continue their efforts to further such progress,

Taking note of the position expressed by the International Tribunals that civilian, military and paramilitary leaders should be tried before them in preference to minor actors,

Recalling that the International Tribunals and national courts have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law, and noting that the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia provide that a Trial Chamber may decide to suspend an indictment to allow for a national court to deal with a particular case,

Taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as reflected in annex I to the letter from the Secretary-General of 7 September 2000, to allow competent organs of the United Nations to begin to form a relatively exact idea of the length of the mandate of the Tribunal,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda, and to this end decides to amend articles 12, 13 and 14 of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex I to this resolution and decides also to amend articles 11, 12 and 13 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and to replace those articles with the provisions set out in annex II to this resolution;

2. *Decides* that two additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible as judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and decides also, without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 4, of the statute of that Tribunal, that, once elected, they shall serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges, and that for the purpose of that election the Security Council shall, notwithstanding article 12, paragraph 2 (c), of the statute, establish a list from the nominations received of not less than four and not more than six candidates;

3. *Decides* that, once two judges have been elected in accordance with paragraph 2 above and have taken up office, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall, in accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and article 14, paragraph 4, of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, take the necessary steps as soon as is practicable to assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda to be members of the Appeals Chambers of the International Tribunals;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements for the elections mentioned in paragraph 2 above, for the election as soon as possible of twenty-seven ad litem judges in accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and for the timely provision to the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Tribunal for Rwanda of personnel and facilities, in particular, for the ad litem judges and the Appeals Chambers and related offices of the Prosecutor, and further requests him to keep the

Security Council closely informed of progress in this regard;

5. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunals and their organs in accordance with their obligations under resolutions 827 (1993) and 955 (1994) and the statutes of the International Tribunals, and welcomes the cooperation already extended to the Tribunals in the fulfilment of their mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council, as soon as possible, a report containing an assessment and proposals regarding the date ending the temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

Article 12
Composition of the Chambers

1. The Chambers shall be composed of sixteen permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and a maximum at any one time of nine ad litem independent judges appointed in accordance with article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.

2. Three permanent judges and a maximum at any one time of six ad litem judges shall be members of each Trial Chamber. Each Trial Chamber to which ad litem judges are assigned may be divided into sections of three judges each, composed of both permanent and ad litem judges. A section of a Trial Chamber shall have the same powers and responsibilities as a Trial Chamber under the statute and shall render judgement in accordance with the same rules.

3. Seven of the permanent judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members.

Article 13
Qualifications of judges

The permanent and ad litem judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Article 13 bis
Election of permanent judges

1. Fourteen of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 13 of the statute, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge who is a member of the Appeals Chamber and who was elected or appointed a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for Rwanda") in accordance with article 12 of the statute of that Tribunal;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-eight and not more than forty-two candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect fourteen permanent judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

2. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers amongst the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with this article, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of article 13 of the statute, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

3. The permanent judges elected in accordance with this article shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Court of Justice. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13 ter
Election and appointment of ad litem judges

1. The ad litem judges of the International Tribunal shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to four candidates meeting the qualifications set out in article 13 of the statute, taking into account the importance of a fair representation of female and male candidates;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than fifty-four candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world and bearing in mind the importance of equitable geographical distribution;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect the twenty-seven ad litem judges of the International Tribunal. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters shall be declared elected.

(e) The ad litem judges shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall not be eligible for re-election.

2. During their term, ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon request of the President of the International Tribunal, to serve in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials, for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years. When requesting the appointment of any particular ad litem judge, the President of the International Tribunal shall bear in mind the criteria set out in article 13 of the statute regarding the composition of the Chambers and sections of the Trial Chambers, the considerations set out in paragraphs 1 (b) and (c) above and the number of votes the ad litem judge received in the General Assembly.

Article 13 quater
Status of ad litem judges

1. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall:

(a) Benefit from the same terms and conditions of service mutatis mutandis as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;

(b) Enjoy, subject to paragraph 2 below, the same powers as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal;

(c) Enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities of a judge of the International Tribunal.

2. During the period in which they are appointed to serve in the International Tribunal, ad litem judges shall not:

(a) Be eligible for election as, or to vote in the election of, the President of the Tribunal or the Presiding Judge of a Trial Chamber pursuant to article 14 of the statute;

(b) Have power:

(i) To adopt rules of procedure and evidence pursuant to article 15 of the statute. They shall, however, be consulted before the adoption of those rules;

(ii) To review an indictment pursuant to article 19 of the statute;

(iii) To consult with the President in relation to the assignment of judges pursuant to article 14 of the statute or in relation to a pardon or commutation of sentence pursuant to article 28 of the statute;

(iv) To adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings.

Article 14
Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The permanent judges of the International Tribunal shall elect a President from amongst their number.

2. The President of the International Tribunal shall be a member of the Appeals Chamber and shall preside over its proceedings.

3. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, the President shall assign four of the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 13 bis of the statute to the Appeals Chamber and nine to the Trial Chambers.

4. Two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be assigned by the President of that Tribunal, in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, to be members of the Appeals Chamber and permanent judges of the International Tribunal.

5. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, the President shall assign such ad litem judges as may from time to time be appointed to serve in the International Tribunal to the Trial Chambers.

6. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

7. The permanent judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge from amongst their number, who shall oversee the work of the Trial Chamber as a whole.

Annex II

Article 11
Composition of the Chambers

The Chambers shall be composed of sixteen independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who shall serve as follows:

(a) Three judges shall serve in each of the Trial Chambers;

(b) Seven judges shall be members of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber shall, for each appeal, be composed of five of its members.

Article 12
Qualification and election of judges

1. The judges shall be persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices. In the overall composition of the Chambers due account shall be taken of the experience of the judges in criminal law, international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.

2. Eleven of the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be elected by the General Assembly from a list submitted by the Security Council, in the following manner:

(a) The Secretary-General shall invite nominations for judges from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters;

(b) Within sixty days of the date of the invitation of the Secretary-General, each State may nominate up to two candidates meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 1 above, no two of whom shall be of the same nationality and neither of whom shall be of the same nationality as any judge who is a member of the Appeals Chamber and who was elected or appointed a permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as "the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia") in accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of that Tribunal;

(c) The Secretary-General shall forward the nominations received to the Security Council. From the nominations received the Security Council shall establish a list of not less than twenty-two and not more than thirty-three candidates, taking due account of the adequate representation on the International Tribunal for Rwanda of the principal legal systems of the world;

(d) The President of the Security Council shall transmit the list of candidates to the President of the General Assembly. From that list the General Assembly shall elect eleven judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. The candidates who receive an absolute majority of the votes of the States Members of the United Nations and of the non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters, shall be declared elected. Should two candidates of the same nationality obtain the required majority vote, the one who received the higher number of votes shall be considered elected.

3. In the event of a vacancy in the Chambers amongst the judges elected or appointed in accordance with this article, after consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall appoint a person meeting the qualifications of paragraph 1 above, for the remainder of the term of office concerned.

4. The judges elected in accordance with this article shall be elected for a term of four years. The terms and conditions of service shall be those of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 13
Officers and members of the Chambers

1. The judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall elect a President.

2. The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda shall be a member of one of its Trial Chambers.

3. After consultation with the judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign two of the judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 of the present statute to be members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and eight to the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. A judge shall serve only in the Chamber to which he or she was assigned.

4. The members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shall also serve as the members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

5. The judges of each Trial Chamber shall elect a Presiding Judge, who shall conduct all of the proceedings of that Trial Chamber as a whole.

Resolution 1330 (2000) of 5 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions and in particular its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997, 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997, 1143 (1997) of 4 December 1997, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1210 (1998) of 24 November 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999, 1275 (1999) of 19 November 1999, 1280 (1999) of 3 December 1999, 1281 (1999) of 10 December 1999, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, 1293 (2000) of 31 March 2000 and 1302 (2000) of 8 June 2000,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12 and subject to paragraph 15 of resolution 1284

(1999), shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours Eastern Standard Time on 6 December 2000;

2. *Further decides* that from the sum produced from the import by States of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions related thereto, in the 180-day period referred to in paragraph 1 above, the amounts recommended by the Secretary-General in his report of 1 February 1998 (S/1998/90) for the food/nutrition and health sectors should continue to be allocated on a priority basis in the context of the activities of the Secretariat, of which 13 per cent of the sum produced in the period referred to above shall be used for the purposes referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the actions necessary to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of this resolution, and to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq including, within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution, to complete the recruitment and placement in Iraq of a sufficient number of observers, in particular the recruitment of the number of observers agreed between the Secretary-General and the Government of Iraq, in such a way as to provide the required assurance to the Council that the goods produced in accordance with this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement, including dual usage items and spare parts, are utilized for the purpose for which they have been authorized, including in the housing sector and related infrastructure development;

4. *Decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of this resolution as appropriate, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of this resolution on its implementation and again at least one week prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observations of United Nations personnel in Iraq, and of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations which he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs;

6. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

7. *Decides* that from the funds produced pursuant to this resolution in the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995), up to a total of 600 million United States dollars may be used to meet any reasonable expenses, other than expenses payable in Iraq, which follow directly from the contracts approved in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1175 (1998) and paragraph 18 of resolution 1284 (1999), and expresses its intention to consider favourably the renewal of this measure;

8. *Expresses its readiness* to consider, in the light of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in implementing all the resolutions of the Council, allowing a sum of 15 million United States dollars drawn from the escrow account to be used for the payment of the arrears in Iraq's contribution to the budget of the United Nations, and considers that this sum should be transferred from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995);

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to transfer the excess funds drawn from the account created pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) for the purposes set out in paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) in order to increase the funds available for humanitarian purchases, including as appropriate the purposes referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 1284 (1999);

10. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of basic electricity and housing supplies consistent with the priority given to the most vulnerable groups in Iraq,

decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken, and expresses its readiness to consider such action with regard to lists of further supplies, in particular in the transport and telecommunications sectors;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand and update, within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, the lists of humanitarian items submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1302 (2000), directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve expeditiously the expanded lists, decides that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

12. *Decides* that the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in the 180-day period shall be 25 per cent, further decides that the additional funds resulting from this decision will be deposited into the account established under paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 986 (1995) to be used for strictly humanitarian projects to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Iraq as referred to in paragraph 126 of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 (S/2000/1132), requests the Secretary-General to report on the use of these funds in his reports referred to in paragraph 5 above, and expresses its intention to establish a mechanism to review, before the end of the 180-day period, the effective deduction rate of the funds deposited in the escrow account to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in future phases, taking into account the key elements of the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people;

13. *Urges* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to review applications in an expeditious manner, to decrease the level of applications on hold and to continue to improve the approval process of applications, and in this regard stresses the importance of the full implementation of paragraph 3 above;

14. *Urges* all States submitting applications, all financial institutions, including the Central Bank of Iraq, and the Secretariat, to take steps to minimize the problems identified in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 November 2000 pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1302 (2000);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Council, to allow funds up to 600 million euros deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance, including training services, of the equipment and spare parts for the oil industry which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of all such arrangements;

16. *Urges* all States, and in particular the Government of Iraq, to provide their full cooperation in the effective implementation of this resolution;

17. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to take the remaining steps necessary to implement paragraph 27 of resolution 1284 (1999), and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports under paragraph 5 above a review of the progress made by the Government of Iraq in the implementation of these measures;

18. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to prepare a report as expeditiously as possible but no later than 31 March 2001 for the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) containing proposals for the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, and particularly addressing the possible pipelines that might be utilized as additional export routes;

19. *Reiterates its request* in paragraph 8 of resolution 1284 (1999) to the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete by the end of this period the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the import/export mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

20. *Stresses* the need to continue to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons directly involved in the implementation of this resolution in Iraq, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to complete its investigation into the death of employees of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to forward it to the Council;

21. *Appeals* to all States to continue to cooperate in the timely submission of applications and the expeditious issue of export licences, facilitating the transit of humanitarian supplies authorized by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and to take all other appropriate measures within their competence in order to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian supplies reach the Iraqi people as rapidly as possible;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1331 (2000) of 13 December 2000

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 1 December 2000 (S/2000/1138) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 2000,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 15 June 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 June 2001 on the implementation of this resolution;

4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of the Force and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000, and the statements of its President of 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 5 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/15), 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20) and 7 September 2000 (S/PRST/2000/28),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the country's assets and the potential consequences of these actions on security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Deploring the continuation of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the numerous ceasefire violations, and the lack of progress on the inter-Congolese dialogue,

Reaffirming its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815),

Welcoming the agreements reached at Maputo on 27 November 2000 concerning the disengagement of forces, as well as the signing of the Harare Agreement, pursuant to the Kampala disengagement plan,

Taking note of recent statements, assurances and actions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo supporting the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and expressing the hope that the practical measures necessary to facilitate the full deployment of the Mission will be taken accordingly,

Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the Mission,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 December 2000 (S/2000/1156) and its recommendations,

Recalling the responsibility of all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations military and civilian staff and associated personnel throughout the country,

Expressing its serious concern over the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo mainly resulting from the conflict, and stressing the need for increased humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing also its serious concern over the severe political, economic and humanitarian consequences of the conflict on the neighbouring countries,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and its deep concern at all violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,

Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls as a result of the conflict,

Gravely concerned by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,

Expressing serious concern over the difficulties, including those created by continued hostilities, faced by humanitarian agencies in delivering assistance to a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Commending the outstanding work of Mission personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives by African leaders, and stressing the need for a coordinated approach involving the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to create new momentum for further progress in the peace process,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 June 2001;

2. *Calls on* all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to cease hostilities and to continue to intensify their dialogue to implement that Agreement, as well as the Kampala, Maputo and Harare Agreements, and to take additional steps, within the framework of these Agreements, to accelerate the peace process;

3. *Calls on* all parties, and in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue to cooperate in the deployment and operations of the Mission, including through full implementation of the provisions of the status of forces agreement;

4. *Endorses* the proposal made by the Secretary-General to deploy, as soon as he considers that conditions will allow it and in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 1291 (2000), additional military observers, in order to monitor and verify the parties' implementation of the ceasefire and disengagement plans adopted in Maputo and Lusaka;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consult the Organization of African Unity and all parties concerned on the possibility of organizing in February a follow-up meeting between the signatories of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the members of the Security Council;

6. *Requests* in that connection the Secretary-General to present to the Security Council, prior to the convening of the meeting suggested in paragraph 5 above, a review of the implementation of the current mandate of the Mission, including an assessment of the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans and elements for an updated concept of operation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit in that report proposals to the Security Council on ways to address the situation in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in the areas bordering Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi;

8. *Expresses its readiness* to support the Secretary-General, as soon as he considers that conditions allow it, in the deployment of infantry units in support of the military observers in Kisangani and Mbandaka in due course and, subject to the proposals submitted by him under paragraph 7 above, to other areas he may deem necessary, including possibly to Goma or Bukavu;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, in consultation with all parties concerned, detailed proposals concerning the establishment of a permanent follow-up mechanism which could address in consultation with existing mechanisms in an integrated and coordinated manner the issues of the full withdrawal of foreign forces, the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups, the security of the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons in safety, the inter-Congolese dialogue and regional economic reconstruction and cooperation;

10. *Calls* for the withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces, and of all other foreign forces, from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and urges the forces to take urgent steps to accelerate this withdrawal;

11. *Calls on* all the parties to the conflict to cooperate in taking forward the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation/resettlement of all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, in particular the Burundian Front pour la défense de la démocratie, the Rwandan ex-FAR/Interahamwe and the Allied Democratic Forces;

12. *Calls on* all Congolese parties concerned to cooperate fully in the inter-Congolese dialogue as called for in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;

13. *Reiterates* its call on all parties to the conflict, including all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, to take immediate steps to prevent human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and to ensure safe and unhindered access to humanitarian personnel for providing assistance to all those in need, including the refugees and the internally displaced persons;

14. *Calls on* all armed forces and groups immediately to cease all campaigns for the recruitment, abduction, cross-border deportation and use of children, and demands immediate steps for the demobilization, disarmament, return and rehabilitation of all such children with the assistance of relevant United Nations and other agencies and organizations;

15. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the human rights component of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to that end, including through active cooperation and coordination with the Commission on Human Rights in a country-wide effort;

16. *Calls once again on* all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/PRST/2000/20) in its investigation and visits in the region;

17. *Calls on* all parties to fully implement their commitments under the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;

18. *Expresses again its readiness* to consider possible measures which could be imposed in accordance with its responsibility and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations in case of failure by parties to comply fully with this resolution;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999) of 15 October 1999 and the statements of its President on the situation in Afghanistan,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and its respect for Afghanistan's cultural and historical heritage,

Recognizing the critical humanitarian needs of the Afghan people,

Supporting the efforts of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan to advance a peace process through political negotiations between the Afghan parties aimed at the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic, and fully representative government, and calling for the warring factions to cooperate fully with those efforts to conclude a ceasefire and begin discussions leading to a political settlement, by moving forward promptly in the process of dialogue to which they have committed themselves,

Noting the December 2000 meeting of the Afghan Support Group which emphasized that the situation in Afghanistan is a complex one that requires a comprehensive, integrated approach to a peace process and issues of narcotics trafficking, terrorism, human rights, and international humanitarian and development aid,

Recalling the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and in particular the obligations of parties to those conventions to extradite or prosecute terrorists,

Strongly condemning the continuing use of the areas of Afghanistan under the control of the Afghan faction known as Taliban, which also calls itself the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (hereinafter known as the Taliban), for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist acts, and reaffirming its conviction that the suppression of international terrorism is essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting the importance of the Taliban acting in accordance with the 1961 Single Convention, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and the commitments of the 1998 twentieth special session of the General Assembly, on narcotic drugs, including to work closely with the United Nations Drug Control Programme,

Noting that the Taliban benefits directly from the cultivation of illicit opium by imposing a tax on its production and indirectly benefits from the processing and trafficking of such opium, and recognizing that these substantial resources strengthen the Taliban's capacity to harbour terrorists,

Deploring the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safehaven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international terrorist operations,

Noting the indictment of Usama bin Laden and his associates by the United States of America for, inter alia, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States, and noting also the request of the United States of America to the Taliban to surrender them for trial (S/1999/1021),

Reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, particularly discrimination against women and girls, and over the significant rise in the illicit production of opium,

Stressing that the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in

Mazar-e-Sharif constituted flagrant violations of established international law,

Determining that the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) and in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Stressing its determination to ensure respect for its resolutions,

Reaffirming the necessity for sanctions to contain adequate and effective exemptions to avoid adverse humanitarian consequences on the people of Afghanistan, and that they be structured in a way that will not impede, thwart or delay the work of international humanitarian assistance organizations or governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in the country,

Underlining the responsibility of the Taliban for the well-being of the population in the areas of Afghanistan under its control, and in this context calling on the Taliban to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel and aid to all those in need in the territory under their control,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the Taliban comply with resolution 1267 (1999) and, in particular, cease the provision of sanctuary and training for international terrorists and their organizations, take appropriate effective measures to ensure that the territory under its control is not used for terrorist installations and camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts against other States or their citizens, and cooperate with international efforts to bring indicted terrorists to justice;

2. *Demands also* that the Taliban comply without further delay with the demand of the Security Council in paragraph 2 of resolution 1267 (1999) that requires the Taliban to turn over Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities in a country where he has been indicted, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be returned to such a country, or to appropriate authorities in a country where he will be arrested and effectively brought to justice;

3. *Demands further* that the Taliban should act swiftly to close all camps where terrorists are trained within the territory under its control, and calls for the confirmation of such closures by the United Nations, inter alia, through information made available to the United Nations by Member States in accordance with paragraph 19 below and through such other means as are necessary to ensure compliance with this resolution;

4. *Reminds* all States of their obligation to implement strictly the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999);

5. *Decides* that all States shall:

(a) Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), hereinafter known as the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned;

(b) Prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, by their nationals or from their territories, of technical advice, assistance, or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban;

(c) Withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers, and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and urge other nationals in this context to leave the country;

6. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee, and affirms that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 above do not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, exported to Afghanistan by United Nations personnel,

representatives of the media, and humanitarian workers for their personal use only;

7. *Urges* all States that maintain diplomatic relations with the Taliban to reduce significantly the number and level of the staff at Taliban missions and posts and restrict or control the movement within their territory of all such staff who remain; in the case of Taliban missions to international organizations, the host State may, as it deems necessary, consult the organization concerned on the measures required to implement this paragraph;

8. *Decides* that all States shall take further measures:

(a) To close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories;

(b) To close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories;

(c) To freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the Al-Qaida organization, and including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him, and to ensure that neither they nor any other funds or financial resources are made available, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory, directly or indirectly for the benefit of Usama bin Laden, his associates or any entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Usama bin Laden or individuals and entities associated with him including the Al-Qaida organization, and requests the Committee to maintain an updated list, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of the individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, including those in the Al-Qaida organization;

9. *Demands* that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities and work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the proceeds of which finance Taliban terrorist activities;

10. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the sale, supply or transfer, by their nationals or from their territories, of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control as designated by the Committee or to any person for the purpose of any activity carried on in, or operated from, the territory under Taliban control as designated by the Committee;

11. *Decides also* that all States are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from, or is destined to land at, a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with this resolution or with resolution 1267 (1999);

12. *Decides further* that the Committee shall maintain a list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies which are providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, that the prohibition imposed by paragraph 11 above shall not apply to humanitarian flights operated by, or on behalf of, organizations and governmental relief agencies on the list approved by the Committee, that the Committee shall keep the list under regular review, adding new organizations and governmental relief agencies as appropriate and that the Committee shall remove organizations and governmental agencies from the list if it decides that they are operating, or are likely to operate, flights for other than humanitarian purposes, and shall notify such organizations and governmental agencies immediately that any flights operated by them, or on their behalf, are thereby subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 above;

13. *Calls upon* the Taliban to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel and aid to all those in need in the territory under their control, and underlines that the Taliban must provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement for United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

14. *Urges* States to take steps to restrict the entry into or transit through their territory of all senior officials of the rank of Deputy Minister or higher in the Taliban, the equivalent rank of armed personnel under

the control of the Taliban, and other senior advisers and dignitaries of the Taliban, unless those officials are travelling for humanitarian purposes, including religious obligation such as the performance of the Hajj, or where the travel promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan or involves compliance with this resolution or resolution 1267 (1999);

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the Committee:

(a) To appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations to the Council within sixty days of the adoption of this resolution regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 above can be monitored, including inter alia the use of information obtained by Member States through their national means and provided by them to the Secretary-General;

(b) To consult with relevant Member States to put into effect the measures imposed by this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) and report the results of such consultations to the Council;

(c) To report on the implementation of the existing measures, assess problems in enforcing these measures, make recommendations for strengthening enforcement, and evaluate actions of the Taliban to come into compliance;

(d) To review the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), and to report back to the Council within 90 days of the adoption of this resolution with an assessment and recommendations, to report at regular intervals thereafter on any humanitarian implications and to present a comprehensive report on this issue and any recommendations no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of these measures;

16. *Requests* the Committee to fulfil its mandate by undertaking the following tasks in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999):

(a) To establish and maintain updated lists based on information provided by States, regional, and international organizations of all points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban and to notify Member States of the contents of such lists;

(b) To establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Usama bin Laden, in accordance with paragraph 8 (c) above;

(c) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6 and 11 above;

(d) To establish no later than one month after the adoption of this resolution and maintain an updated list of approved organizations and governmental relief agencies which are providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, in accordance with paragraph 12 above;

(e) To make relevant information regarding implementation of these measures publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

(f) To consider, where and when appropriate, a visit to countries in the region by the Chairman of the Committee and such other members as may be required to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999) with a view to urging States to comply with relevant Council resolutions;

(g) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), including possible violations of the measures reported to the Committee and recommendations for strengthening the effectiveness of these measures;

17. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

18. *Calls upon* States to bring proceedings against persons and entities within their jurisdiction that violate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above and to impose appropriate penalties;

19. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be required by the Committee in pursuance of this resolution;

20. *Requests* all States to report to the Committee within 30 days of the coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above on the steps they have taken with a view to effectively implementing this resolution;

21. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit for consideration by the Committee information received from Governments and public sources on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

22. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above shall come into force at 0001 Eastern Standard Time, one month after the adoption of this resolution;

23. *Further decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above are established for twelve months and that, at the end of this period, the Council will decide whether the Taliban has complied with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

24. *Decides*, if the Taliban comply with the conditions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above before the twelve-month period has elapsed, that the Security Council shall terminate the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above;

25. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of further measures, in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations, with the aim of achieving full implementation of this resolution and resolution 1267 (1999), inter alia, taking into account the impact assessment referred to in paragraph 15 (d) with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of sanctions and avoiding humanitarian consequences;

26. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1334 (2000) of 22 December 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000 and 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000, the statement of its President of 3 November 2000 (S/PRST/2000/31), and all other relevant resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 15 December 2000 (S/2000/1199),

1. *Expresses its continued concern* at the continuing fragile situation in Sierra Leone and neighbouring States;

2. *Takes note* of the ceasefire agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (S/2000/1091), expresses its concern at the failure of the Revolutionary United Front fully to meet their obligations under the agreement, and calls on them to give a more convincing demonstration of commitment to the ceasefire and the peace process;

3. *Recalls* that the main objectives of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, as set out in its resolution 1313 (2000) and confirmed in the concept of operations proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of 24 August 2000 (S/2000/832), remain to assist the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to extend State authority, restore law and order and further stabilize the situation progressively throughout the entire country and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme where possible, and reiterates that, to that end, the structure, capability, resources and mandate of the Mission require appropriate strengthening;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard to seek further firm commitments of troops for the Mission, strongly urges all States in a position to do so seriously to consider contributing peacekeeping forces for Sierra Leone, and expresses its appreciation to those States that have already made such offers;

5. *Expresses its intention*, in that context, following consultations with troop-contributing countries, to respond promptly to any additional specific recommendations made by the Secretary-General in the next period on the force strength and tasks of the Mission;

6. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the Mission until 31 March 2001;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1335 (2001) of 12 January 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, including resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999, 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000, 1305 (2000) of 21 June 2000 and 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 29 December (S/2000/1251) on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka,

Recalling also the letters to its President from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, dated 22 December 2000 (S/2000/1235), and from the Permanent Representative of Croatia, dated 5 January 2001 (S/2001/13), concerning the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3 thereof, the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Noting with satisfaction that the overall situation in the area of responsibility of the Mission has remained stable and calm,

Reiterating its concern about continuing violations of the demilitarization regime, including limitations placed on the free movement of United Nations military observers,

Noting with satisfaction that the opening of crossing points between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the demilitarized zone continues to facilitate civilian and commercial traffic in both directions without security incidents and continues to represent a significant confidence-building measure in the normalization of relations between the two parties, and urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them,

Welcoming the commitment of the democratic governments of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as expressed by the Prime Minister of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S/2000/1235) and the Foreign Minister of Croatia (S/2001/13), to resume as soon as possible bilateral talks on the disputed issue of Prevlaka pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex), which would end a long period during which no substantive progress was made on the issue,

Expressing its concern over the delay in putting in place a comprehensive demining programme by the parties,

Commending the role played by the Mission, and noting also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintaining conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995 (S/1995/1028), until 15 July 2001;

2. *Reiterates its calls* upon the parties to cease all violations of the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to take steps further to

reduce tension and to improve safety and security in the area, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

3. *Calls* on the parties to resume talks on the disputed issue of Prevlaka as soon as possible and encourages them to make use of the recommendations and options to develop confidence-building measures with which they were provided pursuant to its request in resolution 1252 (1999) with a view to, inter alia, further facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 15 April 2001;

4. *Urges once again* that parties abide by their mutual commitments and implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, and stresses in particular the urgent need for them to fulfil rapidly and in good faith their commitment to reach a negotiated resolution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of that Agreement;

5. *Requests* the parties to continue to report at least bimonthly to the Secretary-General on the status of their bilateral negotiations;

6. *Reiterates its call* upon the parties to put a comprehensive demining programme in place in the identified minefields in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka;

7. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational stabilization force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) and extended by resolution 1305 (2000) to cooperate fully with each other;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1336 (2001) of 23 January 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999 and 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000,

Reaffirming also its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Expressing its continued concern regarding the humanitarian effects of the present situation on the civilian population of Angola,

Determining that the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the final report (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2) of the monitoring mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000);

2. *Expresses its intention* to give full consideration to the final report pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1295 (2000);

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism as set out in resolution 1295 (2000) for a period of three months;

4. *Requests* the monitoring mechanism to report periodically to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and to provide a written addendum to the final report by 19 April 2001;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to reappoint up to five of the experts appointed by him pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000) to serve on the monitoring mechanism, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism;

6. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit the written addendum to the final report to the Council by 19 April 2001;

7. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1337 (2001) of 30 January 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June

1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 1310 (2000) of 27 July 2000, as well as its resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon,

Recalling further its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling also the Secretary-General's conclusion that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460),

Emphasizing the interim nature of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon as stated in the letter dated 5 January 2001 from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/14),

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 22 January 2001 (S/2001/66), and endorses his observations and recommendations;

2. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 July 2001;

3. *Decides* to return the military personnel of the Force to the operational level referred to in paragraph 24 of the Secretary-General's report of 22 January 2001 by 31 July, and requests that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures to implement this decision, including taking into account the upcoming rotations of the battalions, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries;

4. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

5. *Calls on* the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, and in particular to increase the rate of the deployment of the Lebanese armed forces;

6. *Welcomes* the establishment of checkpoints by the Government of Lebanon in the vacated area, and encourages the Government of Lebanon to ensure a calm environment throughout the south, including through the control of all checkpoints;

7. *Calls on* the parties to fulfil the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations, as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590 and Corr.1), to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and with the Force;

8. *Condemns* all acts of violence, expresses concern about the serious breaches and violations of the withdrawal line, and urges the parties to put an end to them and to respect the safety of Force personnel;

9. *Commends* the Force for having fulfilled its mandate regarding verification of Israeli withdrawal, and supports its continued efforts to maintain the ceasefire along the withdrawal line through patrols and observation from fixed positions and close contacts with the parties, with a view to correcting violations and preventing the escalation of incidents;

10. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Force to operational demining, encourages further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, and calls on donor countries to support these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon;

12. *Looks forward* to the early fulfilment of the mandate of the Force;

13. *Endorses* the general approach for reconfiguration of the Force, as outlined in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 2001, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to

the Council a detailed report by 30 April 2001 on Force reconfiguration plans and on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization;

14. *Decides* to review the situation by early May 2001 and to consider any steps it deems appropriate regarding the Force and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, on the basis of that report;

15. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.

Resolution 1338 (2001) of 31 January 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolutions 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999 and 1319 (2000) of 8 September 2000, and the relevant statements of its President, in particular those of 3 August 2000 (S/PRST/2000/26) and 6 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/39),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 January 2001 (S/2001/42),

Commending the work of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

Expressing support for the steps taken by the Transitional Administration to strengthen the involvement and direct participation of the East Timorese people in the administration of their territory, and urging further measures to delegate authority to the East Timorese people as an essential part of the transition to independence,

Encouraging efforts to achieve the goal of independence for East Timor by the end of 2001, as set out in paragraphs 4 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General, and acknowledging that it is the responsibility of the Transitional Administration to ensure free and fair elections in collaboration with the East Timorese people,

Reiterating its endorsement of the recommendations contained in the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105) of 21 November 2000, in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international commitment will be required in East Timor after independence,

Underlining its concern at the continued presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in the camps in the province of East Nusa Tenggara (West Timor), and at the security situation there, particularly as it relates to militia activity and the effect on refugees, and stressing the need to find a comprehensive solution to the problem,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994, and emphasizing the need to take further steps to ensure the safety and security of international personnel in East Timor and Indonesia, in view of the dangers faced,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize international personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Emphasizing the need for continued international financial support to East Timor, and urging all those who have made pledges to the Trust Fund for East Timor to make their contributions expeditiously,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 16 January 2001;

2. *Decides* to extend the current mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor until 31 January 2002, bearing in mind the possible need for adjustments related to the independence timetable;

3. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to delegate progressively further authority within the East Timor Transitional Administration to the East Timorese people until authority is fully transferred to the government of an independent State of East Timor, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Encourages* the Transitional Administration, bearing in mind the need to support capacity-building for self-government, to continue to support fully the transition to independence, including through development and training for the East Timorese people;

5. *Calls upon* the international financial institutions, the United Nations funds and programmes and bilateral donors who have committed resources to East Timor to fulfil their commitments and to accelerate disbursements, in particular in areas relevant to peace-building and development assistance, and reaffirms in this regard the continued need for effective coordination of development assistance to East Timor;

6. *Urges* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the creation of an East Timor Defence Force, and encourages and welcomes the coordinating role of the Transitional Administration in this endeavour;

7. *Underlines* that the Transitional Administration should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor, consistent with its resolution 1272 (1999);

8. *Emphasizes* the need, in the light of the recommendations in the report of the Security Council Mission, for measures to address shortcomings in the administration of justice in East Timor, particularly with a view to bringing to justice those responsible for serious crimes in 1999, and for urgent action to expedite the training of the Timor Lorosa'e Police Service and to attract sufficient resources to develop this police service and the judicial system;

9. *Encourages* the Government of Indonesia, while acknowledging their efforts so far, to continue to take steps, in cooperation with the Transitional Administration and relevant international agencies, in accordance with its resolution 1319 (2000) and the relevant recommendations in the statement of its President of 6 December 2000;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council by 30 April 2001 a report on the implementation of the mandate of the Transitional Administration, which should include in particular military and political assessments of the situation on the ground and their implications for the size, structure and deployment of the Transitional Administration, and expresses its intention to take appropriate steps on the basis of this report expeditiously, taking into account the views of troop-contributing countries;

11. *Stresses* the need for a substantial international presence in East Timor after independence, and requests the Secretary-General to make detailed recommendations in this regard to the Council within six months of the adoption of this resolution, which should be developed in close consultation with the East Timorese people and in coordination with other relevant international and bilateral actors, in particular the international financial institutions and the United Nations funds and programmes;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1339 (2001) of 31 January 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1311 (2000) of 28 July 2000, and the statement of its President of 14 November 2000 (S/PRST/2000/32),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2001 (S/2001/59),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Deeply concerned that, although currently mostly calm, the general situation in the conflict zone remains very volatile,

Noting the holding of the twelfth session of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on 23 January 2001,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has remained very close, and stressing the importance of close cooperation between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 January 2001;

2. *Strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote the stabilization of the situation and the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

3. *Strongly supports*, in particular, the intention of the Special Representative to submit, in the near future, the draft paper containing specific proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations;

4. *Stresses* the need to accelerate work on the draft protocol on the return of the refugees to the Gali region and measures for economic rehabilitation, as well as on the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention and for the non-resumption of hostilities;

5. *Calls upon* the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and to engage in negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict and all other outstanding issues in the United Nations-led peace process;

6. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures, welcomes also the commitment of both sides to the conflict to meet in Yalta in March 2001, and notes the important contribution a successful conference would make to the peace process;

7. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, and reaffirms also the inalienable right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II);

8. *Urges* the parties, in this context, to address urgently and in a concerted manner, as a first step, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district, which remains an issue of serious concern;

9. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the joint assessment mission to the Gali district, carried out under the aegis of the United Nations, and looks forward to the careful consideration of the mission's recommendations regarding human rights, law enforcement and education;

10. *Condemns* all violations of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I), and notes with particular concern the Abkhaz military exercise conducted in November 2000;

11. *Deplores* the rise in criminality and activities of armed groups in the conflict zone, which constitutes a major destabilizing factor affecting the overall situation, calls upon the parties to increase their efforts at curbing them and to cooperate in good faith using the means provided by the Coordinating Council mechanism, condemns the recent killings of civilians and Abkhaz militiamen, and calls upon both sides, in particular the Georgian side, to investigate these incidents and bring to justice those responsible;

12. *Condemns* the abduction of two military observers of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia on 10 December 2000, recalls that the Georgian and the Abkhaz sides bear the primary responsibility for the security of the Mission, the peacekeeping force and other international personnel, and appeals to them to bring to justice the perpetrators of the hostage-taking incidents of October 1999, June 2000 and December 2000;

13. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure security and freedom of movement of the United Nations and other international personnel;

14. *Welcomes* the Mission keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

15. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 2001, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of

the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the peacekeeping force, and expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and requests also the Secretary-General to provide for a briefing within three months on the progress of the political settlement, including on the status of the draft paper his Special Representative intends to submit to the parties as referred to in paragraph 3 above;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1340 (2001) of 8 February 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998 and 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000,

Having decided to consider the nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General by 31 January 2001,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 bis (1) (d) of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Carmel A. Agius (Malta)

Mr. Richard Allen Banda (Malawi)

Mr. Mohamed Amin El Abbassi Elmahdi (Egypt)

Mr. Mohamed El Habib Fassi Fihri (Morocco)

Mr. David Hunt (Australia)

Mr. Claude Jorda (France)

Mr. O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea)

Mr. Liu Daqun (China)

Mr. Abderraouf Mahbouli (Tunisia)

Mr. Richard George May (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Theodor Meron (United States of America)

Mrs. Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba (Zambia)

Mr. Rafael Nieto Navia (Colombia)

Mr. Leopold Ntahompagaze (Burundi)

Mr. Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands)

Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy)

Mr. Jonah Rahetlah (Madagascar)

Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica)

Mr. Almiro Simões Rodrigues (Portugal)

Ms. Miriam Defensor Santiago (Philippines)

Mr. Wolfgang Schomburg (Germany)

Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)

Mr. Demetrakis Stylianides (Cyprus)

Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden)

Mr. Volodymyr Vassylenko (Ukraine)

Mr. Karam Chand Vohrah (Malaysia)

Resolution 1341 (2001) of 22 February 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000, 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000 and 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000 and the statements of its President of 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 5 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/15), 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20) and 7 September 2000 (S/PRST/2000/28),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and noting with concern reports of the illegal exploitation of the country's assets and the potential consequences of these actions for security conditions and the continuation of hostilities,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons, and stressing the urgent need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,

Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular among women and girls as a result of the conflict,

Gravely concerned by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815), as well as the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment,

Stressing the importance of giving new impetus to the peace process in order to secure the full and definitive withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Also stressing the importance of advancing the political process called for under the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and facilitating national reconciliation,

Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and noting with satisfaction the recent statements by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and his assurances of support for the deployment of the Mission,

Welcoming the participation of the members of the Political Committee of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in its meetings of 21 and 22 February 2001, and stressing the need for the parties to honour the commitments they made to take concrete steps to advance the peace process,

Commending the outstanding work of MONUC personnel in challenging conditions, and noting the strong leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 February 2001 (S/2001/128) and his conclusion that the necessary conditions of respect for the ceasefire, a valid plan for disengagement and cooperation with the Mission are being met,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes* the recent progress made in achieving respect for the ceasefire, and urgently calls on all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement not to resume hostilities and to implement that Agreement, as well as the agreements reached in Kampala and Harare and the relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Demands once again* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and urges those forces to take urgent steps to accelerate this withdrawal;

3. *Demands* that the parties implement fully the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment of forces without reservations within the 14-day period stipulated in the Harare Agreement, starting from 15 March 2001;

4. *Welcomes* the commitment by the Rwandan authorities in their letter of 18 February 2001 (S/2001/147) to withdraw their forces from Pweto in accordance with the Harare Agreement, calls on them to implement this commitment, and calls on other parties to respect this withdrawal;

5. *Welcomes also* the commitment of the Ugandan authorities to reduce immediately by two battalions the strength of their forces in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, calls on the Ugandan authorities to implement this commitment, and calls on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to verify it;

6. *Urges* the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to prepare and adopt not later than 15 May 2001, in close liaison with the Mission, a precise plan and schedule which, in accordance with the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, would lead to the completion of the orderly withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and requests the Secretary-General to report to it by 15 April 2001 on the progress of these efforts;

7. *Demands* that all the parties refrain from any offensive military action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces;

8. *Urges* all the parties to the conflict, in close liaison with the Mission, to prepare by 15 May 2001 for immediate implementation prioritized plans for the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation or resettlement of all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and demands that all parties cease all forms of assistance and cooperation with these groups and use their influence to urge such groups to cease their activities;

9. *Condemns* the massacres and atrocities committed in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and demands once again that all the parties concerned put an immediate end to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law;

10. *Demands* that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an effective end to the recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, calls upon them to extend full cooperation to the Mission, the United Nations Children's Fund, and humanitarian organizations for speedy demobilization, return and rehabilitation of such children, and requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflicts with pursuing these objectives on a priority basis;

11. *Calls on* all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian relief personnel;

12. *Calls also on* all the parties to respect the principles of neutrality and impartiality in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

13. *Calls on* the international community to increase its support to humanitarian relief activities within the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries affected by the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

14. *Reminds* all parties of their obligations with respect to the security of civilian populations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and stresses that occupying forces should be held responsible for human rights violations in the territory under their control;

15. *Welcomes* the expressed willingness of the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to proceed with the inter-Congolese dialogue under the aegis of the neutral Facilitator, Sir Ketumile Masire, and in this regard welcomes the announcement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the summit in Lusaka on 15 February 2001 that the Facilitator has been invited to Kinshasa, and calls on all Congolese parties to take immediate concrete steps to take forward the inter-Congolese dialogue;

16. *Reiterates* that the Mission shall cooperate closely with the Facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue, provide support and technical assistance to him, and coordinate the activities of other United Nations agencies to this effect;

17. *Calls* on all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of the Mission including through full implementation of the provisions and the principles of the status-of-forces agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all the parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel;

18. *Requests* the parties, as a follow-up to the discussions on this matter at the Lusaka Summit on 15 February 2001, to relocate the Joint Military Commission to Kinshasa, co-locating it at all levels with the Mission, and calls on the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the security of all the members of the Commission;

19. *Reaffirms* the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) and the mandate set out in its resolution for the expansion and deployment of the Mission, and endorses the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 12 February 2001, with a view to the deployment of all the civilian and military personnel required to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans, stressing that this disengagement is a first step towards the full and definitive withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

20. *Emphasizes* that it will be prepared to consider a further review of the concept of operations for the Mission, when appropriate and in the light of developments, in order to monitor and verify the withdrawal of foreign troops and the implementation of the plan mentioned in paragraph 8 above and, in coordination with existing mechanisms, to enhance security on the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, and requests the Secretary-General to make proposals when appropriate;

21. *Reaffirms* that it is ready to support the Secretary-General if and when he deems that it is necessary and it determines that conditions allow it to deploy troops in the border areas in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including possibly in Goma or Bukavu;

22. *Welcomes* the dialogue initiated between the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, urges them to continue their efforts, and emphasizes in this respect that the settlement of the crisis in Burundi would contribute positively to the settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

23. *Welcomes also* the recent meetings of the parties, including the meeting of the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, encourages them to intensify their dialogue with the goal of achieving regional security structures based on common interest and mutual respect for the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security of both States, and emphasizes in this respect that the disarmament and demobilization of and cessation of any support to the ex-Rwandan Armed Forces and Interahamwe forces will facilitate the settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

24. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and once again urges the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other parties concerned to cooperate fully with it;

25. *Reaffirms* that it attaches the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, affirms that it is ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to this exploitation, and awaits with interest in this respect the final conclusions of the expert panel, including the conclusions relating to the level of cooperation of States with the expert panel;

26. *Reaffirms also* that an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region, with participation by all the Governments of the region and all the other parties concerned, should be organized at the appropriate time under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity with a view to strengthening stability in the region and working out conditions that will enable everyone to enjoy the right to live peacefully within national borders;

27. *Expresses its intention* to monitor closely progress by the parties in implementing the requirements of this resolution and to undertake a mission to the region, possibly in May 2001, to monitor progress and discuss the way forward;

28. *Expresses its readiness* to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with this resolution;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1342 (2001) of 27 February 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000, 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000 and 1324 (2000) of 30 October 2000, and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 20 February 2001 (S/2001/148) and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 April 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000 and its other resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Sierra Leone and the region,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 55/56 of 1 December 2000, in particular its call for measures engaging all concerned parties including diamond producing, processing, exporting and importing countries as well as the diamond industry to break the link between diamonds and armed conflict, and its call upon all States to implement fully Security Council measures targeting the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel or other prohibited materiel,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1306 (2000) in relation to Sierra Leone (S/2000/1195),

Taking note of the findings of the Panel of Experts that diamonds represent a major and primary source of income for the Revolutionary United Front, that the bulk of Revolutionary United Front diamonds leave Sierra Leone through Liberia, and that such illicit trade cannot be conducted without the permission and involvement of Liberian government officials at the highest levels, and expressing its deep concern at the unequivocal and overwhelming evidence presented by the report of the Panel of Experts that the Government of Liberia is actively supporting the Revolutionary United Front at all levels,

Recalling the Economic Community of West African States Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa adopted in Abuja on 31 October 1998 (S/1998/1194, annex),

Taking note of the measures announced by the Government of Liberia since the publication of the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000), and welcoming the intention of the Economic Community of West African States to monitor their implementation in close cooperation with the United Nations and to report thereon after a period of two months,

Recalling its concern already expressed in resolution 1306 (2000) at the role played by the illicit diamond trade in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone and at reports that such diamonds transit through neighbouring countries, including Liberia, *Reiterating* its call made in the statement of its President of 21 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/41) on all States in West Africa, particularly Liberia, immediately to cease military support for armed groups in neighbouring countries and prevent armed individuals from using their national territory to prepare and commit attacks in neighbouring countries,

Determining that the active support provided by the Government of Liberia for armed rebel groups in neighbouring countries, and in particular its support for the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone, constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

A

Recalling its resolutions 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 and 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995,

Noting that the conflict in Liberia has been resolved, that national elections have taken place within the framework of the Yamoussoukro IV Agreement of 30 October 1991 (S/24815, annex) and that the Final Communiqué of the informal consultative group meeting of Economic Community of West African States Committee of Five on Liberia issued in Geneva on 7 April 1992 (S/23863) has been implemented, and determining therefore that the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) should be terminated,

1. *Decides* to terminate the prohibitions imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 788 (1992) and to dissolve the Committee established under resolution 985 (1995);

B

2. *Demands* that the Government of Liberia immediately cease its support for the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone and for other armed rebel groups in the region, and in particular take the following concrete steps:

(a) expel all Revolutionary United Front members from Liberia, including such individuals as are listed by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, and prohibit all Revolutionary United Front activities on its territory, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige Liberia to expel its own nationals from its territory;

(b) cease all financial and, in accordance with resolution 1171 (1998), military support to the Revolutionary United Front, including all transfers of arms and ammunition, all military training and the provision of logistical and communications support, and take steps to ensure that no such support is provided from the territory of Liberia or by its nationals;

(c) cease all direct or indirect import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone, in accordance with resolution 1306 (2000);

(d) freeze funds or financial resources or assets that are made available by its nationals or within its territory directly or indirectly for the benefit of the Revolutionary United Front or entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Revolutionary United Front;

(e) ground all Liberia-registered aircraft operating within its jurisdiction until it updates its register of aircraft pursuant to annex VII to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 and provides to the Council the updated information concerning the registration and ownership of each aircraft registered in Liberia;

3. *Stresses* that the demands in paragraph 2 above are intended to lead to further progress in the peace process in Sierra Leone, and, in that regard, calls upon the President of Liberia to help ensure that the Revolutionary United Front meet the following objectives:

(a) allow the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone free access throughout Sierra Leone;

(b) release all abductees;

(c) enter their fighters in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process;

(d) return all weapons and other equipment seized from the Mission;

4. *Demands* that all States in the region take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighbouring countries and refrain from any action that

might contribute to further destabilization of the situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

5. (a) *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Liberia, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories;

(b) *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent any provision to Liberia by their nationals or from their territories of technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) *Decides* that the measures imposed by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below;

(d) *Affirms* that the measures imposed by subparagraph (a) above do not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Liberia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

6. *Decides further* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia;

7. (a) *Decides also* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of senior members of the Government of Liberia and its armed forces and their spouses and any other individuals providing financial and military support to armed rebel groups in countries neighbouring Liberia, in particular the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone, as designated by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall impede the transit of representatives of the Government of Liberia to United Nations Headquarters to conduct United Nations business or the participation of the Government of Liberia in the official meetings of the Mano River Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity;

(b) *Decides* that the measures imposed by subparagraph (a) above shall not apply where the Committee established by paragraph 14 below determines that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation, or where the Committee concludes that exemption would otherwise promote Liberian compliance with the demands of the Council, or assist in the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the subregion;

8. *Further decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 6 and 7 above shall come into force at 0001 Eastern Daylight Time two months after the date of adoption of this resolution, unless the Security Council determines before that date that Liberia has complied with the demands in paragraph 2 above, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below, inputs from the Economic Community of West African States, relevant information provided by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) and any other relevant information;

9. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 are established for 14 months and that, at the end of the period, the Council will decide whether the Government of Liberia has complied with the demands in paragraph 2 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

10. *Decides further* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 6 and 7 above are established for a period of 12 months, and that at the end of this period the Council will decide whether the Government of Liberia has complied with the demands in paragraph 2 above, and, accordingly, whether to extend these measures for a further period with the same conditions;

11. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above shall be terminated immediately if the Council, taking into account, inter alia, the reports of the Panel of Experts referred to in paragraph 19 below and of the Secretary-General

referred to in paragraph 12 below, inputs from the Economic Community of West African States, any relevant information provided by the Committee established by paragraph 14 below and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) and any other relevant information, determines that the Government of Liberia has complied with the demands in paragraph 2 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a first report to the Council by 30 April 2001 and thereafter at six-month intervals from that date, drawing on information from all relevant sources, including the United Nations Office in Liberia, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the Economic Community of West African States, on whether Liberia has complied with the demands in paragraph 2 above and on any progress made towards the objectives set out in paragraph 3 above, and calls on the Government of Liberia to support United Nations efforts to verify all information on compliance which is brought to the United Nations notice;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Council six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution:

(a) A preliminary assessment of the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population of possible follow-up action by the Council in the areas of investigation indicated in paragraph 19 (c) below;

(b) A report on the steps taken by the Government of Liberia to improve its capacity in air traffic control and surveillance in accordance with the recommendations of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000) and any advice which may be provided by the International Civil Aviation Organization;

14. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;

(b) To consider, and to take appropriate action on, information brought to its attention by States concerning alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels or aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations, and to make periodic reports to the Council;

(c) To promulgate expeditiously such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above;

(d) To give consideration to and decide upon requests for the exemptions set out in paragraphs 5 (c) and 7 (b) above;

(e) To designate the individuals subject to the measures imposed by paragraph 7 above, and to update this list regularly;

(f) To make information it considers relevant, including the list referred to in subparagraph (e) above, publicly available through appropriate media, including through the improved use of information technology;

(g) To make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above and on ways to limit unintended effects, if any, of these measures on the Liberian population;

(h) To cooperate with other relevant Security Council sanctions committees, in particular that established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) and that established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993);

(i) To establish a list of Revolutionary United Front members present in Liberia as referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable and has been approved by the Committee established by paragraph 14 above, to come into operation after the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above have been terminated in accordance with this resolution;

16. *Urges* all diamond exporting countries in West Africa to establish Certificate of Origin regimes for the trade in rough diamonds similar to that adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone, as recommended by the Panel of Experts established pursuant to

resolution 1306 (2000), and calls upon States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to those Governments to that end;

17. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary assistance to reinforce the fight against the proliferation and illicit trafficking of light weapons in West Africa, in particular the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa, and to improve air traffic control in the West African subregion;

18. *Requests* all States to report to the Committee established by paragraph 14 above, within 30 days of the promulgation of the list referred to in paragraph 14 (e) above, on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, within one month from the date of adoption of this resolution, in consultation with the Committee established by paragraph 14 above, a Panel of Experts for a period of six months consisting of no more than five members, drawing, as much as possible and as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000), with the following mandate:

(a) To investigate any violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above;

(b) To collect any information on the compliance by the Government of Liberia with the demands in paragraph 2 above, including any violations by the Government of Liberia of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and paragraph 1 of resolution 1306 (2000);

(c) To further investigate possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and other forms of economic activity in Liberia, and the fuelling of conflict in Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries, in particular those areas highlighted by the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000);

(d) To collect any information linked to the illegal activities of the individuals referred to in paragraph 21 below and to any other alleged violations of this resolution;

(e) To report to the Council through the Committee established by paragraph 14 above no later than six months from the date of adoption of this resolution with observations and recommendations in the areas set out in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above;

(f) To keep the Committee established by paragraph 14 above updated on their activities as appropriate;

and further requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;

20. *Requests* the Panel of Experts referred to in paragraph 19 above, as far as possible, to bring any relevant information collected in the course of its investigations conducted in accordance with its mandate to the attention of the States concerned for prompt and thorough investigation and, where appropriate, corrective action, and to allow them the right of reply;

21. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures to ensure that individuals and companies in their jurisdiction, in particular those referred to in the report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000), act in conformity with United Nations embargoes, in particular those established by resolutions 1171 (1998), 1306 (2000) and this resolution, and, as appropriate, take the necessary judicial and administrative action to end any illegal activities by those individuals and companies;

22. *Calls upon* all States and all relevant international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of this resolution notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

23. *Decides* to conduct reviews of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above not more than sixty days after the adoption of this resolution, and every six months thereafter;

24. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 14 above and the Panel of Experts referred to in paragraph 19 above, including by supplying information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 above;

25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1344 (2001) of 15 March 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000, 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 and 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, the statement of its President of 9 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/4), and all relevant previous resolutions and statements of its President pertaining to the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea,

Further reaffirming the need for both parties to fulfil all of their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/59 of 9 December 1994,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601) and the subsequent Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the parties in Algiers on 12 December 2000 (S/2000/1183),

Welcoming the progress made thus far in the implementation of those Agreements,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Secretary-General's role in continuing to help implement the Agreements, including through his good offices, for the continuing efforts of his Special Representative and for the contributions of relevant United Nations entities,

Expressing its strong support for the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea in the implementation of its mandate,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 March 2001 (S/2001/202),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 September 2001;

2. *Calls on* the parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of their Agreements, including an expeditious completion of the remaining steps, in particular the rearrangement of forces necessary for the establishment of the temporary security zone, and to fulfil the following obligations:

(a) To ensure freedom of movement and access for the Mission;

(b) To establish a direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara in the interests of the safety of United Nations personnel;

(c) To conclude status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary-General;

(d) To facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service, in particular through exchanging and providing existing maps and any other relevant information to the United Nations;

3. *Stresses* that the Agreements link the termination of the United Nations peacekeeping mission with the completion of the process of delimitation and demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border, which is a key element of the peace process;

4. *Notes* the primary responsibility of the parties under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to fund the Boundary Commission and urges them to fulfil their financial obligations in this regard;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the close relationship between the Mission and the Boundary Commission and, noting the recommendations contained in paragraphs 50 and 53 of the Secretary-General's report, encourages the Mission to provide appropriate support to the Boundary Commission;

6. *Decides* to consider the recommendations in paragraphs 50 and 53 of the Secretary-General's report upon receipt of more detailed information;

7. *Calls on* all States and international organizations to consider providing further support to the peace process, including through contributions to the voluntary Trust Fund to facilitate the rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border, as well as to assist and participate in the longer term tasks of reconstruction and development, and the economic and social recovery of Ethiopia and Eritrea;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1345 (2001) of 21 March 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and the statements of its President of 19 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/40), 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7) and 16 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/8),

Welcoming the steps taken by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to consolidate a multi-ethnic society within its borders, and expressing its full support for the further development of this process,

Also welcoming the plan put forward by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to resolve peacefully the crisis in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, and expressing encouragement for the implementation of political and economic reforms designed to reintegrate the ethnic Albanian population as full members of civil society,

Welcoming international efforts, including those of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, the international security presence in Kosovo (the Kosovo Force), the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in cooperation with the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other States, to prevent the escalation of ethnic tensions in the area,

Further welcoming the contribution of the European Union to a peaceful solution to the problems in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, its decision substantially to increase the presence of the European Union Monitoring Mission there on the basis of its existing mandate, and its wider contribution to the region,

Welcoming the cooperation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in addressing the security problems in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia,

1. *Strongly condemns* extremist violence, including terrorist activities, in certain parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and notes that such violence has support from ethnic Albanian extremists outside these areas and constitutes a threat to the security and stability of the wider region;

2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the other States of the region, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act;

3. *Reiterates* its strong support for the full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999);

4. *Demands* that all those who are currently engaged in armed action against the authorities of those States immediately cease all such actions, lay down their weapons and return to their homes;

5. *Supports* the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their efforts to end the violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law;

6. *Underlines* the need for all differences to be resolved by dialogue among all legitimate parties;

7. *Further underlines* the requirement for all parties to act with restraint and full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Albania to promote peace in the region and isolate extremists working against peace, and encourages it and all States to take all possible concrete steps to prevent support for extremists, taking also into account resolution 1160 (1998);

9. *Calls on* Kosovo Albanian political leaders, and leaders of the ethnic Albanian communities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, southern Serbia and elsewhere, publicly to condemn violence and ethnic intolerance and to use their influence to secure peace, and calls on all those who have contact with the extremist armed groups to make clear that they have no support from any quarter in the international community;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Kosovo Force to implement resolution 1244 (1999) in cooperation with the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of

Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and calls on the Force to continue further to strengthen its efforts to prevent unauthorized movement and illegal arms shipments across borders and boundaries in the region, to confiscate weapons within Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to continue to keep the Council informed in accordance with resolution 1160 (1998);

11. *Calls on* States and appropriate international organizations to consider how they can best give practical help to efforts in the region further to strengthen democratic, multi-ethnic societies in the interests of all and to assist the return of displaced persons in the areas in question;

12. *Calls on* all States in the region to respect each other's territorial integrity and to cooperate on measures that foster stability and promote regional political and economic cooperation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the basic principles of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe;

13. *Decides* to monitor developments on the ground carefully and remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Expressing its continued concern at the fragile security situation in Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries, and in particular at the continued fighting on the border regions of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia and at the grave humanitarian consequences for the civilian, refugee and internally displaced populations in those areas,

Recognizing the importance of the progressive extension of State authority throughout the entire country, political dialogue and national reconciliation, the full implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the legitimate exploitation of the natural resources of Sierra Leone for the benefit of its people, full respect for the human rights of all and the rule of law, effective action on the issues of impunity and accountability, the voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, the holding by the Government of Sierra Leone of free, fair and transparent elections, and the formulation of a long-term plan for the peace process in order to achieve sustainable peace and security in Sierra Leone, and stressing that the United Nations should continue to support the fulfilment of these objectives,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 2001 (S/2001/228),

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, established in its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 and 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, shall be extended for a period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution;

2. *Further decides* to increase the military component of the Mission to a strength of 17,500, including the 260 military observers already deployed, as recommended by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 99 and 100 of his report;

3. *Welcomes* the revised concept of operations for the Mission as set out in paragraphs 57 to 67 of the report of the Secretary-General and the progress already made towards its implementation, and encourages the Secretary-General to proceed to its completion;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States providing additional troops and support elements to UNAMSIL and those who have made commitments to do so, encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to seek, if necessary, further properly trained and equipped forces to strengthen the military components of the Mission in order to enable the Mission to implement fully its revised concept of operations, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council upon receipt of firm commitments to that end;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on progress made by the Mission in the implementation of key aspects of its concept of operations, and further requests him to

provide an assessment in his next report on steps taken to improve the effectiveness of the Mission;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at the reports of human rights abuses committed by the Revolutionary United Front and others, including other military groups, against the civilian population, in particular the harassment and forced recruitment of adults and children for fighting and forced labour, demands that these acts cease immediately, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all human rights monitoring positions within the Mission are filled in order to address the concerns raised in paragraphs 44 to 51 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Expresses also its deep concern* that the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1091) between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front has not been fully implemented, and demands that the Revolutionary United Front take immediate steps to fulfil its commitments under that Agreement to ensure full liberty for the United Nations to deploy its troops throughout the country, the free movement of persons and goods, unimpeded movement of humanitarian agencies, refugees and displaced persons and the immediate return of all seized weapons, ammunition and other equipment, and to recommence active participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme;

8. *Requests*, in this respect, the Mission to maintain its support, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, for returning refugees and displaced persons and to encourage the Revolutionary United Front to cooperate to this end in fulfilment of its commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council his views on how to take forward the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons, including their return;

10. *Calls upon* all the parties to the Sierra Leone conflict to intensify their efforts towards the full and peaceful implementation of the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement and the resumption of the peace process, taking into account the basis of the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement and relevant Security Council resolutions, and urges Governments and regional leaders concerned to continue their full cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations to promote these efforts, and, in particular, to use their influence with the leaders of the Revolutionary United Front to obtain their cooperation towards achievement of the above-mentioned goals;

11. *Encourages* the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States towards a lasting and final settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region caused by the continued fighting in the border areas of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia, and underlines the importance of the political support that the United Nations can provide to these efforts in order to stabilize the region;

12. *Takes note* of the responsibilities to be undertaken by the Mission in support of the Government of Sierra Leone's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, notably the decision to provide an enhanced management role as referred to in paragraphs 76 to 79 of the report of the Secretary-General, commends the Government of Sierra Leone for the improvements it has already brought about in the programme, encourages it to take the necessary urgent decisions to allow finalization of the programme and dissemination of information on its benefits and conditions to proceed expeditiously, and also encourages international organizations and donor countries to support generously the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone in this regard;

13. *Emphasizes* that the development and extension of the administrative capacities of Sierra Leone are also essential to sustainable peace and development in the country, and therefore urges the Government of Sierra Leone to take the necessary practical steps to prepare for and bring about the restoration of civil authority and basic public services throughout its territory, including in the locations where the Mission is expected to deploy in accordance with its concept of operations, and encourages States, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide appropriate assistance in this regard;

14. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone, together with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international actors, to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court envisaged by resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000, bearing in mind in particular the need to ensure the appropriate protection of children;

15. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries, with any additional recommendations, including, if necessary, for a further strengthening of the military component of the Mission for the completion of the planned concept of operations to fulfil the overall objective of assisting the Government of Sierra Leone to re-establish its authority throughout the country, including the diamond-producing areas, and to create the necessary conditions for the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections in due course under the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone;

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1347 (2001) of 30 March 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998 and 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000,

Having considered the nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Mouinou Aminou (Benin)

Mr. Frederick Mwela Chomba (Zambia)

Mr. Winston Churchill Matanzima Maqutu (Lesotho)

Mr. Harris Michael Mtegha (Malawi)

Ms. Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)

Resolution 1348 (2001) of 19 April 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997, 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999, 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000 and 1336 (2001) of 23 January 2001,

Reaffirming also its commitment to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Expressing once again its concern regarding the humanitarian effects of the present situation on the civilian population of Angola,

Recognizing the importance attached, inter alia, to the monitoring, for as long as it is necessary, of the implementation of the provisions contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998),

Determining that the situation in Angola continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the written addendum (S/2001/363) provided pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1336 (2001) to the final report (S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2) of the monitoring mechanism established pursuant to resolution 1295 (2000);

2. *Expresses its intention* to give full consideration to the written addendum and to the final report, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1295 (2000);

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further period of six months, ending on 19 October 2001;

4. *Requests* the monitoring mechanism to report periodically to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), and to provide a supplementary report by 19 October 2001;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon the adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint up to five experts to serve on the monitoring mechanism, and further requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the monitoring mechanism;

6. *Requests* the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to submit the supplementary report to the Council by 19 October 2001;

7. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the monitoring mechanism in the discharge of its mandate;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1349 (2001) of 27 April 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, 1292 (2000) of 29 February 2000, 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, 1309 (2000) of 25 July 2000, 1324 (2000) of 30 October 2000 and 1342 (2001) of 27 February 2001, and also its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 24 April 2001 (S/2001/398) and the observations and recommendations contained therein, and expressing full support for the role and work of the Personal Envoy,

Reiterating full support for the continued efforts exerted by the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to implement the settlement plan and agreements adopted by the parties to hold a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara,

Noting that fundamental differences between the parties over the interpretation of the main provisions of the settlement plan remain to be resolved,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 June 2001, with the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, will continue to try to resolve the multiple problems relating to the implementation of the settlement plan and try to agree upon a mutually acceptable political solution to their dispute over Western Sahara;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the situation before the end of the present mandate;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1350 (2001) of 27 April 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998 and 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000,

Having decided to consider the nominations for ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13 ter (1) (d) of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Aydin Sefa **Akay** (Turkey)

Ms. Carmen María **Argibay** (Argentina)

Ms. Lucy **Asuagbor** (Cameroon)

Mr. Jeremy **Badgery-Parker** (Australia)

Mr. Chifumu Kingdom **Banda** (Zambia)

Mr. Roberto **Bellelli** (Italy)

Mr. Pierre G. **Boutet** (Canada)

Mr. Hans Henrik **Brydensholt** (Denmark)

Mr. Guibril **Camara** (Senegal)

Mr. Joaquin Martin **Canivell** (Spain)

Mr. Romeo T. **Capulong** (Philippines)

Mr. Oscar **Ceville** (Panama)

Mr. Isaac Chibulu Tantameni **Chali** (Zambia)

Mr. Arthur **Chaskalson** (South Africa)

Ms. Maureen Harding **Clark** (Ireland)

Ms. Fatoumata **Diarra** (Mali)

Mr. Cenk Alp **Durak** (Turkey)

Mr. Moise **Ebongue** (Cameroon)

Mr. Mathew **Epuli** (Cameroon)

Mr. Albin **Eser** (Germany)

Mr. Mohamed Al Habib Fassi **Fihri** (Morocco)

Mr. John Foster **Gallop** (Australia)

Mr. Joseph Nassif **Ghamroun** (Lebanon)

Mr. Michael **Grotz** (Germany)

Mr. Adbullah Mahamane **Haidara** (Mali)

Mr. Claude **Hanoteau** (France)

Mr. Hassan Bubacarr **Jallow** (Gambia)

Ms. Ivana **Janu** (Czech Republic)

Mr. Aykut **Kiliç** (Turkey)

Ms. Flavia **Lattanzi** (Italy)

Mr. Per-Johan **Lindholm** (Finland)

Mr. Augustin P. **Lobejón** (Spain)

Mr. Diadié Issa **Maiga** (Mali)

Ms. Irene Chirwa **Mambilima** (Zambia)

Mr. Dick F. **Marty** (Switzerland)

Ms. Jane Hamilton **Mathews** (Australia)

Ms. Suzanne Mengue **Zomo** (Cameroon)

Mr. Ghulam Mujaddid **Mirza** (Pakistan)

Mr. Ahmad Aref **Moallem** (Lebanon)

Mr. Mphanza Patrick **Mvunga** (Zambia)

Mr. Rafael **Nieto-Navia** (Colombia)

Mr. Léopold **Ntahompagaze** (Burundi)

Mr. André **Ntahomvukiye** (Burundi)

Mr. Cesar Pereira **Burgos** (Panama)

Mr. Mauro **Politi** (Italy)

Ms. Vonimbolana **Rasoazanany** (Madagascar)

Mr. Ralph **Riachy** (Lebanon)

Mr. Ingo **Risch** (Germany)

Mr. Robert **Roth** (Switzerland)

Mr. Zacharie **Rwamaza** (Burundi)

Mr. Sourahata Babouccar **Semega-Janneh** (Gambia)

Mr. Tom Farquhar **Shepherdson** (Australia)

Mr. Amarjeet **Singh** (Singapore)

Ms. Ayla **Songor** (Turkey)

Mr. Albertus Henricus Joannes **Swart** (Netherlands)

Mr. Gyorgy **Szénási** (Hungary)

Mr. Ahmad **Takkieddine** (Lebanon)

Ms. Chikako **Taya** (Japan)

Mr. Krister **Thelin** (Sweden)

Mr. Stefan **Trechsel** (Switzerland)

Ms. Christine Van Den **Wyngaert** (Belgium)

Mr. Volodymyr **Vassylenko** (Ukraine)

Mr. Lal Chand **Vohrah** (Malaysia)

Ms. Sharon A. **Williams** (Canada)

Resolution 1351 (2001) of 30 May 2001

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 18 May 2001 (S/2001/499), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Resolution 1352 (2001) of 1 June 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 and 1330 (2000) of 5 December 2000,

Convinced of the need, as a temporary measure, to provide for the civilian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by the Government of Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and 1284 (1999), allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions, *Recalling* the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq of 20 May 1996 (S/1996/356),

Determined to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the provisions of resolution 1330 (2000) until 3 July 2001;

2. *Expresses its intention* to consider new arrangements for the sale or supply of commodities and products to Iraq and for the facilitation of civilian trade and economic cooperation with Iraq in civilian sectors, based on the following principles:

(a) That such new arrangements will improve significantly the flow of commodities and products to Iraq, other than commodities and products referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), and subject to review by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of the proposed sale or supply to Iraq of commodities and products on a goods review list to be elaborated by the Council;

(b) That such new arrangements will improve the controls to prevent the sale or supply of items prohibited or unauthorized by the Council, in the categories referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above, and to prevent the flow of revenues to Iraq outside the escrow account established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995) from the export of petroleum and petroleum products from Iraq, and also expresses its intention to adopt and implement such new arrangements, and provisions on various related issues under discussion in the Council, for a period of 190 days beginning at 0001 hours on 4 July 2001;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Resolution 1353 (2001) of 13 June 2001

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000 and 1327 (2000) of 13 November 2000 and the statements by its President of 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22) and 28 March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13), and all other relevant statements by its President,

Recalling also the statement of its President of 31 January 2001 (S/PRST/2001/3),

Taking into consideration the views expressed at its debate on the subject "Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries" at its 4257th meeting, on 16 January 2001,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as set out in Article 1, paragraphs 1 to 4, of the Charter, and to the principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 7, of the Charter, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, and to respect for the sovereignty of all States,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, reiterating its commitment to enhance the capacity of the United Nations in this area, and emphasizing its willingness to take all necessary steps within its competence to that end,

Recalling the relevant recommendations in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (S/2000/809), and reaffirming its support for all efforts to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Stressing the need to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers and other United Nations and associated personnel, including humanitarian personnel,

Stressing the need to improve the relationship between the Security Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to foster a spirit of partnership, cooperation, confidence and mutual trust,

Recognizing the need to strengthen cooperation with troop-contributing countries, as part of a series of measures to ensure more coherent and integrated concepts of operations and to enhance the managerial efficiency and operational effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations, *Noting* that relevant provisions contained in the annexes to the present resolution pertain also to strengthening cooperation with countries contributing civilian police and other personnel,

1. *Agrees* to adopt the decisions and recommendations contained in the annexes to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to continue its work on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to establish and support efficient and effective peacekeeping operations;

3. *Undertakes* to follow closely the implementation of the agreed measures for cooperation with troop-contributing countries, and requests its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to assess within six months of the adoption of this resolution the efficiency and effectiveness of the agreed measures, to consider their further improvement taking into account the proposals of the troop-contributing countries and to report to the Council on these matters;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex I

A
Statement of principles on cooperation with troop-contributing countries

The Security Council

1. *Recognizes* that its partnership with troop-contributing countries can be strengthened by the assumption by Member States, in particular those with the greatest capacity and means to do so, of their shared responsibility to provide personnel, assistance and facilities to the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. *Encourages* Member States to take steps to bridge the commitment gap with regard to personnel and equipment for specific United Nations peacekeeping operations;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of troop-contributing countries taking the necessary and appropriate steps to ensure the capability of their peacekeepers to fulfil the missions' mandate, and underlines the importance of bilateral and international cooperation in this regard, including in the area of training, logistics and equipment;

4. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring that national contingents participating in United Nations peacekeeping operations receive effective and appropriate support from the Secretariat, including in the area of training, logistics and equipment;

5. *Stresses* the need to ensure [illegible] the Secretariat is given sufficient human and financial resources to fulfil these tasks, and that these resources be used efficiently and effectively;

6. *Underlines* that consultations between the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries should enhance the ability of the Security Council to make appropriate, effective and timely decisions in fulfilling its responsibilities;

7. *Underlines also* the need to maintain a comprehensive approach to improving the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations from their conception, including in preparing contingency plans for volatile situations, and promoting cohesive exit strategies;

B
Operational issues

1. *Encourages* international cooperation and support for peacekeeping training, including the establishment of regional peacekeeping training centres, and stresses the need for technical support from the Secretary-General to such centres;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on his consultations with troop-contributing countries in his regular reports to the Security Council on individual peacekeeping operations, and undertakes to take account of the views expressed in these consultations and in its meetings with troop-contributing countries when taking decisions on such operations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to convene assessments meetings with interested delegations, in particular troop-contributing countries, at appropriate stages of each peacekeeping operation as a part of his efforts to draw the lessons that can be learned, which should be taken into account in the conduct and planning of current and future operations;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take into account in the conduct of peacekeeping operations and in the regular lessons-learned process, the operational experiences of national contingents while in the field or following departure;

5. *Undertakes* to inform troop-contributing countries fully of the terms of reference of missions of the Security Council involving peacekeeping operations and subsequently of the conclusions of the missions;

6. *Expresses its view* that the conduct of reconnaissance visits to the mission area by countries committing troops can be highly valuable in preparing for effective participation in peacekeeping operations, and encourages support for such visits;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take further steps to implement the proposal of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create integrated mission task forces, and to pursue other related capabilities to improve United Nations planning and support capacities;

8. *Stresses* the need to improve the information and the analysis capacity of the United Nations Secretariat, with a view to improving the quality of advice to the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries;

9. *Stresses also* that the Secretariat's advice to the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries should include a range of recommendations for action on the basis of an objective assessment of the situation on the ground, rather than what Member States are presumed to be willing to support;

10. *Underlines* the importance of an effective mission-specific public information and communications capacity within peacekeeping operations, in particular through campaigns to improve awareness of the objectives and scope of the mission within the local population in the mission area;

11. *Stresses* the need for an effective public information programme to generate international public support for United Nations peacekeeping operations, and stresses also in this regard the need for special programmes, in particular in troop-contributing countries, to project the contribution of peacekeepers;

12. *Underlines* in this regard the need for an effective public information capacity within the United Nations, and takes note in this regard of the proposals made by the Secretary-General to strengthen Secretariat planning and support for public information in peacekeeping operations (S/2000/1081);

C
Other mechanisms

1. *Undertakes* to continue to consider the possibility of using the Military Staff Committee as one of the means of enhancing United Nations peacekeeping operations;

2. *Expresses its belief* that Groups of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as other informal mechanisms which might include troop-contributing countries, Security Council members, donors and the countries in the region, can play a useful role in increasing the coherence and effectiveness of United Nations action, and stresses that they should conduct their work in close cooperation with the Security Council;

D
Follow-up

1. *Expresses its intention* to assess within six months the efficiency and effectiveness of its meetings with troop-contributing countries, with a view to the possibility of further improvement to the current system, including through the consideration of specific proposals of troop-contributing countries for new mechanisms;

2. *Decides* to strengthen cooperation with the troop-contributing countries in addition to and on the basis of the principles and provisions contained in the resolution and the present annex by improving and expanding existing consultation mechanisms as elaborated in annex II, with a view to ensuring proper reflection of the views and concerns of troop-contributing countries.

Annex II
Format, procedures and documentation of meetings with the troop-contributing countries

The consultations with troop-contributing countries will take place in the following formats:

A. Public or private meetings of the Security Council with the participation of troop-contributing countries;

B. Consultation meetings with the troop-contributing countries;

C. Meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries;

A
Public or private meetings of the Security Council

1. The Security Council will hold public or private meetings with the participation of troop-contributing countries, including at their request, and without prejudice to the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, in order to ensure a full and high-level consideration of issues of critical importance to a specific peacekeeping operation;

2. Such meetings may be held, in particular, when the Secretary-General has identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, when considering a change in, or renewal or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground, including when it threatens the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers;

B
Consultation meetings with the troop-contributing countries

1. Consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries will continue as the principal means of consultation, and will continue to be convened and chaired by the President of the Security Council;

2. Such consultation meetings may be convened, including at the request of troop-contributing countries, as appropriate at different stages of peacekeeping operations, including:

(a) Mission planning, including the development of the concept of operations and the elaboration of the mandate of a new operation;

(b) Any change in the mandate, in particular the broadening or narrowing of the scope of the mission, the introduction of new or additional functions or components, or a change in the authorization to use force;

(c) The renewal of a mandate;

(d) Significant or serious political, military or humanitarian developments;

(e) A rapid deterioration of the security situation on the ground;

(f) The termination, withdrawal or scaling down in size of the operation, including the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building;

(g) Before and after Council missions to a specific peacekeeping operation;

3. The following parties will be invited to these meetings:

(a) Countries contributing troops, military observers or civilian police to the peacekeeping operation;

(b) Prospective troop-contributing countries as identified by the Secretary-General;

(c) Relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, when they have specific contributions to make to the issue under discussion;

(d) Other bodies and agencies, as observers, as appropriate;

(e) Countries that make special contributions, such as other civilian personnel, contributions to trust funds, logistics, equipment and facilities and other contributions, as appropriate;

(f) The host country/countries, as observers, as appropriate;

(g) The representative of a regional or subregional organization or arrangement, contributing troops as appropriate;

(h) Regional organizations, as observers when not contributing troops, as appropriate;

4. Such consultation meetings will, as appropriate, include consideration of:

(a) Preparations for the establishment of a peacekeeping mandate by the Security Council;

(b) Operational issues, including the concept of operations, mission planning, authorization to use force, the chain of command, force structure, the unity and cohesion of the force, training and equipment, risk assessment and deployment;

(c) Significant concerns of or recommendations by the Secretary-General, as set out in his report, a briefing note from the Secretariat or the Secretariat's oral briefing;

(d) The specific concerns of troop-contributing countries, including those communicated to the President of the Security Council;

(e) Progress in the accomplishment of the mission's tasks in different areas or mission components;

5. The following measures will be ensured to improve the quality and effectiveness of such consultations:

(a) An informal paper setting out the agenda, including issues to be covered and drawing attention to relevant background documentation, will be circulated by the President of the Security Council to the participants when inviting them to attend these meetings;

(b) The Secretary-General should ensure, within the constraints of the Security Council's programme of work, that reports requested by the Security Council on specific peacekeeping operations are issued in good time to allow the timely holding of meetings with troop-contributing countries before discussion among Security Council members;

(c) The Secretariat should also make fact sheets available to all participants at the beginning of these meetings;

(d) The Secretary-General should ensure, where possible, that briefings are given by senior personnel working with the mission in the field;

(e) The Secretary-General should ensure that briefings consist of an objective assessment and analysis of the political, military, humanitarian and human rights situations, where appropriate;

(f) The Secretary-General should add value to the briefings by making them more user-friendly, including through the exploitation of information technology;

6. The following arrangements will be made to ensure timely and appropriate communication of the concerns and views of troop-contributing countries, as expressed at the consultation meetings, to the members of the Security Council so that these concerns and views can receive due consideration:

- The President of the Security Council will prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, and make available a summary of the content of such meetings;
- The summary of discussion will be distributed to Council members in advance of informal consultations or of the next meeting on the relevant peacekeeping operation, where appropriate;

C

Meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries

The Security Council supports the existing practice of meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries to discuss matters concerning specific peacekeeping operations, and also the participation at such meetings, where appropriate, of Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Force Commanders and Civilian Police Commissioners.

Other forms of consultations

The Security Council notes that the forms of consultations mentioned herein are not exhaustive and that consultations may take a variety of other forms, including formal or informal communication between the President of the Council or its members, the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries and, as appropriate, with other countries especially affected, including countries from the region concerned.

Resolution 1354 (2001) of 15 June 2001

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 2001 (S/2001/534) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 2001, *Welcoming and encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending 15 December 2001;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2001 on the implementation of this resolution;

4. *Urges* the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of the Force and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Resolution 1355 (2001) of 15 June 2001

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1304 (2000) of 15 June 2000, 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000, 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000 and 1341 (2001) of 22 February 2001 and the statements of its President of 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 5 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/15), 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20), 7 September 2000 (S/PRST/2000/28) and 3 May 2001 (S/PRST/2001/13),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons, and stressing the urgent need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,

Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular among women and girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Gravely concerned by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815), as well as the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement lies with the parties,

Reiterating its support for the inter-Congolese dialogue and the facilitator, and stressing the need for the parties to resolve outstanding substantive and procedural issues,

Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Endorsing the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521), and recalling the communiqué of the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/525),

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 8 June 2001 (S/2001/572) and its recommendations,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

A

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the ceasefire among the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement has been respected, welcomes the progress on disengagement and redeployment noted in the Secretary-General's report of 8 June 2001, and reiterates its urgent call on all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to implement this agreement, as well as the agreements reached in Kampala and Harare and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Demands* that the Front de libération du Congo disengage and redeploy its forces in accordance with the Harare sub-plans and the commitment it made to the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, at their meeting of 25 May 2001, and expresses its intention to monitor this process;

3. *Demands once again* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, urges those forces to take the necessary steps to accelerate this withdrawal, and welcomes in this regard the decision by Ugandan authorities to start withdrawing their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/461);

4. *Calls on* all the parties to refrain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces, and expresses concern at recent reports of military operations in the Kivus;

5. *Demands* that the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie demilitarize Kisangani in accordance with resolution 1304 (2000), and that all parties respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

6. *Demands* that all parties, including the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cease immediately all forms of assistance and cooperation with all armed groups referred to in annex A, chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;

7. *Takes note* of the plans drafted by the Political Committee (S/2001/521/Add.1) for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and calls on the parties to finalize these plans and to implement them as a matter of urgency;

8. With a view to ensuring the finalization of these plans, requests all parties that have not already done so to provide the Joint Military Commission, as soon as possible, with all necessary operational information on the withdrawal, including, inter alia, the numbers and locations of the foreign forces, their assembly areas and withdrawal routes and the timetable, and on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration, including, inter alia, the numbers, location and armaments of the armed groups, and the proposed sites of their demobilization areas, in order to facilitate United Nations planning to assist the parties in the implementation of these plans;

9. *Encourages* the Presidents and Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to intensify their dialogue with the goal of achieving regional security structures based on common interest and mutual respect for the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security of both States, and emphasizes in this respect that the disarmament and demobilization of, and cessation of any support to, the ex-Forces armées rwandaises and Interahamwe forces are essential to the settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

10. *Condemns* the recent incursions by armed groups into Rwanda and Burundi;

11. *Welcomes* the dialogue initiated between the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, strongly urges them to continue their efforts, calls on all States in the region to bring to bear their influence on Burundian armed groups to encourage them to refrain from violence, to enter into negotiations for a political settlement and to join the

Arusha peace process, and demands that all States in the region cease any military support to such groups;

12. *Stresses* that a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be achieved at the expense of peace in Burundi, and requests the Secretary-General as well as interested Member States to make proposals, on an urgent basis, on how best to address these interrelated crises;

13. *Welcomes* the announcement by the facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue of the organization of the preparatory meeting of the inter-Congolese dialogue on 16 July 2001, calls on all Congolese parties to commence that dialogue as soon as possible, preferably on Congolese soil, and to ensure a successful outcome, and welcomes in this regard the initial measures taken by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo towards the liberalization of political activities;

14. *Calls on* all relevant parties to ensure that urgent child protection concerns, including the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of child soldiers, the plight of girls affected by the conflict, the protection and safe return of refugee and internally displaced children, and the registration and reunification with their families of unaccompanied or orphaned children, are addressed in all national, bilateral and regional dialogues, and that solutions are designed in accordance with international best practice;

15. *Condemns* the massacres and atrocities committed in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, demands once again that all the parties to the conflict put an immediate end to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and stresses that those responsible will be held accountable;

16. *Reminds* all parties of their obligations with respect to the security of civilian populations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and stresses that all forces present on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo are responsible for preventing violations of international humanitarian law in the territory under their control;

17. *Condemns strongly* the attacks against the personnel of humanitarian organizations, and demands that the perpetrators be brought to justice;

18. *Condemns* the use of child soldiers demands that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an end to all forms of recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, calls upon all parties to collaborate with the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and other competent bodies to ensure the expeditious demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children abducted or enrolled in armed forces or groups and to allow their reunification with their families, and urges Member States to ensure adequate and sustained resources for long-term reintegration;

19. *Calls on* all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to all children affected by the conflict, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel;

20. *Calls on* the international community to increase its support for humanitarian relief activities within the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries affected by the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

21. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and notes that the report of the Panel of 12 April 2001 (S/2001/357) contains disturbing information about the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources by individuals, Governments and armed groups involved in the conflict and the link between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict;

22. *Reaffirms* that it attaches the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to this exploitation;

23. *Awaits* in this respect the publication of the addendum to the report of the Panel of Experts, which should contain an updated evaluation of the situation, again urges all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Panel

while ensuring necessary security for the experts, and welcomes the action taken by Ugandan authorities in setting up a commission of inquiry in this regard;

24. *Stresses* the link between the progress in the peace process and the economic recovery of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, welcomes initial economic reforms undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and underlines the urgent need for international economic assistance;

25. *Stresses* the importance of the restoration of river traffic, welcomes the reopening of the Congo and the Oubangui Rivers, calls urgently on all parties, and in particular the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie in the light of its recent public comments, to cooperate further in order to permit the re-establishment of economic links between, inter alia, Kinshasa, Mbandaka and Kisangani, and expresses its support for the proposed establishment of a Congo River Basin Commission comprising the Congolese parties, United Nations agencies and some neighbouring countries under the chairmanship of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

26. *Stresses* that durable peace can only be achieved if all the countries of the region are successful in defining among themselves the rules by which to promote security and development, and reaffirms in this regard that an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the region, with participation by all the Governments of the region and all the other parties concerned, should be organized at the appropriate time under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

27. *Expresses its intention* to monitor closely progress by the parties in implementing the requirements and demands of this resolution;

28. *Expresses again its readiness* to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with this resolution and other relevant resolutions;

B

29. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 15 June 2002, and also decides to review progress at least every four months based on reporting by the Secretary-General;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, once all necessary information has been provided by the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and subject to the continuing cooperation of the parties, proposals concerning the way the Mission could assist in, monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the plans referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

31. *Approves* the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 84 to 104 of his report of 8 June 2001, including, for further planning purpose, the creation of a civilian police component and of an integrated civilian/military section to coordinate disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration operations, the strengthening of the Mission presence in Kisangani, and the strengthening of the Mission's logistic support capability to support current and foreseen future deployment, with a view to preparing the transition towards the third phase of the deployment of the Mission after the necessary information has been provided by the parties;

32. *Authorizes* in this regard the Mission, consistent with the Secretary-General's report, to assist, upon request, and within its capabilities, in the early implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of armed groups, and requests the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal is implemented, with a view to monitoring the process;

33. *Reiterates* the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) for up to 5,537 military personnel of the Mission, including observers as deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of the Mission, in accordance with the recommendations in his report, in order to assign to areas in which the Mission is deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel;

35. *Calls on* the Secretary-General to ensure sufficient deployment of child protection advisers to ensure consistent and systematic monitoring and

reporting on the conduct of the parties to the conflict as concerns their child protection obligations under humanitarian and human rights law and the commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;

36. *Stresses* the need for an increased public information capacity, including the establishment of United Nations radio stations to promote understanding of the peace process and of the role of the Mission among local communities and the parties;

37. *Calls on* all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of the Mission, including through full implementation of the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is the responsibility of all the parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel;

38. *Stresses* the need for the co-location of the Joint Military Commission with the Mission in Kinshasa;

39. *Reaffirms* that it is ready to support the Secretary-General if and when he deems it necessary, and when conditions allow it, in the context of viable security frameworks, to further deploy military personnel in the border areas in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

40. *Expresses its appreciation* for the partnership established with the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, which was strengthened during the last Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, and reiterates that it is firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to the parties in their efforts to achieve peace;

41. *Commends* the outstanding work of Mission personnel who operate in challenging conditions, and expresses its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

42. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

VI

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter or section**
S/PRST/2000/21	18 June 2000	The situation in the Middle East	2A
S/PRST/2000/22	29 June 2000	The situation in Somalia	6
S/PRST/2000/23	13 July 2000	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3B
S/PRST/2000/24	17 July 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
S/PRST/2000/25	20 July 2000	The role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts	8
S/PRST/2000/26	3 August 2000	The situation in East Timor	5
S/PRST/2000/28	7 September 2000	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	14
S/PRST/2000/29	29 September 2000	The situation in Burundi	15
S/PRST/2000/30	31 October 2000	Admission of new Members	42
S/PRST/2000/31	3 November 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
S/PRST/2000/32	14 November 2000	The situation in Georgia	12
S/PRST/2000/33	16 November 2000	Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	21
S/PRST/2000/34	21 November 2000	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13
S/PRST/2000/35	22 November 2000	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	3E
S/PRST/2000/36	27 November 2000	The situation in the Middle East	2A
S/PRST/2000/37	29 November 2000	The situation in Guinea-Bissau	24
S/PRST/2000/38	6 December 2000	The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security	26
S/PRST/2000/39	6 December 2000	The situation in East Timor	5

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* Chapter or section of the present report containing an account of the Council's consideration of the relevant subject.

S/PRST/2000/40	19 December 2000	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	3E
S/PRST/2000/41	21 December 2000	The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone	29
S/PRST/2001/1	11 January 2001	The situation in Somalia	6
S/PRST/2001/2	23 January 2001	The situation in the Central African Republic	31
S/PRST/2001/3	31 January 2001	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries	30
S/PRST/2001/4	9 February 2001	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13
S/PRST/2001/5	20 February 2001	Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach	33
S/PRST/2001/6	2 March 2001	The situation in Burundi	15
S/PRST/2001/7	7 March 2001	Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	3F
S/PRST/2001/8	16 March 2001	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	3E
S/PRST/2001/9	21 March 2001	The situation in Georgia	12
S/PRST/2001/10	22 March 2001	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	14
S/PRST/2001/11	22 March 2001	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	3B
S/PRST/2001/12	24 April 2001	The situation in Georgia	12
S/PRST/2001/13	3 May 2001	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1
S/PRST/2001/14	15 May 2001	The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia	13
S/PRST/2001/15	30 May 2001	The situation in the Middle East	2A

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/21)

At the 4160th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 June 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590 and Corr.1) and endorses the work done by the United Nations as mandated by the Security Council, including the Secretary-General's conclusion that as of 16 June 2000 Israel has withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460). In this regard, the Council notes that Israel and Lebanon have confirmed to the Secretary-General, as referred to in his report of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590 and Corr.1), that identifying the withdrawal line was solely the responsibility of the United Nations and that they will respect the line as identified. It notes with serious concern reports of violations that have occurred since 16 June 2000 and calls upon the parties to respect the line identified by the United Nations.
>
> "The Council welcomes the steps already taken by the parties to implement the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report of 22 May 2000.
>
> "The Council calls on all parties concerned to continue to cooperate fully with the United Nations and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and to exercise utmost restraint. The Council re-emphasizes the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries.
>
> "The Council, recalling resolution 425 (1978) and resolution 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, calls on the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south. The Council notes that the United Nations cannot assume law and order functions which are properly the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon. In this regard, the Council welcomes the first steps taken by the Government of Lebanon and calls upon it to proceed with the deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible, with the assistance of the Force, into the Lebanese territory recently vacated by Israel.
>
> "The Council welcomes the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries relating to augmentation of the Force, in accordance with paragraph 32 of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 May 2000. The Council stresses that the redeployment of the Force should be conducted in coordination with the Government of Lebanon and with the Lebanese armed forces as stated in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000. In that context, the Council invites the Secretary-General to report back on the measures taken to that effect and those taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority in the area, in accordance with its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978). The Council looks forward to the completion of the mandate of the Force and will review by 31 July 2000 the need to extend the present mandate of the Force, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), including the actions taken by the Government of Lebanon to restore its effective authority in the area.
>
> "The Council expresses its appreciation and full support for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy to the region, the Chief Cartographer and their staff. It commends the troops of the Force and the troop-contributing countries for their commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances. The Council calls on all parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the United Nations, and reiterates the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel of 1994.
>
> "The Council stresses again the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions

> 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/22)

At the 4167th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 June 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council reaffirms its commitments to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia. It reiterates that full responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and peace rests with the Somali people themselves.
>
> "The Council expresses its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia. It welcomes and fully supports the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia and urges States and international organizations, in a position to do so, to give these efforts political support and to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Djibouti to this end.
>
> "The Council expresses its deep concern at the ongoing abuse of human rights and grave deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, which has led to death, displacement and the outbreak of disease among the civilian population, particularly children and other vulnerable groups. It expresses appreciation to the efforts of all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in Somalia. The Council strongly condemns attacks by armed groups on innocent civilians and all humanitarian personnel. It strongly urges the Somali factions to respect international humanitarian and human rights law, to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief to all those in need.
>
> "The Council underlines the importance of the widest participation of the representatives of all parts of Somali society in an effort to rehabilitate Somalia. The Council strongly urges representatives of all social and political forces of Somali society to participate actively and in a constructive spirit in the work of the Somali National Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Djibouti. In this regard, it urges the warlords and faction leaders to desist from obstructing and undermining efforts to achieve peace. The Council expresses its readiness to consider taking appropriate steps regarding the warlords and faction leaders who engage in such activities. It also urges all States to stop providing these individuals with the means to carry on their destructive activities.
>
> "The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and urges them to take all necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo. The Security Council further urges all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) information on possible violations of the arms embargo.
>
> "The Council remains seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/23)

At the 4169th meeting of the Security Council, held on 13 July 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "Five years after the fall of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council pays tribute to the victims of one of the worst civilian massacres in Europe since the end of the Second World War. In the week after the fall of Srebrenica, a United Nations designated safe area, thousands of innocent civilians were murdered, and thousands of others forcibly

relocated as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing.

"The tragic events at Srebrenica must not be forgotten. The Council regrets the deplorable events and recalls its resolve to ensure that justice is carried out fully through the work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and that such crimes are not repeated in the future. The Council stresses the importance that lessons be learned and acknowledges the report of the Secretary-General on Srebrenica (A/54/549). The Council reiterates its commitment to the full implementation of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and to the establishment of multi-ethnic democracy and the rule of law throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

"I invite the members of the Council to stand and observe a minute of silence in honour of the victims of the Srebrenica massacre."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/24)

At the 4173rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 July 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its full support for the decision taken by the Secretary-General to mount a military operation by the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to relieve its surrounded peacekeepers and military observers at Kailahun. It expresses its satisfaction at the successful outcome of the operation, with the minimum of casualties among United Nations personnel. The Council expresses its admiration for the professionalism, determination and robustness displayed by all the Mission forces involved in this difficult and dangerous operation, and for the leadership and skill of the Force Commander, General Jetley, under whose personal command it was carried out.

"The Council believes that the hostile stance taken by the Revolutionary United Front towards Mission personnel at Kailahun had become intolerable. It fully concurs with the Secretary-General's assessment in this regard. It is firmly of the view that, after over two months' denial of freedom of movement by the Revolutionary United Front; the exhaustion of intensive diplomatic and political efforts; and the recent decision by the Revolutionary United Front to impede the resupply to Kailahun, the Force Commander, under these circumstances, had no choice but to take resolute action to restore the security and freedom of movement of Mission personnel, as authorized under the mandate of the Mission.

"The Council pays tribute to the forces of the Indian contingent of the Mission, who took the lead in the execution of the operation. The Council expresses its profound condolences to the family of the Indian sergeant, Krishna Kumar, who gave his life in the cause of peace. It also expresses its sympathies to those who were wounded. The Council commends equally the critical role played by the Nigerian and Ghanaian contingents who provided essential flank and rear support, without which the operation would not have been possible; as well as the contribution of the force as a whole. The Council also expresses its appreciation to the United Kingdom for the valuable logistical support provided. The cooperation, coherence and sense of common purpose displayed by all concerned should be considered an example of the very best in United Nations multilateral peacekeeping.

"The Council believes that there is now a firm foundation on which the Mission can build as it continues to implement its mandate and work towards a lasting peaceful settlement to the conflict in Sierra Leone. While noting these positive developments, the Council recognizes that there is still much to be done, and expresses its full support to the Mission in its efforts to implement its mandate."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/25)

At the 4174th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 July 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts", the President of the Security Council stated that the following statement by the President would be issued as a document of the Security Council in accordance with the understanding reached among the members of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the statements of its President of 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34), 16 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/28), 24 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/29), 30 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/35) and 23 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/10), and further recalls resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998, 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998. Bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, it reaffirms its role in taking appropriate steps aimed at the prevention of armed conflicts. It affirms its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States. The Council also affirms the need for respect for human rights and the rule of law.
>
> "The Council stresses the need for the maintenance of regional and international peace and stability and friendly relations among all States, and underlines the overriding humanitarian and moral imperative as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak and escalation of conflicts. It highlights, in this regard, the need to create a culture of prevention. The Council reaffirms its belief that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, preventive disarmament, and post-conflict peace-building are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy. The Council emphasizes its continuing commitment to addressing the prevention of armed conflicts in all regions of the world.
>
> "The Council recognizes that peace is not only the absence of conflict, but requires a positive, dynamic, participatory process where dialogue is encouraged and conflicts are solved in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. Bearing in mind that causes of conflict are often nurtured in the minds of human beings, the Council calls on Member States, relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to promote a culture of peace. It recognizes the importance of appropriate implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 September 1999 (resolution 53/243), for preventing violence and conflicts as well as strengthening efforts aimed at the creation of conditions of peace and its consolidation through post-conflict peace-building.
>
> "The Council recalls its important role in the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. It reaffirms the importance of its consideration of all situations which might deteriorate into armed conflicts and of follow-up action, as appropriate. In this regard, it expresses continued willingness to consider the use of Council missions, with the consent of host countries, in order to determine whether any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and to make recommendations for action by the Security Council, as appropriate.
>
> "The Council highlights the importance of the full support of all States for the efforts of the Security Council and other relevant United Nations organs and agencies in developing and implementing appropriate strategies for the prevention of armed conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council underlines the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes and recalls the obligation of the parties to disputes to seek actively a peaceful solution in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council also recalls the obligation of all Member States to accept and carry out its decisions, including those for the prevention of armed conflict.
>
> "The Council also stresses the importance of a coordinated international response to economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, which are often the root causes of armed conflicts.
>
> "The Council recalls the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflicts in accordance with Article 99 of the

Charter of the United Nations, and expresses its willingness to take appropriate preventive action in response to matters brought to its attention by States or the Secretary-General and which it deems likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council encourages the ongoing efforts within the United Nations system to enhance its early warning capacity, and notes in this regard the importance of drawing on information from a variety of sources, given the multiple factors that contribute to conflict. It invites the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council, taking into account the views of Member States, and in the light of past experiences, on the most effective and appropriate early warning strategies, bearing in mind the need to link early warning with early response. The Council invites the Secretary-General to present to the Council reports on such disputes, including, as appropriate, early warning and proposals for preventive measures.

"The Council recognizes the important role regional organizations and arrangements play in the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the development of confidence- and security-building measures, and re-emphasizes the need for effective and sustained cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and these regional organizations and arrangements in the prevention of armed conflict, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. It expresses its willingness, within its responsibilities, to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in collaborating with the leadership of regional organizations and arrangements in order to develop strategies and programmes to be employed at the regional level. In this regard, it encourages the strengthening of modalities of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations and arrangements, including in early warning and the mutual exchange of information. It recognizes the need to enhance the capacity of the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

"The Council recognizes the importance of effective post-conflict peace-building strategies in preventing the re-emergence of conflicts. In this context, it also recognizes the need for close cooperation among bodies of the United Nations system and with other organizations and arrangements in the area of post-conflict peace-building, and expresses its willingness to consider ways to improve such cooperation. It also stresses that the design of peacekeeping mandates which fully take into account operational military requirements and other relevant situations on the ground could help prevent the re-emergence of conflicts. It highlights the importance of strengthening its cooperation with the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with Article 65 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the area of the prevention of armed conflicts, including in addressing the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of conflicts. It underlines that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute important elements in the long-term development of post-conflict societies and the maintenance of lasting peace, and stresses the importance of international assistance in this regard.

"The Council highlights the importance of preventive deployment in armed conflicts and reiterates its willingness to consider the deployment, with the consent of the host country, of preventive missions in appropriate circumstances.

"The Council recalls the emphasis it placed in its statement of 23 March 2000 on the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which can be vital in stabilizing post-conflict situations, reducing the likelihood of renewed violence and facilitating the transition from conflict to normalcy and development. The Council will also take appropriate measures, with the consent of the State concerned, aimed at preventing the recurrence of armed conflicts, through, inter alia, developing adequate programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers.

"The Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building. It stresses the importance of their increased participation in all aspects of the conflict prevention and resolution process.

"The Council recognizes the fact that the illegal exploitation of and trade in natural resources, particularly diamonds, can contribute to the escalation of conflicts. The Council is particularly concerned that the proceeds from the illegal exploitation of and trade in high value commodities such as diamonds are providing funds for arms purchases, thus aggravating conflicts and humanitarian crises, in particular in Africa. It therefore expresses its willingness to seek the cooperation of Member States and the business community in curbing the illegal exploitation of and trade in these resources, particularly diamonds, and in effectively implementing the measures imposed by its relevant resolutions aimed at curbing illicit diamond flows.

"The Council, while fully conscious of the responsibilities of other United Nations organs, emphasizes the crucial importance of disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of their delivery for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"The Council also highlights, in particular, the importance of preventive disarmament in averting armed conflicts, and expresses concern that the proliferation, excessive and destabilizing accumulation and circulation of small arms and light weapons in many parts of the world have contributed to the intensity and duration of armed conflicts and pose a threat to peace and security. It calls upon States, international organizations and the business community to increase their efforts for prevention of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

"The Council also emphasizes the importance of continued coordinated regional and international action with regard to small arms and welcomes initiatives such as the Organization of American States Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, the European Union/Southern African Development Community Action Programme for Tackling Arms Trafficking in Southern Africa and the Economic Community of West African States moratorium on light weapons. It welcomes and encourages efforts to prevent and combat the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of and the illicit trafficking in small arms.

"The Council underlines the vital importance of effective national regulations and controls on small arms transfers. The Council also encourages Governments to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in these transactions. It also calls for complementary supply- and demand-side measures, including those against illegal diversion and re-export. It also underlines the obligation of all States to enforce existing arms interdiction measures. The Council emphasizes that the prevention of illicit trafficking is of immediate concern in the global search for ways and means to curb the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms, especially in regions of conflict.

"The Council recognizes the importance of adequate, stable and predictable resources for preventive action. The Council also recognizes the importance of consistent funding for long-term preventive activities. The Council encourages the consideration of conflict prevention in development assistance strategies and recognition of the need to ensure a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to development in the post-conflict stage.

"The Council acknowledges the important activities supported by the Trust Fund for Preventive Action and encourages Member States to contribute to this Trust Fund.

"The Council recognizes the increasing demand for civilian police as a critical element in peacekeeping operations as part of the general approach to conflict prevention. It calls upon Member States to explore ways to meet this demand in a timely and effective way. The Council invites the Secretary-General to include his recommendations in this respect in the report on conflict prevention requested below.

"The Council underlines the need for continued in-depth consideration of this issue and, in this regard, invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by May 2001, a report containing an analysis, and recommendations on initiatives within the United Nations, taking into account previous experience and the views and considerations expressed by Member States, on the prevention of armed conflict.

"The Council affirms that a reformed, strengthened and effective United Nations remains central to the maintenance of peace and security of which prevention is a key component and underlines the importance of enhancing the capacity of the Organization in preventive action, peacekeeping and peace-building.

"The Council recalls the statement of its President of 30 November 1999 and reaffirms its willingness to consider the possibility of a meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers on the issue of the prevention of armed conflicts during the Millennium Assembly.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/26)

At the 4182nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 August 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its previous resolutions and the statements of its President on the situation in East Timor. It welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 2000 (S/2000/738) on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. It takes note with warm appreciation of the progress made by the Transitional Administration and pays tribute to the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council also welcomes the significant progress made in building healthy relations between East Timor and Indonesia. The Council acknowledges in this regard the cooperation shown by the Government of Indonesia, the Transitional Administration and the people of East Timor.

"The Council strongly supports the steps taken by the Transitional Administration to strengthen the involvement and direct participation of the East Timorese people in the administration of their territory, in particular the establishment on 14 July 2000 of the National Council and the reorganization of the Transitional Administration, with a view to building capacity in the territory in the run-up to independence. The Council invites the Secretary-General to report at an early date, on the basis of close consultations with the East Timorese, on the process for adopting a constitution and holding democratic elections.

"The Council notes that the National Council of Timorese Resistance is advocating the creation of a national security force. In this regard it welcomes work being done on East Timor's future defence and security needs and their practical and financial implications. It urges the East Timorese people to conduct a broad discussion of these issues. The Council welcomes the humanitarian relief given by the Transitional Administration to the cantoned troops of the Armed Forces for the National Liberation of East Timor and encourages further assistance in this regard.

"The Council condemns the murder on 24 July 2000 of a New Zealand soldier serving with the Transitional Administration and expresses its sympathy to the Government and people of New Zealand and to the family of the murdered peacekeeper. The Council is determined to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in East Timor. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council as soon as possible on the outcome of his investigation into the incident. It welcomes the establishment on 31 July 2000 of a joint investigation between the Transitional Administration and the Government of Indonesia and welcomes also the cooperation of the Government of Indonesia to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"The Council expresses its profound concern at the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees from East Timor in camps in West Timor, at the continuing presence of militia in the camps and at their intimidation of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It expresses particular concern that this intimidation reached such a level that the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner were forced to postpone indefinitely their important effort to register refugees and determine whether they wished to return to East Timor or to be resettled, a task that should be completed as soon as possible given the impending rainy season. The Council calls for a more determined involvement in this problem by the Government of Indonesia, including implementation of their memorandum of understanding with the Office of the High Commissioner of 14 October 1999 and of a recent security agreement concluded between local authorities and the Office of the High Commissioner. The Council calls on the Government of Indonesia to take effective steps to restore law and order, to establish conditions of security for refugees and international humanitarian personnel, to allow free access for such personnel to the camps, to separate the former military personnel, police and civil servants from the refugees and to arrest those militia extremists who are attempting to sabotage the resettlement process.

"The Council acknowledges that the Government of Indonesia has approached these challenges with an attitude of cooperation, manifested, inter alia, by the signing of such important agreements with the Transitional Administration as their memorandum of understanding of 6 April 2000 on legal, judicial and human rights matters, and their memorandum of understanding of 11 April 2000 on tactical coordination, and the establishment on 5 July 2000 of a Joint Border Commission. The Council regrets, however, that serious problems persist and looks forward to these agreements being translated into concrete progress on the ground. It also calls on the Government of Indonesia to cooperate more closely with the Transitional Administration in the field to end cross-border incursions from West Timor, to disarm and disband the militias and to bring to justice those militia members guilty of crimes.

"The Council takes note of the Secretary-General's intention to reduce the size of the military component of the Transitional Administration in the eastern sector of East Timor to a battalion size force of 500 by the end of January 2001 in the light of the situation on the ground.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it closely informed of the situation in East Timor, including through a military assessment of the security situation and its implications for the structure of the military component of the Transitional Administration. It also requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to it in line with the requirements set out in its resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999. It requests the Secretary-General to present to it, in his next regular report, detailed plans on the transition to independence for East Timor, which should be drawn up in close consultation with the East Timorese people.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/28)

At the 4194th meeting of the Security Council, held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 7 September 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa", the Heads of State and Government agreed that the following statement on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which had been discussed and agreed upon by the Permanent Representatives of the States members of the Security Council in the Council's prior consultations, should be issued as a presidential statement by the Summit:

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuation of the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian situation and at reports of abuses of human rights and of illegal exploitation of that country's natural resources.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region.

"The Council calls on all parties to the conflict to cease the hostilities and to fulfil their obligations under the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

"The Council takes note in this context of the statements issued by Uganda and Rwanda relating to measures towards disengagement and withdrawal of their forces which are present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It calls for the accelerated withdrawal of Ugandan and Rwandan forces and of all other foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in full compliance with its resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000.

"The Council calls on all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, and provide access for humanitarian relief personnel.

"The Council calls on all the Congolese parties, and in particular on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to engage fully in the national dialogue process as provided for in the Ceasefire Agreement and to support in this regard the efforts of the facilitation.

"The Council calls on the parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to engage in a sincere dialogue to implement that Agreement and to agree on ways to give a new momentum to the peace process. It expresses its support for the efforts of His Excellency Dr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, and other leaders of the region to this end.

"The Council is ready to assist in the peace process, in particular through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with its resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000. It deplores that the continuation of the hostilities and the lack of cooperation by the parties have prevented the full deployment of the Mission. It takes note of the commitments by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the deployment of the Mission and urges it to honour its particular responsibilities as the host Government of the Mission. It calls on the parties to demonstrate their will to move the peace process forward and to cooperate effectively with the Mission in order to allow its deployment."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/29)

Following consultations of the whole of the Council, at the 4201st meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 September 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi", the President of the Security Council announced that the following statement on behalf of the Council would be issued as a Presidential statement:

"The Security Council expresses its warm appreciation to former President Nelson Mandela, in his capacity as facilitator of the Arusha peace process in Burundi, for his briefing to the Security Council on 29 September 2000. It commends him for his tireless efforts in the cause of peace in Burundi, and encourages him to continue his efforts.

"The Council welcomes the signature on 28 August 2000 of the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation, as well as the signatures added to that Agreement at a regional summit held on 20 September 2000 in Nairobi. It commends those Burundian parties, including the Government of Burundi, which have demonstrated their commitment to continued negotiations.

"The Council stresses that the key to achieving a lasting peace in Burundi lies with the Burundian parties. It is convinced that compromise is the only means to reach such agreement, and to this end urges all parties to work towards resolving remaining differences over the peace agreement, and to proceed to its implementation.

"The Council reiterates its call, in resolution 1286 (2000) of 19 January 2000, on all parties that remain outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in that process. In this regard, it supports the call of the facilitator to the rebel groups to clarify their positions by 20 October 2000.

> "The Council is encouraged by the engagement of regional States. It urges them to continue their efforts, especially to use their influence to draw the armed groups firmly into the peace process.
>
> "The Council condemns all attacks on civilian populations. It remains deeply concerned at the continuing levels of violence in Burundi, in particular that perpetrated by rebel groups, despite the call made to them for direct negotiations with the Government of Burundi to secure a lasting ceasefire agreement.
>
> "The Council remains deeply concerned at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi and calls on all parties to cooperate fully with non-governmental organizations and international organizations involved in the implementation of the agreement. It urges all concerned to ensure that former camp inhabitants are protected, respected and enabled to return voluntarily and in safety and dignity to their home.
>
> "The Council notes the holding of a meeting of donor countries in Brussels on 15 September 2000. It welcomes the call made at that meeting for progressive resumption of assistance to Burundi, including through development aid, to alleviate its urgent humanitarian and economic problems as it makes progress in its internal peace negotiations. In this regard, it also welcomes the plan to hold a donor conference in Paris in due course.
>
> "The Council stands ready to consider practical ways in which it can best support the peace process. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General urgently to report to it on specific actions the United Nations can take in the consolidation of peace and economic recovery in Burundi.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/30)

At the 4215th meeting of the Security Council, held on 31 October 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted as a Member of the United Nations. On behalf of the members of the Security Council, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on this historic occasion.
>
> "The Council notes with great satisfaction the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to fulfil all the obligations contained therein.
>
> "We look forward to the day in the near future when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will join us as a Member of the United Nations and to working closely with its representatives."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/31)

At the 4216th meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its concern at the continued fragile situation in Sierra Leone and the related instability in the wider subregion. It condemns the continued cross-border attacks along the border area of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council stresses that only through a comprehensive regional approach can security and stability be restored. In this regard, it expresses its support for the efforts undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States to address the situation, and calls on Member States to provide support.
>
> "In this context, and following the return of its mission to Sierra Leone, the Council welcomes the recommendations made in the mission's report (S/2000/992). It in particular expresses its support for the establishment of a continuous, United Nations-based process for overall strategic coordination on Sierra Leone, bringing together

Security Council members, the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic Community of West African States, countries contributing troops to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and the Government of Sierra Leone. The Council notes the Secretary-General's support for this proposal in his report of 31 October 2000 (S/2000/1055) and encourages him to take early steps to put such a process into effect.

"The Council underlines that such a coordinated strategy for lasting peace in Sierra Leone must combine both political and military elements. The Council fully supports efforts to strengthen the State institutions of Sierra Leone and to maintain the principles of democratic accountability and the rule of law. It also places emphasis on the humanitarian and human rights aspects. It welcomes the current efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to explore the possibilities of dialogue towards peace, but stresses that this should only be pursued under terms acceptable to the Government of Sierra Leone. In this context, the Council underlines the importance of the Revolutionary United Front relinquishing control of the diamond-producing areas, full freedom of movement for the Mission leading to its deployment throughout the country, proper provision for the disarmament and demobilization of all non-governmental forces, full and secure humanitarian access and the extension of the authority of the Government throughout its territory. The Council also calls upon those armed groups responsible for continuing human rights abuses to put an immediate end to such activities.

"The Council is convinced that the continuation of a credible military presence of the international community in Sierra Leone remains an indispensable element of the peace process. The Council concurs with the Secretary-General's view that a key aspect of the overall approach on Sierra Leone is the continued provision of security by the Mission in key areas of the country. The Council reiterates its view that to achieve this the Mission requires strengthening. The Council also underlines the importance of continued action to improve the effectiveness of the Mission through the full implementation of the recommendations of the assessment mission. The Council notes the decisions by the Governments of India and Jordan to end their troops' participation in the Mission, and expresses its appreciation for the important contribution made by these two contingents. It also warmly welcomes the new commitments made by Bangladesh and Ghana of additional battalions, by Ukraine of equipment and support personnel and by Slovakia of equipment to enhance the force's capability. The Council urges both departing and incoming contingents to display all possible flexibility to ensure that force capability is maintained as the Mission moves into this period of transition.

"The Council supports the appeal by the Secretary-General to Member States, as set out in paragraph 55 of his report, urgently to consider participating in the Mission or otherwise contributing to its reinforcement, and encourages him to intensify his consultations to this end. The Council reiterates its firm intention to take action to strengthen the Mission at the appropriate time, taking into account the readiness of troop-contributing countries to provide sufficient forces to this end."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/32)

At the 4221st meeting of the Security Council, held on 14 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 October 2000 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2000/1023).

"The Council welcomes the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It notes with appreciation the expansion of such contacts, which resulted recently in a series of meetings and steps towards the implementation of concrete cooperation projects between the two sides. It notes the holding of the eleventh session of the Coordinating Council and urges further reinvigoration of this mechanism. It welcomes the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures in Yalta at the end of November and notes the important contribution a successful conference held in a timely fashion would make to the peace process.

"The Council notes with deep concern, however, the continued failure of the parties to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia. It calls upon the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to undertake immediate efforts to move beyond the impasse and urges them to spare no efforts in order to achieve substantive progress without further delay. In this regard, it strongly supports the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, undertaken with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to address the issue of the future constitutional status of Abkhazia and, in particular, his intention to submit, in the near future, a draft paper containing proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as a basis for meaningful negotiations on that issue.

"The Council calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, concrete steps towards implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of the refugees and internally displaced persons who exercise their unconditional right to return to their homes. In particular, the undefined and insecure status of spontaneous returnees to the Gali district is a matter that must be addressed urgently. The Council therefore urges the parties to engage in genuine negotiations to resolve concrete aspects of the matter and not to link this issue to political matters. In this regard, it joins the Secretary-General in encouraging the Abkhaz side to muster the requisite political will to resolve the problem of Georgian language education in the schools of the district, as well as to find the resources that those schools need, which the Secretary-General notes may affect directly the magnitude of the seasonal migration in the area.

"The Council welcomes the achievements reached within the framework of the policy implemented by the Government of Georgia, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Bank, aimed at ensuring that the internally displaced persons enjoy their right to be treated in the same manner as all other Georgian citizens.

"The Council notes that the situation on the ground in the area of responsibility of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia has remained generally calm although unstable during the reporting period. It welcomes all efforts which have been undertaken, in particular by the Special Representative, with a view to alleviating tensions and increasing confidence between the parties. It urges the parties to cooperate closely in combating crime and improving the work of their respective law enforcement agencies.

"The Council strongly condemns the murder of Mr. Zurab Achba, legal assistant to the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, recalls the commitment of the Abkhaz side to keep the Mission fully informed on the course of the investigation into this crime, and urges the Abkhaz side to shed light on this matter. It also deplores abductions of United Nations and humanitarian personnel. In this context, the Council recalls the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 9 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4). It calls on the parties to refrain from any actions which could increase tensions on the ground and to ensure the safety of Mission personnel.

"The Council welcomes the contribution that the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, notes that the working relationship between the Mission and the peacekeeping force has remained close, and

> stresses the importance of continuing an increasingly active cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates. It calls on the parties to observe their obligations to prevent acts that violate the Moscow Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces of May 1994 (S/1994/583, annex I) and could pose a threat to the life and security of mission, peacekeeping force and other international personnel."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/33)

At the 4224th meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly supports the Townsville Peace Agreement, concluded on 15 October 2000 (S/2000/1088, annex), for the cessation of hostilities between the Malaita Eagle Force and the Isatabu Freedom Movement and for the restoration of peace and ethnic harmony in Solomon Islands.
>
> "The Council encourages all parties to cooperate in promoting reconciliation, so that the objectives of the Townsville Peace Agreement can be met, and urges all parties to continue to cooperate in accordance with the Townsville Peace Agreement, namely, to restore and maintain peace and ethnic harmony, to renounce the use of armed force and violence, to settle their differences through consultation and peaceful negotiation and to confirm their respect for human rights and the rule of law.
>
> "The Council commends those countries in the region that have supported the resolution of the conflict, and welcomes the establishment, as outlined in the Townsville Peace Agreement, of the International Peace Monitoring Team composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police from Australia and New Zealand, the mandate of which is based on annex II of the said Agreement and agreed by the parties. It also encourages other nations, in particular those in the region, to participate and assist in the implementation of this peace agreement."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/34)

At the 4230th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council reaffirms its resolutions regarding the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea, in particular resolutions 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 and 1320 (2000) of 15 September 2000, which established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Eritrea.
>
> "The Council notes with appreciation the commitment of both parties towards a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council also notes with appreciation the rounds of proximity talks that have taken place and, pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1320 (2000), calls on the parties to continue negotiations and to conclude without delay a final and comprehensive peace settlement. The Council emphasizes that the deployment of the Mission should contribute to a positive climate for negotiations and that it does not replace the need for such a peace settlement.
>
> "The Council reiterates its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Government of the State of Eritrea signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601).
>
> "The Council underlines the important role which confidence-building measures could play in dispelling the remaining distrust between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and encourages both States

to agree on a package of such measures. In particular the Council encourages the parties to agree on the immediate release and voluntary and orderly return of interned civilians under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the opening of land and air corridors for the Mission; an exchange of maps showing mined areas; the prompt release of prisoners of war and their return under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross; and a moratorium on expulsions.

"The Council reaffirms the need for both parties to fulfil all their obligations under international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. The Council calls on the parties to cooperate with the Mission in this regard.

"The Council expresses its continuing support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria and his Special Envoy, and concerned Member States to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict.

"The Council underlines the importance of the full compliance of Member States with the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1298 (2000).

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/35)

At the 4232nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its shock at, and strongly condemns, the criminal attacks perpetrated on the home of the head of the liaison committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pristina on 22 November 2000, as well as on Serbian policemen in the south of Serbia on 21 November 2000, both of which resulted in several deaths and injuries.

"The Council calls for an immediate and full investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"Fully aware of all the measures already taken to provide security for all inhabitants of that region, the Council calls on the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to continue to make all necessary efforts, including along the ground safety zone, to prevent further attacks.

"The Council demands that all those concerned refrain from any act of violence, in particular against ethnic minorities, and cooperate with the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

"The Council will continue to follow the matter closely."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/36)

At the 4235th meeting of the Security Council, held on 27 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/2000/1103) states, in paragraph 11: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/37)

At the 4239th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 November 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea-Bissau", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council reiterates its support for the democratically elected Government of Guinea-Bissau, and underlines that all parties concerned, especially the members of the former military junta, must continue to uphold the results of the elections and the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and civilian rule in the country.
>
> "The Council welcomes the return to peace, democracy and constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, and urges all parties to work towards the consolidation of peace in a spirit of cooperation and reconciliation.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction the political progress made so far in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of continued cooperation by all parties towards the consolidation of sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau. The Council calls upon the members of the former military junta to subordinate themselves fully to the civilian institutions and to withdraw from the political process. The Council underlines that the primary responsibility for the consolidation of peace lies with all the parties and the people of Guinea-Bissau and is concerned that renewed political unrest may be harmful to the consolidation of peace and to the commitment of donors to support the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau.
>
> "In this connection, the Council underlines the importance of an energetic continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the need for an urgent and accurate census of all military forces. It recalls the statement of its President of 23 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/10), and underlines that timely funding for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration is a critical factor to the successful implementation of the peace process in Guinea-Bissau. The Council commends the support provided by the Bretton Woods institutions to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Guinea-Bissau, and stresses the importance of the coordinated support of Member States for these activities.
>
> "The Council recalls the statement of its President of 29 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/38), and recognizes that the challenges of the post-conflict situation in Guinea-Bissau require an integrated and consolidated approach by all actors to support the Government of Guinea-Bissau, including the United Nations system, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as bilateral donors. In this regard, the Council once again underlines the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from conflict management to post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction, which can be greatly enhanced through adequate coordination of the efforts of all. The Council stresses the special position of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard.
>
> "The Council recognizes and commends the important role played by the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau towards helping consolidate peace, democracy and the rule of law, including the strengthening of democratic institutions, and expresses its appreciation for the activities of the Office. In order to optimize the efforts of the Office, some degree of flexibility on the part of donors and financial institutions is required concerning issues such as debt relief, trade policies and internal budget constraints.
>
> "The Council reiterates that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitutes one of the major tasks facing Guinea-Bissau as it emerges from conflict and that significant international assistance is indispensable in promoting sustainable development there. The Council underlines that an integrated and coordinated approach is required for Guinea-Bissau combining sustainable post-conflict peace-building and economic and development issues.
>
> "The Council calls upon Member States to provide generous support at the next round table scheduled for February 2001 in Geneva.

> "The Council acknowledges the relevance of the regional dimension. It welcomes the initiatives the President of Guinea-Bissau and the President of Senegal have taken towards stabilization of their common border region. The Council encourages both Governments to explore further possibilities to achieve peace and stability along the regional borders. It commends the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries for their continuing contributions towards the return of peace and democracy in Guinea-Bissau.
>
> "The Council expresses its intention to keep the situation in Guinea-Bissau under regular review and to coordinate with all actors in the post-conflict peace-building process."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/38)

At the 4243rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 December 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the briefing of Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, regarding follow-up measures to resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999.
>
> "The Council is deeply concerned by the increase, in many regions of the world, of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The Council reiterates its condemnation of all acts of terrorism, irrespective of motive, wherever and by whomever committed. It welcomes the efforts of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations in the field of combating international terrorism.
>
> "The Council calls on all States that have not done so to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming party to the existing anti-terrorism conventions.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its resolution 1269 (1999) of 19 October 1999 and calls upon all States to implement its provisions fully and expeditiously.
>
> "The Council reiterates its readiness, including on the basis of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, as provided for in its resolution 1269 (1999), to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in order to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of this matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/39)

At the 4244th meeting of the Security Council, held on 6 December 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in East Timor", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the report of the Security Council Mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105) of 21 November 2000, and endorses the recommendations that it contains. It notes in particular the view of the Mission that a strong international presence will be required in East Timor after independence, inter alia for the provision of financial, technical and security assistance, and agrees that planning for such a presence should begin as soon as possible. It requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter in his next regular report to the Security Council.
>
> "The Council pays tribute to the work of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. It welcomes in particular the creation of the National Council in East Timor, and stresses the importance of further work on the transition to independence, including a timetable and mechanisms for a constitution and elections. It stresses that urgent consideration should be given to expediting the training of the Timor Lorosae Police Service and to attracting sufficient resources to develop the judicial system. It notes the views of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the need to use assessed funding more flexibly.

"The Council emphasizes that urgent action is necessary to resolve the problem of the East Timorese refugees in West Timor. While acknowledging the efforts of the Government of Indonesia so far, the Council expresses its belief that a number of further steps must be taken, including:

"(i) decisive action to disarm and disband the militia and put an end to their activities, including by the separation of militia leaders from the refugees in West Timor and the expeditious prosecution of those responsible for criminal acts. The Council welcomes the steps already taken by the Government of Indonesia and urges it to make further progress on eradicating intimidation in the camps;

"(ii) action to allow the international relief agencies to return to West Timor, which will in turn require that the security of their staff be guaranteed. The Council looks forward in this context to discussions between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations on arrangements to facilitate an expert assessment of the security situation in West Timor. This should be in accordance with the usual modalities employed by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator;

"(iii) action to improve the flow of information to the refugees. The Council urges the Government of Indonesia, the Transitional Administration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to work together to develop an information strategy that will allow the refugees to make an informed decision about their future;

"(iv) a credible, apolitical and internationally observed registration of the refugees, carried out in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and other relevant actors.

"The Council emphasizes the need for measures to address shortcomings in the implementation of justice in East Timor. The Council welcomes the adoption of Indonesian legislation for the establishment of ad hoc human rights tribunals. It also underlines the need to bring to justice those responsible for violent attacks in East and West Timor, including attacks on United Nations personnel and in particular the murder of three humanitarian workers and two United Nations peacekeepers. It regrets that those responsible for the murder of the peacekeepers have not been arrested, and calls for action in this regard and for an early start to the trials of those accused of killing the humanitarian workers.

"The Council highlights the importance of the bilateral relationship between the Transitional Administration and the Government of Indonesia. The Council underlines the need to resolve the outstanding issues of payment of pensions to former civil servants and the proposed transit arrangements between the Oecussi enclave and the remainder of East Timor. It encourages in this regard further progress in the dialogue between the Government of Indonesia and the Transitional Administration.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/40)

At the 4250th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 December 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hédi Annabi, on 19 December and the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the meeting.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and particularly in the ground safety zone, as defined in the military-technical agreement referred to in annex II to resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999. It strongly condemns the violent action by ethnic Albanian extremist groups in southern Serbia, and calls for an immediate and complete cessation of violence in this area. The Council reiterates its resolution 1244 (1999) in its entirety.

"The Council calls for the dissolution of ethnic Albanian extremist groups. The Council also calls for the immediate withdrawal from the area, and in particular from the ground safety zone, of all non-residents engaged in extremist activities.

"The Council welcomes the start of a dialogue between the Serbian and Yugoslav authorities and representatives of the affected communities which could facilitate a lasting settlement to the problem.

"In this regard, the Council welcomes the commitment of the Yugoslav authorities to work towards a peaceful settlement, based on democratic principles, and to respect the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) and the military-technical agreement, as expressed in the letter dated 13 December 2000 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1184).

"The Council welcomes specific measures taken by the international security presence (the Kosovo Force) to address the problem, including increased surveillance of the border, confiscation of weapons and the disruption of identified and illegal activity within Kosovo in the vicinity of the eastern administrative boundary. It welcomes the constructive dialogue between the Kosovo Force and the Yugoslav and Serbian authorities, including through the Joint Implementation Commission. The Council calls on the Kosovo Force and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to continue to make all necessary efforts to address the problem. The Council also calls on Kosovo Albanian leaders to contribute to the stability of the situation.

"The Council welcomes the detailed public statement of the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of 29 November 2000, and the strong message which this sent to extremist groups in the Presevo-Medvedja-Bujanovac area.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2000/41)

At the 4252nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 December 2000 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern at developments on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone.
>
> "The Council condemns in the strongest terms the recent incursions into Guinea by rebel groups coming from Liberia and Sierra Leone that have affected villages and towns along the entire length of Guinea's border, including in Gueckedou on 6 December 2000 and in Kissidougou on 10 December 2000. The Council deplores the fact that these attacks claimed many lives, in particular the lives of civilians, and caused an exodus of local inhabitants and refugees, further exacerbating an already grave humanitarian situation. The Council also condemns the recent looting of the facilities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations. The Council demands an immediate halt to all acts of violence, especially those directed against civilians, as well as the infiltration of displaced persons camps by armed elements, and that those responsible for the violations of international humanitarian law be brought to justice.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Guinea. It expresses its serious concern, in this regard, over reports that external military support is being provided to these rebel groups. It calls on all States, particularly Liberia, to refrain from providing any such military support and from any act that might contribute to further destabilization of the

situation on the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Council further calls upon all States in the region to prevent armed individuals from using their national territory to prepare and commit attacks in neighbouring countries.

"The Council notes with interest the common undertakings assumed by Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States held in Bamako on 15 and 16 December 2000 (S/2000/1201, annex) and calls upon them to implement those undertakings fully and without delay. It again pays tribute to the current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and to that organization for the important role they play towards restoring peace and security to the three countries of the Mano River Union. The Council requests the Secretary-General to consider what support the international community, and in particular the United Nations, might provide to the Economic Community of West African States in order to ensure security on the border that Guinea shares with Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to report in that connection to the Council as soon as possible. The Council supports the appeal made by the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States for an urgent meeting of the Heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council expresses deep appreciation to the Government of Guinea for hosting a large number of refugees. The Council is concerned by the growing hostile attitude among the local population towards refugees, and urges the Government of Guinea to take urgent measures to discourage the propagation of such anti-refugee feelings.

"The Council expresses its deep concern over the fate of all those who continue to live in a state of insecurity, especially the local populations and the tens of thousands of refugees and displaced persons. It urges all the competent organizations to ensure that humanitarian relief continues, and it underlines the importance of integrated action by the United Nations agencies, acting in coordination with the Government of Guinea and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States. The Council believes that humanitarian assistance in secure locations must be made available not only to displaced refugees and Guineans, but also to those refugees returning to Sierra Leone. The Council calls on the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to ensure that suitable programmes of reintegration and assistance exist and are enhanced where security permits in Sierra Leone. It also recognizes the important role of the international community and the competent non-governmental organizations in providing the humanitarian relief which the local populations, the refugees and the displaced persons so sorely need. The Council is concerned over the security of humanitarian personnel working in Sierra Leone and Guinea. It calls on all the parties concerned to facilitate the work of the humanitarian organizations. It urges the parties to guarantee the security of refugees and displaced persons, and the security of the staff of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations. The Council also reaffirms the need to respect the civilian character of refugee camps.

"The Council welcomes the proposed inter-agency multidisciplinary mission to West Africa, supports its earliest possible departure to the region and looks forward to its report and recommendations."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/1)

At the 4255th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 January 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 19 December 2000 on the situation in Somalia (S/2000/1211) and reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

"The Council welcomes and supports the outcome of the Arta peace conference, the establishment of the Transitional National Assembly and the Transitional National Government. It expresses gratitude for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Djibouti in convening the peace conference. Furthermore, it recognizes with appreciation the impetus provided to the process by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, including the mandate extended by the ministerial meeting in Djibouti in March 2000.

"The Council further welcomes the efforts of the Transitional National Government to promote reconciliation within Somalia. It strongly urges all political groups in the country, in particular those which have remained outside the Arta peace process, to engage in peaceful and constructive dialogue with the Transitional National Government in order to promote national reconciliation and facilitate the democratic elections scheduled for 2003 as called for in the Transitional National Charter. It further calls upon all groups, in particular armed movements, to support and participate in the demobilization efforts undertaken by the Transitional National Government. It encourages the Transitional National Government to continue, in a spirit of constructive dialogue, the process of engaging all groups in the country, including in the north-eastern and north-western areas, with the view to preparing for the installation of permanent governance arrangements through the democratic process.

"The Council underlines the massive challenges facing Somalia with respect to reconstruction and development, and the immediate need for urgent assistance, particularly in the areas of demobilization (with special attention to measures to combat HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases), disarmament and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure. It calls upon the United Nations, its Member States and specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as the Bretton Woods institutions to assist in addressing these challenges.

"The Council, emphasizing the importance of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, notes with concern that the humanitarian and security situation remains fragile in several parts of Somalia, including Mogadishu. It strongly condemns attacks by armed groups on civilians and humanitarian personnel and calls upon all Somalis to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia.

"The Council reiterates to all States their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and urges each State to take the necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo. It strongly condemns the illegal supply of weapons to recipients in Somalia. It reiterates its call upon all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 information on possible violations of the arms embargo.

"The Council insists that all States should refrain from any military intervention in the internal situation in Somalia and that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine the stability in the subregion.

"The Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to put in place a trust fund for peace-building in Somalia. It notes that, despite the recent positive developments in Somalia, the security situation in the country is still a cause for serious concern. The Security Council therefore invites the Secretary-General to prepare a proposal for a peace-building mission for Somalia. Such a proposal should, with specific attention to the security situation in the country, outline possible ways to advance the peace process further.

"The Council remains seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/2)

At the 4262nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 January 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 January 2001 (S/2001/35), submitted in accordance with the statement by the President of the Council of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/5).
>
> "The Council commends the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic and the Representative of the Secretary-General for the efforts they have constantly made to contribute to peace and stability in the Central African Republic. In this connection, the Council welcomes the additional progress made in certain areas since the report of the Secretary-General of 29 June 2000 (S/2000/639), particularly in the area of disarmament and the restructuring of the security and defence forces, and as regards respect for human rights by the police.
>
> "The Council welcomes the mission to the region of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, to assess the impact of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, in particular its humanitarian, economic, social and security implications. The Council is looking forward to discussing the findings of that mission in the very near future.
>
> "The Council expresses its concern at the political and social tensions which have recently resurfaced in the Central African Republic, which threaten the national reconciliation process undertaken four years ago with the active support of the international community. The Council notes with concern the absence of dialogue between the Government and the opposition. The Council is also disturbed by the deterioration of the economic situation, partly because of the repercussions of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the resulting fuel crisis.
>
> "The Council welcomes the contributions already received and calls upon bilateral and multilateral donors to provide full support to the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic. The Council appreciates the release by the World Bank of the second tranche of credit for the consolidation of public finances and welcomes the recent decision by the International Monetary Fund to release additional funds. The Council calls upon Member States which made pledges at the special meeting in New York co-chaired by the Secretariat, Germany and the United Nations Development Programme in May 2000 to fulfil their commitments. The Council also stresses the importance of international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Central African Republic and in the other countries of the region in order to contribute to regional stability.
>
> "The Council reaffirms that it is first up to the Central Africans to summon the necessary political will for national reconciliation. The Council strongly encourages the Government of the Central African Republic to do everything in its power to strengthen democratic institutions and broaden the scope of national reconciliation. The Council urges all political actors in the Central African Republic to contribute each in their own way to the reduction of the existing tension between the Government and the opposition. In this respect, while it welcomes the release, on 8 January 2001, of 62 persons who had been arrested during the prohibited demonstration of 19 December 2000, the Council nevertheless notes with concern certain constraints on the peaceful public assembly of opposition and labour groups.
>
> "The Council calls upon the Government of the Central African Republic to take concrete measures to implement economic reforms and to ease social tensions. The Council stresses the priority need for the payment of salary arrears in the civil service and welcomes the recent announcement by the Government of the Central African Republic that it will take steps in this direction. The Council also encourages the Government of the Central African Republic to take all the financial measures that are necessary

> to relaunch the demobilization and reintegration programme.
>
> "The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed about the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, the situation in the Central African Republic, and in particular the progress made in the political, economic and social reforms, and to submit a report by 30 June 2001, in accordance with the statement of the President of the Council dated 10 February 2000."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/3)

At the 4270th meeting of the Security Council, held on 31 January 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council has given further consideration to the question of strengthening cooperation between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat. In this connection, the Council stresses the importance of full implementation of provisions of resolution 1327 (2000) of 13 November 2000 and in the statements of its President of 28 March 1996 (S/PRST/1996/13) and 3 May 1994 (S/PRST/1994/22). The Council takes note of the views expressed at its debate on the subject 'Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries' at its 4257th meeting on 16 January 2001. The Council recognizes the scope for further improvement in its relations with troop-contributing countries and the need to work together with a common purpose towards shared goals.
>
> "The Council recognizes that, in view of the increasing complexity of peacekeeping operations, there is a need for a transparent three-way relationship between the Security Council, the Secretariat and the troop-contributing countries that will foster a new spirit of partnership, cooperation and confidence.
>
> "Recognizing that the experience and expertise of troop-contributing countries in theatres of operation can greatly assist the planning process, the Council reiterates its agreement to hold consultations with troop-contributing countries in a timely manner at different stages of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, in particular when the Secretary-General has identified potential troop-contributing countries for a new or ongoing peacekeeping operation, during the implementation phase of an operation, when considering a change to, or renewal of, or completion of a peacekeeping mandate, or when a rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground threatens the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers.
>
> "The Council will seek to ensure that all private meetings as provided for in resolution 1327 (2000) between members of the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat are substantive, representative, meaningful and provide for a full exchange of views. The Council stresses the importance of full participation by all those involved and encourages troop-contributing countries to take the initiative to call for meaningful exchanges of information. The President of the Council will provide, where appropriate, a detailed report on consultations with the troop-contributing countries to the Council.
>
> "The Council stresses the usefulness of full and comprehensive briefings by the Secretariat at private meetings with the troop-contributing countries, including, where appropriate, military factors.
>
> "The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve coordination and cooperation on peacekeeping issues within the United Nations system and the Secretariat.
>
> "The Council encourages the Secretary-General to raise public awareness globally of the positive contribution of peacekeeping operations and the role played by peacekeepers from various troop-contributing countries.

"The Council acknowledges that the Secretariat must be able to rely on sufficient human and financial resources to respond to the demands placed on it. It underlines the importance of follow-up to the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (S/2000/809) with a view to strengthening the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant departments of the Secretariat involved in peacekeeping.

"The Council reiterates that the problem of the commitment gap with regard to personnel and equipment for peacekeeping operations requires the assumption by all Member States of the shared responsibility to support United Nations peacekeeping.

"The Council acknowledges that the delay in reimbursement causes severe budgetary constraints to troop-contributing countries. It urges all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time, so that peacekeeping operations can stand on a solid financial basis.

"The Council decides to establish a Working Group of the Whole on United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Working Group will not replace the private meetings with the troop-contributing countries. The Working Group will address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, without prejudice to the competence of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Where appropriate, the Working Group will seek the views of the troop-contributing countries, including through meetings between the Working Group and the troop-contributing countries, with a view to their views being taken into account by the Council.

"As a first step, the Working Group is tasked to undertake an in-depth consideration of, inter alia, all the proposals made in the course of the Council's public meeting on 16 January 2001, including ways to improve the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat, and to report to the Council by 30 April 2001. An indicative list of all the ideas and proposals arising from the meeting on 16 January 2001 will be forwarded to the Working Group for its consideration."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/4)

At the 4275th meeting of the Security Council, held on 9 February 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council, recalling all previous resolutions and statements of its President regarding the situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's progress report of 12 January 2001 (S/2001/45) and subsequent update pertaining to the matter.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Eritrea and Ethiopia, and further reaffirms its continued commitment to a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict.
>
> "The Council, reiterating its strong support for the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed by the parties in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601), strongly welcomes and supports the subsequent Peace Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (S/2000/1183) signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000 ('Algiers Agreement'). It commends the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the President of Algeria and his Special Envoy, as well as the United States of America and the European Union for their role in achieving the Algiers Agreement.
>
> "The Council encourages both parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of the Algiers Agreement. In this connection, it further welcomes the agreement reached by the parties on 6 February 2001 to move forward with the establishment of the temporary security zone on 12 February 2001.

"The Council expresses its strong support for the Secretary-General's role in continuing to help implement the Algiers Agreement, including through his own good offices, for the efforts of his Special Representative and for the contributions of relevant United Nations entities.

"The Council notes with satisfaction that the Algiers Agreement includes mechanisms for the delimitation and demarcation of the common border and for addressing claims and compensation, and that the parties are cooperating with the Secretary-General in these matters in accordance with agreed schedules. It draws the urgent attention of Member States to the fact that funds provided to date for border delimitation and demarcation, through the United Nations Trust Fund established under resolution 1177 (1998) of 26 June 1998, remain clearly inadequate to meet the expenses of the Boundary Commission for the work entrusted to it under the Algiers Agreement. While expressing appreciation to those Member States that have already contributed financially, the Council calls upon Member States to consider providing further support to the peace process, including through contributions to the voluntary Trust Fund in order to assist the parties in rapid delimitation and demarcation of the common border in accordance with resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 and in accordance with the Algiers Agreement.

"The Council notes with appreciation the expeditious deployment of the United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia allowing the parties to redeploy and rearrange their forces as scheduled. It expresses appreciation to the troop-contributing countries and to those Member States that have provided the Mission with additional assets.

"The Council urges the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate, including through the complete redeployment of troops consistent with the Algiers Agreement, the establishment of a direct air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara to ensure freedom of movement for Mission flights, and the conclusion of the necessary status-of-forces agreements, including identifying suitable accommodation sites for the Mission.

"The Council further urges the parties to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service, including through exchanging and providing existing maps and any other relevant information to the United Nations. It notes with concern that mines and unexploded ordnance remain the pre-eminent threat to the safety and security of Mission troops and the population in and around the future temporary security zone. It calls upon the international community to support generously non-governmental organizations with resources, skills and expertise in demining so that, in coordination with the Mission and the United Nations country teams, they can assist both Governments in this undertaking.

"The Council encourages both parties to continue to exercise restraint and to implement confidence-building measures, to continue the release and voluntary and orderly return under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross of civilians that remain interned, to release remaining prisoners of war and facilitate their return under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to fulfil their commitments under the Algiers Agreement to afford humane treatment to each other's nationals and persons of each other's national origin.

"The Council calls on the parties to ensure the continued safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need, to guarantee the safety and security of all Mission, International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law.

"The Council recognizes that the effects of the war have exacted a heavy toll on the civilian populations of Eritrea and Ethiopia, including through the internal displacement and outflow of refugees. It urges the respective Governments to continue to redirect their efforts towards the reconstruction and development of both economies, to work towards reconciliation with a view to normalizing their relations, and to engage in constructive cooperation with the other neighbouring States in the Horn of Africa, with a view to achieving stability in the subregion. It further urges contributions from the international community, including the United Nations agencies and the international financial institutions, in support of the reconstruction efforts of both countries.

"The Council remains seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/5)

At the 4278th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 February 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the open debate held at its 4274th meeting on 5 February 2001 on 'Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach'. The Council recalls also the statements of its President in relation to activities of the United Nations in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building. The Council welcomes the convening by the Secretary-General of the fourth high-level United Nations-regional organizations meeting and notes with interest its results, in particular the 'Framework for cooperation in peace-building' as conveyed by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council in his letter dated 12 February 2001 (S/2001/138).
>
> "The Council reaffirms its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council emphasizes the need for full respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of international law, in particular those related to prevention of armed conflicts and settlement of disputes by peaceful means.
>
> "The Council reaffirms that the quest for peace requires a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach that addresses the root causes of conflicts, including their economic and social dimensions.
>
> "The Council recognizes that peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building are often closely interrelated. The Council stresses that this interrelationship requires a comprehensive approach in order to preserve the results achieved and prevent the recurrence of conflicts. To this effect, the Council reiterates the value of including, as appropriate, peace-building elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations.
>
> "The Council recognizes that peace-building is aimed at preventing the outbreak, the recurrence or continuation of armed conflict and therefore encompasses a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights programmes and mechanisms. This requires short- and long-term actions tailored to address the particular needs of societies sliding into conflict or emerging from it. These actions should focus on fostering sustainable institutions and processes in areas such as sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and inequalities, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law and the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence.
>
> "The Council further reaffirms that a comprehensive and integrated strategy in peace-building must involve all the relevant actors in this field, taking into account the unique circumstances of each conflict situation. The Council emphasizes that a well-planned and coordinated peace-building strategy can play a significant role in conflict prevention. In this connection, the Council underlines that international efforts in peace-building must complement and not supplant the essential role of the country concerned.
>
> "The Council notes that the experiences of the United Nations and regional organizations and other actors in peace-building point to the need for enhancing peace-building activities by formulating a strategy based on the interdependence between sustainable peace, security and development in all its dimensions.
>
> "The Council stresses that, to be successful, such a peace-building strategy should meet, inter alia, the following basic criteria: relevance, coherence and consistency of programmes and actions; the consent and cooperation of the

authorities of the State concerned where they exist; continuity in and conclusion of the process; cooperation and coordination among organizations and other actors involved; and cost-effectiveness of the overall peace-building operation.

"The Council strongly encourages the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations, donor countries and the international financial institutions to consider undertaking initiatives such as: utilization of the mechanism of consolidated appeals, the joint holding of pledging conferences to mobilize expeditiously international political support and the essential resource requirements; ensuring prompt financing of quick start-up peace-building projects; and strengthening mechanisms that promote development and self-reliance by improving capacity-building activities.

"The Council also underlines that successful peace-building is predicated on an effective and an unambiguous division of labour, based on the comparative advantage of different implementing bodies, between all the international partners, including the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the wider international community. In this regard, the Council strongly encourages all those actors to enhance their cooperation in areas such as the early identification of situations where peace-building is required; the definition of objectives and priority areas of peace-building; the development of an integrated operational response through mutual consultation; joint monitoring of peace-building activities; and establishing repertories of best practices and lessons learned in the area of peace-building.

"The Council stresses the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into peace agreements and peace-building strategies and of involving women in all peace-building measures.

"The Council further encourages the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to establish consultative processes to ensure that peace settlements and agreements mediated by these organizations include commitments by the parties to the conflict to concerted action in different areas of peace-building, and stresses the need to identify such areas at early stages of the negotiation of peace agreements.

"The Council recognizes that the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants should not be seen in isolation but must be carried out in the context of a broader search for peace, stability and development, with special emphasis on the revival of economic activities and reparation of the social fabric.

"The Council considers it essential to provide speedy operational solutions to the exceptional and urgent needs of countries emerging from or on the verge of conflict, through innovative and flexible means, including quick impact programmes which translate into concrete and visible improvements in the daily lives of their local populations.

"To enhance further the effectiveness of the United Nations in addressing conflicts at all stages, from prevention to settlement to post-conflict peace-building, the Council reiterates its willingness to consider ways to improve its cooperation with other United Nations bodies and organs directly concerned by peace-building, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, which have a primary role in this field.

"The Council recalls the essential role of the Secretary-General in peace-building, in particular in the establishment of strategies in this field and their implementation and recognizes the need to strengthen the coordination and analysis capacity of the Secretariat in order to allow the Secretary-General to fulfil his responsibilities in this area.

"The Council recognizes the need for the early involvement on the ground of peace-building actors and an orderly assumption of their responsibilities. To this effect and in order to avoid any gap between peacekeeping and peace-building, the Council expresses its determination, where appropriate, to consult, at various stages of any peacekeeping operation that includes peace-building elements and in particular when the operation is being established, with the State concerned and with relevant actors who are primarily responsible for coordinating and implementing aspects of peace-building activities, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and major donor countries.

"The Council recognizes that troop-contributing countries may be involved in peace-building activities and that, within the existing system of consultations with these countries, relevant peace-building activities should be discussed.

"The Council encourages close cooperation between the authorities of the State concerned and the international community in elaborating programmes of peace-building activities where the commitment by the parties could be formalized in written communications.

"The Council underlines the importance of the presence of special representatives of the Secretary-General or other suitable United Nations coordination arrangements, such as the resident coordinator system, in coordinating the elaboration and implementation of peace-building programmes by international organizations and donor countries in close cooperation with local authorities, taking into account ongoing activities. The Council stresses that any United Nations peace-building presence should have the necessary personnel and financial resources to discharge its mandate.

"The Council stresses the importance of its being kept regularly informed of the progress achieved as well as of difficulties encountered in peace-building in countries where a peacekeeping operation had been mandated by the Security Council.

"The Council reiterates that efforts to ensure lasting solutions to conflicts and to maintain the momentum for peace in any given country or region require an increased solidarity, sustained political will and timely and adequate resources on the part of the international community.

"The Council recalls the decision by the Secretary-General to instruct the Executive Committee on Peace and Security to formulate a plan on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies and to implement programmes in support of them, and looks forward to the submission by him of recommendations to the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of this plan.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/6)

At the 4285th meeting of the Security Council, held on 2 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by armed groups in Burundi, particularly those launched on Bujumbura by the Forces for National Liberation. The timing of these actions is of particular concern since they were launched during the meeting of the parties to the Arusha Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation (the Arusha Agreement) in Burundi convened by the facilitator, Nelson Mandela, on 25 February 2001 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. The Council calls for the immediate cessation of these attacks.
>
> "The Council expresses its strong disapproval of all acts aimed at undermining the peace process in Burundi. The Council urges all sides to exercise restraint and to refrain from any action that may exacerbate the situation.
>
> "The Council condemns the deliberate targeting of the civilian population by the armed groups and calls upon all parties to abide by international humanitarian law and in particular to refrain from any further attacks or any military action that endangers the civilian population.
>
> "The Council reiterates its call on the Forces for National Liberation and the Front for the Defence of Democracy to cease hostilities immediately and to join the peace process. The Council recalls the meeting in Libreville on 9

> January 2001 between the President of the Republic of Burundi and the leader of the Front for the Defence of Democracy and urges the continuation of this process. The Council calls on all the parties, including the armed groups, to engage in dialogue immediately so as to allow an early cessation of hostilities and to reach agreement on a permanent ceasefire.
>
> "The Council stresses the importance of providing urgent humanitarian assistance to civilians displaced by the hostilities, and calls upon all parties to guarantee safe and unhindered access by humanitarian personnel to those in need. The Council reiterates its request to the donor community to help the Government of Burundi, United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community to respond effectively to the needs of the population of Burundi. The Council also urges donors to deliver on the commitments made at the donors' conference held in Paris on 11 and 12 December 2000.
>
> "The Council takes note of the scheme for power-sharing arrangements among parties to the Arusha Agreement worked out by the fourteenth summit meeting of the regional peace initiative on Burundi, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 26 February 2001 and calls on all the parties to reach early agreement on the outstanding issues related to the transitional power-sharing arrangements and to give their full cooperation to the facilitator.
>
> "The Council stresses that the key to achieving lasting peace in Burundi lies with the Burundian parties. It is convinced that compromise is the only means to resolve the conflict, and to this end urges all parties to work towards settling outstanding differences over the peace accord, and to proceed to its implementation.
>
> "The Council reaffirms its full support for the continuing efforts of the facilitator, the regional peace initiative and the Implementation Monitoring Committee to bring peace to Burundi. The Council also emphasizes the role of the Implementation Monitoring Committee in advancing the peace process. It takes note of the communiqué of the fourteenth summit meeting of the regional peace initiative on Burundi. It also reiterates its readiness to consider practical ways in which it can best support the peace process, and the implementation of the Arusha Agreement.
>
> "The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/7)

At the 4290th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/191)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in its meeting on 7 March 2001 and carefully listened to him.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns recent violence by ethnic Albanian armed extremists in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular the killing of three soldiers of the armed forces of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the area of Tanusevci. The Council regrets that the violence continues and calls for an immediate end to it.
>
> "The Council expresses its deep concern at those events, which constitute a threat to the stability and security not only of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia but also of the entire region. It calls on all political leaders in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who are in a position to do so to isolate the forces behind the violent incidents and to shoulder their responsibility for peace and stability in the region.
>
> "The Council underlines the responsibility of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the rule of law in its territory. It supports actions by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to address the violence with an appropriate level of

restraint and to preserve the political stability of the country and foster harmony between all ethnic components of the population.

"The Council recalls the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In this context it emphasizes that the border demarcation agreement, signed in Skopje on 23 February 2001, and ratified by the Parliament of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 1 March 2001, must be respected by all.

"The Council welcomes the steps taken by the international security presence (the Kosovo Force) to control the border between Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the military-technical agreement signed in Kumanovo on 9 June 1999. It welcomes the ongoing dialogue between the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Kosovo Force on practical steps to address the immediate security situation and to prevent crossing of the border by extremists as well as possible violations of resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998. It welcomes the efforts of all relevant international organizations in cooperation with the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to promote stability and to create conditions for a return of the inhabitants to their homes.

"The Council will continue to follow the developments on the ground closely, and requests to be briefed regularly on the outcome of the efforts referred to above."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/8)

At the 4298th meeting of the Security Council, held on 16 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1208 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) — Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2001/218)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999.

"The Council commends the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the commander of the international security presence (the Kosovo Force) for their ongoing efforts to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999), undertaken under difficult circumstances, and welcomes the priority areas of work identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

"The Council welcomes the establishment of a working group under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General aimed at developing a legal framework for provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government in Kosovo and stresses the need for all ethnic groups to be represented in the work of this group. It underlines the need to keep the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informed on the process. It calls on all parties to support the efforts of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to build a stable multi-ethnic democratic society in Kosovo and to ensure suitable conditions for Kosovo-wide elections. It stresses the importance of a number of steps being taken for the holding of these elections: the establishment of the legal framework, in particular the definition of the functions and powers of the elected bodies; the development of an integrated voter registry which should include the refugees and internally displaced persons; full involvement of all the communities in the ballot; and a high security environment for the voting.

"The Council welcomes close contact between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Mission and the Kosovo Force, in particular the steps taken towards the opening of a Mission office in Belgrade, which will facilitate these consultations. It stresses the importance of substantial dialogue between Kosovo political leaders and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"The Council calls for an end to all acts of violence in Kosovo, in particular those which are ethnically motivated, and urges all political leaders in Kosovo to condemn these acts and to increase their efforts to create inter-ethnic tolerance. It reiterates the importance of resolving the problem of the missing and detainees and notes that this would be a major confidence-building measure. It welcomes the initial steps taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in this regard.

"The Council remains concerned about the security situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia as a result of the violent actions of ethnic Albanian armed groups. It welcomes the ceasefire agreements signed on 12 March 2001 and calls for strict compliance with their provisions. It stresses that a peaceful settlement of this crisis can only be achieved through substantial dialogue. It commends the continued restraint of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia. The Security Council welcomes the plan of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for southern Serbia and supports its initiative to find a peaceful and durable solution through a process of dialogue and confidence-building measures. It expresses the opinion that the swift implementation of confidence-building measures would be an important element in a peaceful settlement, and underlines the importance of continued political and financial support for this process by the international community.

"The Council welcomes the decision taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to authorize the commander of the Kosovo Force to allow the controlled return of forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the ground safety zone as defined in the military-technical agreement signed in Kumanovo on 9 June 1999 referred to in annex II to resolution 1244 (1999) as a first step in a phased and conditioned reduction of the ground safety zone.

"The Council reiterates its strong support for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as set out in the statement of its President of 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7). It strongly condemns the continuing extremist violence in parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, supported from outside the country, which constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the entire region, and underlines the importance of maintaining the territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and all other States in the region. It supports efforts by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to cooperate with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other international organizations to end this violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/9)

At the 4300th meeting of the Security Council, held on 21 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia — Letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful holding of the third meeting on confidence-building measures between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in Yalta on 15 and 16 March 2001 and the resumption of dialogue between them, and notes the documents signed there (S/2001/242). It hopes that action flowing from the Yalta meeting will lead to a narrowing of the positions of the two sides and stimulate further constructive dialogue aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia and other key issues. The Council underlines the contribution that confidence-building measures can bring to the peace process and commends the efforts by the Government of Ukraine in ensuring the success of the Yalta meeting.

"The Council reaffirms its support for the efforts by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to enhance contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Council encourages the two sides to engage with renewed commitment in the peace process. The Council notes the stated willingness of the two sides to ensure favourable conditions for the continuation of the peace process, their stated commitment to the non-use of force and their stated determination to intensify efforts in order to create the necessary climate for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees in secure and dignified conditions. The Council also notes the important contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict.

"The Council underlines the unacceptability of the holding of self-styled local elections in Abkhazia, Georgia, on 10 March 2001, which it deems illegitimate and unhelpful. The organization of these elections represents an additional obstacle to the attempts to reach a comprehensive settlement of the conflict based on international law.

"The Council stresses the importance of negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict. In this regard, it looks forward to the briefing to be provided by the Secretary-General on the progress of the political settlement, including on the status of the draft paper his Special Representative intends to submit to the two sides, as referred to in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1339 (2001) of 31 January 2001.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter and reaffirms its commitment to advancing the peace process."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/10)

At the 4302nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa — Letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/185)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the decisions and recommendations contained in the declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa, adopted at its meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government in the course of the Millennium Summit (resolution 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000, annex), and the open debate held on 7 March 2001 to review its implementation. The Council takes note with interest of the important views expressed by non-members at this debate.

"The Council notes the progress achieved in translating the commitments made at its summit meeting into practical results and expresses its determination to intensify efforts to this end. The Council underlines the importance of the declaration as a contribution towards the development of a well-targeted strategy and shared vision in the maintenance of international peace and security and of the deeper and broader involvement of Member States and the wider international community in that regard.

"The Council will consider and take appropriate action on the Secretary-General's forthcoming report on conflict prevention, his recommendations on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies, the report prepared by its Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, and the recommendations on improving the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to be prepared by its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and reiterates its intention to review periodically the implementation of its resolution 1327 (2000) of 13 November 2000 on strengthening peacekeeping operations.

"The Council underlines the need for closer cooperation and interaction within the United Nations system in addressing the challenges to peace and security, including the root causes of conflicts, and intends to continue taking concrete steps in advancing this goal. The Council also expresses its willingness to continue to develop productive working relationships with regional and subregional organizations in addressing conflict.

"The Council decides to conduct a further review, with the active participation of non-members, of the implementation of the commitments made at its meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/11)

At the 4304th meeting of the Security Council, held on 22 March 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the briefing by the High Representative for the implementation of the General Framework Agreement on Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex) on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and commends his efforts in implementing this agreement.

"The Council encourages further regional political and economic cooperation, in compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inviolability of the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the other States of the region.

"The Council welcomes the new State-level and entity-level governments formed after the general elections of 11 November 2000 and calls on them to take active measures to make further progress on the return of refugees, consolidation of the state institutions, and economic reform. It welcomes the progress on creating a State-level defence identity in full compliance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and encourages the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to finalize the unresolved details without delay.

"The Council welcomes the establishment of Constitutional Commissions to protect the vital interest of the constituent peoples to facilitate the implementation of the 'constituent peoples decision' of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 1 July 2000 and calls upon the entity parliaments to engage in the debate about the necessary amendments to their respective constitutions in the light of proposals examined by the Constitutional Commissions.

"The Council notes the recent conclusion of the Agreement on a Special Relationship between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republika Srpska and urges the High Representative to monitor its implementation and any amendments to it, in order to ensure that it remains consistent with the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole and with the Peace Agreement.

"The Council condemns recent unilateral moves by the so-called Croat National Congress to establish Croat self-rule in open contradiction of the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and calls on all parties to work within the legal institutions and constitutional framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entities. It expresses its support for the High Representative in taking actions against persons holding public office who are found to be in violation of legal commitments made under the Peace Agreement or the terms for its implementation.

"The Council welcomes the progress made on the return of refugees and property law implementation in the year 2000, but remains concerned at the slow pace of refugee return, particularly in urban areas. The Council insists on the responsibility of the local authorities to accelerate the rate of return and property law implementation.

"The Council urges all political parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and their respective leaders to engage constructively within the legal institutions of that country in order to implement fully the Peace Agreement."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/12)

At the 4314th meeting of the Security Council, held on 24 April 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Georgia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council welcomes the briefing provided by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, on 24 April 2001, in accordance with paragraph 16 of its resolution 1339 (2001) of 31 January 2001. It welcomes also the presence of the Minister for Special Affairs of Georgia at its meeting.
>
> "The Council stresses that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable. It underlines the decisive importance of early negotiations on the core political questions of the conflict. It strongly supports, in this context, the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to promote the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement based on the resolutions of the Security Council, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia.
>
> "The Council strongly supports, in particular, the intention of the Special Representative to submit, in the near future, his draft paper containing specific proposals to the parties on the question of the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi. It calls on all those concerned to use their influence with a view to facilitating this process.
>
> "The Council welcomes the intention of the Special Representative to submit the draft paper to the parties soon, as a starting point for negotiation, and not as an attempt to impose or dictate any possible solution. It calls upon the parties constructively to accept the paper in this light and work towards a mutually acceptable settlement.
>
> "The Council will remain actively seized of the matter and reaffirms its commitment to advancing the peace process."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/13)

At the 4318th meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 May 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20). It expresses its intention to give full consideration to the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/357). It takes note of the action plan of the Panel of Experts for the extension of its mandate (S/2001/416).
>
> "The Council notes that the report contains disturbing information about the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources by individuals, Governments and armed groups involved in the conflict, and the link between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict.
>
> "The Council condemns the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expresses its serious concern at those economic activities that fuel the conflict. It urges the Governments named in the report in this regard to conduct their own inquiries into this information, cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts while ensuring necessary security for the experts, and take immediate steps to end illegal exploitation of the natural resources by their nationals or others under their control.
>
> "The Council notes with concern the terrible toll the conflict is taking on the people, economy and environment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
>
> "The Council believes that the only viable solution to the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains the full implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815) and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach addressing all the root causes of the conflict to achieve a lasting peace settlement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts for a final period of three months, and requests also that the Panel submit to the Council, through the Secretary-General, an addendum to its final report which shall include the following:

"(a) An update of relevant data and an analysis of further information, including as pointed out in the action plan submitted by the Panel to the Security Council;

"(b) Relevant information on the activities of countries and other actors for which the necessary quantity and quality of data were not made available earlier;

"(c) A response, based as far as possible on corroborated evidence, to the comments and reactions of the States and actors cited in the final report of the Panel;

"(d) An evaluation of the situation at the end of the extension of the mandate of the Panel, and of its conclusions, assessing whether progress has been made on the issues which come under the responsibility of the Panel.

"The Council expresses its intention to examine and respond to the recommendations of the report in the light of the addendum submitted by the Panel, so as to advance the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/14)

At the 4320th meeting of the Security Council, held on 15 May 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"Recalling all previous resolutions and statements of its President regarding the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Security Council emphasizes the importance of the commitments undertaken by the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities signed in Algiers on 18 June 2000 (S/2001/601) and the subsequent Peace Agreement between the parties (S/2000/1183) signed in Algiers on 12 December 2000 ('Algiers Agreements').

"The Council reiterates its strong support for the Secretary-General's role in helping to implement the Agreements, including through his own good offices, and for the efforts of his Special Representative. It further expresses its appreciation for the continued role of the Organization of African Unity in helping to implement the Algiers Agreements.

"The Council also reiterates its appreciation for the continued deployment of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea both to the troop-contributing countries and to those Member States that have provided the Mission with additional assets.

"The Council encourages both parties to continue working towards the full and prompt implementation of the Agreements and, in this context, to take concrete confidence-building measures. The Council further reaffirms its continued commitment to a peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict. In this connection, the Council notes with satisfaction that the parties have agreed to the Secretary-General's proposal of 1 May 2001 on the composition of the Boundary and Claims Commissions, critical components to the peaceful definitive settlement of the conflict. It now calls on the parties to fully cooperate with the Boundary Commission and to fulfil their financial responsibilities regarding the Boundary Commission's work.

"The Council stresses that the parties must provide free movement and access for UNMEE and its supplies as required throughout the territories of the parties, without any restrictions, including within the temporary security zone and the 15 km wide adjacent area. Free and unhindered access for the Mission is a fundamental condition for the success of the peacekeeping operation. The Council emphasizes further that the purpose of the temporary security zone is to separate the parties' armed forces. The zone must be completely demilitarized. The civilian populations inside the zone should be supported by an appropriate but limited number of Eritrean civilian militia and police.

"The Council calls on the parties to cooperate fully and expeditiously with the Mission in the implementation of its mandate and to abide scrupulously by the letter and spirit of their agreements, particularly regarding the inviolability of the temporary security zone. It also calls on both parties to exercise restraint in their public statements.

"The Council further calls on the parties to continue to facilitate mine action in coordination with the United Nations Mine Action Service. It encourages the parties to exercise caution in returning civilians to the temporary security zone before it has been adequately demined. The Council further calls for the immediate establishment of a secure air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara that does not require a detour through other countries. It also calls on Eritrea to conclude the necessary status-of-forces agreement for the Mission.

"The Council notes that, in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 1298 (2000) of 17 May 2000, the arms embargo on the parties expires on 16 May 2001. The Council recognizes that the Algiers Agreements are consistent with paragraphs 2 to 4 of resolution 1298 (2000). Under the current circumstances, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of that resolution have not been extended by the Council beyond 16 May 2001.

"The Council urges the parties to ensure that efforts are redirected from weapons procurement and other military activities towards the reconstruction and development of both economies, and regional reconciliation, with a view to achieving stability in the Horn of Africa. The Council reiterates its encouragement of Member States to exercise the highest degree of responsibility in discouraging arms flows to countries and regions emerging from armed conflicts.

"The Council remains vigilant and expresses its intention to take appropriate measures if the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia again threatens regional peace and security.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2001/15)

At the 4322nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 May 2001 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:
>
> "As is known, the report of the Secr
> General on the United Nations Disengage
> Observer Force (S/2001/499) states, in par
> 11: '... the situation in the Middle East con
> to be potentially dangerous and is likely to re
> so unless and until a comprehensive settl
> covering all aspects of the Middle East prob m
> can be reached'. That statement of the Secret y-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

VII

Official communiqués issued by the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

S/PV.4158	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16 June 2000
S/PV.4163	The situation in Sierra Leone	21 June 2000
S/PV.4183	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	3 August 2000
S/PV.4196	The situation in Somalia Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti	14 September 2000
S/PV.4198	The situation in East Timor	19 September 2000
S/PV.4202	The situation in Burundi	29 September 2000
S/PV.4206	The situation in East Timor	12 October 2000
S/PV.4210	The situation concerning Western Sahara	26 October 2000
S/PV.4212	Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice	31 October 2000
S/PV.4217	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	10 November 2000
S/PV.4218	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	10 November 2000
S/PV.4226	Briefing by the Secretary-General	17 November 2000
S/PV.4228	The situation in East Timor Report of the Security Council mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105)	20 November 2000
S/PV.4233	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question Letter dated 22 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1111)	27 November 2000
S/PV.4234	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question	27 November 2000

S/PV.4254	The situation in Somalia Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Ali Khalif Galaydh, Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia	11 January 2001
S/PV.4266	Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoanna, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	29 January 2001
S/PV.4276	The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone; The situation in Liberia; The situation in Sierra Leone	12 February 2001
S/PV.4280	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	21 February 2001
S/PV.4281	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Briefing by Sir Ke[illegible]amile Masire, facilitator of the inter-Congolese dialogue	22 February 2001
S/PV.4286	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1202 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)	6 March 2001
S/PV.4292	The situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian question	14 March 2001
S/PV.4293	The situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian question	14 March 2001
S/PV.4297	The situation in Burundi Letter dated 14 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/221)	16 March 2001

S/PV.4299	The situation in Georgia Letter dated 17 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/242)	21 March 2001
S/PV.4313	The situation in Georgia	24 April 2001

VIII

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/2000/796	31 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/797	14 August 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/799	14 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1153	4 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/49	16 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/288	23 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/289	28 March 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/338	3 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/339	6 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/357	12 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/405	18 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/406	24 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/408	25 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/416	24 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Middle East

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and developments in the Israel-Lebanon sector

S/2000/599	19 June 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/731	24 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/778	4 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/779	8 August 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1167	6 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1168	8 December 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/500	18 May 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

S/2000/664	6 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/665	10 July 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

S/2000/865	7 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/904	26 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1063	2 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/47	11 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/48	16 January 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/61	11 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2001/63	19 January 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/88	25 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/391	19 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/2000/690	13 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/792	10 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/872	13 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/967	6 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/999	18 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1164	7 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/16	5 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/219	13 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/290	28 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/437	2 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/542	30 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans

S/2001/194	1 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/195	6 March 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)

S/2000/634	28 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/814	18 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/891	21 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1024	24 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1120	24 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1179	8 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1180	12 December 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1246	28 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/52	17 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/205	6 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/214	12 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/333	3 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/360	12 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/465	9 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/482	15 May 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/497	17 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/578	8 June 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/2001/214	12 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/267	23 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the former Yugoslavia

S/2001/214	12 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/2000/756	2 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/886	20 September 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/903	26 September 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1060	30 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1061	2 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1234	22 December 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/40	12 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/95	31 January 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in East Timor

S/2000/671	7 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/672	10 July 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1030	25 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2001/509	18 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/510	22 May 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations

S/2000/657	5 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Angola

S/2000/677	11 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/760	31 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/761	2 August 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/987	13 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/91	29 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/387	19 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/537	30 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

S/2000/676	7 July 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/841	29 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/842	31 August 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/909	21 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/910	26 September 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/947	29 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2000/948	3 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1018	20 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1019	24 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1037	25 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1038	27 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1194	14 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/233	16 March 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa

S/2000/809	21 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Burundi

S/2000/650	30 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/651	5 July 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1096	10 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1097	15 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/1098	9 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1099	15 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

S/2000/809	21 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

No exit without strategy

S/2000/1141	30 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

S/2000/865	7 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

S/2000/941	28 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/942	3 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/2000/618	21 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/645	30 June 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/663	10 July 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/733	25 July 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/790	10 August 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/950	3 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/960	5 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2000/983	11 October 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1178	11 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/26	9 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/129	12 February 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/134	13 February 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2001/160	21 February 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/328	5 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/337	6 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/566	6 June 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Cyprus

S/2000/1188	28 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1189	14 December 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/275	22 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/276	27 March 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/556	31 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/557	5 June 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Afghanistan

S/2000/1077	8 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/206	8 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/511	21 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone

S/2001/64	19 January 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/434	30 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/2000/943	28 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/944	3 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach

S/2001/138	12 February 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the Great Lakes region

S/2000/907	21 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/908	26 September 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/408	25 April 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Liberia

S/2000/945	28 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/946	3 October 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/268	23 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

S/2000/925	28 September 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1198	14 December 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/262	22 March 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/550	23 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2001/551	30 May 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2001/552	31 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/2001/434	30 April 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

S/2001/445	2 May 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2001/446	7 May 2001	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Africa

S/2000/1082	7 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1083	10 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

S/2000/1139	22 November 2000	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2000/1140	30 November 2000	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Communication relating to the implementation of the agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

S/2001/107	5 February 2001	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

IX

Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo		
S/2000/888	21 September 2000	Resolution 1316 (2000)
S/2000/1156	6 December 2000	Resolutions 1291 (2000) and 1316 (2000)
S/2001/128	12 February 2001	Resolution 1332 (2000)
S/2001/373	17 April 2001	Resolution 1341 (2001)
S/2001/572	8 June 2001	Resolutions 1332 (2000) and 1341 (2001)
The situation in the Middle East		
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon		
S/2000/590 and Corr.1	16 June 2000	Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)
S/2000/718	20 July 2000	Resolution 1288 (2000)
S/2000/1049	31 October 2000	Resolutions 425 (1978) and 1310 (2000)
S/2001/66	22 January 2001	Resolution 1310 (2000)
S/2001/423	30 April 2001	Resolution 1337 (2001)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force		
S/2000/1103	17 November 2000	Resolution 1300 (2000)
S/2001/499	18 May 2001	Resolutions 350 (1974) and 1328 (2000)
The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question		
S/2000/1113	22 November 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/52
The situation in the occupied Arab territories		
S/2000/1113	22 November 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/52
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia		
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991		
S/2001/154	21 February 2001	Resolution 1329 (2000)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		
S/2000/1137	30 November 2000	Resolution 1305 (2000)
S/2001/571 and Corr.1	7 June 2001	Resolution 1305 (2000)
The situation in Croatia		
S/2000/647	3 July 2000	Resolution 1285 (2000)
S/2000/976	10 October 2000	Resolution 1307 (2000)
S/2000/1251	29 December 2000	Resolution 1307 (2000)
S/2001/350	11 April 2001	Resolution 1335 (2001)
Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999)		
S/2000/538/Add.1	29 June 2000	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2000/878 and Add.1	18 September 2000	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2000/1196 and Add.1	15 December 2000	Resolution1244 (1999)
S/2001/218 and Add.1	13 March 2001	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2001/565	7 June 2001	Resolution 1244 (1999)
The situation in Sierra Leone		
S/2000/751	31 July 2000	Resolution 1289 (2000)
S/2000/832 and Add.1	24 August 2000	Resolution 1313 (2000)
S/2000/915	4 October 2000	Resolution 1315 (2000)
S/2000/1055	7 November 2000	Resolution 1289 (2000)
S/2000/1199	15 December 2000	Resolution 1289 (2000)
S/2001/228	14 March 2001	Resolution 1289 (2000)
S/2001/513 and Corr.1	23 May 2001	Resolution 1346 (2001)
The situation in East Timor		
S/2000/738	26 July 2000	Resolution 1272 (1999)
S/2001/42	16 January 2001	Resolution 1272 (1999)
S/2001/436	2 May 2001	Resolution 1338 (2001)
The situation in Somalia		
S/2000/1211	19 December 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/16)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation concerning Western Sahara		
S/2000/683	12 July 2000	Resolution 1301 (2000)
S/2000/1029	25 October 2000	Resolution 1309 (2000)
S/2001/148	20 February 2001	Resolution 1324 (2000)
S/2001/398	24 April 2001	Resolution 1342 (2001)
Children and armed conflict		
S/2000/712	19 July 2000	Resolution 1261 (1999)
The situation in Angola		
S/2000/678	12 July 2000	Resolution 1294 (2000)
S/2000/977	10 October 2000	Resolution 1294 (2000)
S/2001/351	11 April 2001	Resolution 1294 (2000)
The situation in Georgia		
S/2000/697	17 July 2000	Resolution 1287 (2000)
S/2000/1023	25 October 2000	Resolution 1311 (2000)
S/2001/59	18 January 2001	Resolution 1311 (2000)
S/2001/401	24 April 2001	Resolution 1339 (2001)
The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia		
S/2000/643	30 June 2000	
S/2000/785	9 August 2000	Resolution 1312 (2000)
S/2000/879	18 September 2000	Resolution 1298 (2000)
S/2001/45	12 January 2001	Resolution 1320 (2000)
S/2001/202	7 March 2001	Resolution 1320 (2000)
Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security		
S/2000/1081	20 October 2000	General Assembly resolution 55/2
No exit without strategy		
S/2001/394	20 April 2001	

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
The situation in Guinea-Bissau		
S/2000/632	28 June 2000	Resolution 1233 (1999)
S/2000/920	29 September 2000	Resolution 1233 (1999)
S/2001/237	16 March 2001	Resolution 1233 (1999)
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait		
S/2000/857	8 September 2000	Resolution 1302 (2000)
S/2000/914	27 September 2000	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/2000/1132	29 November 2000	Resolution 1302 (2000)
S/2000/1197	15 December 2000	Resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2001/186 and Corr.1	2 March 2001	Resolution 1330 (2000)
S/2001/287	28 March 2001	Resolutions 687 (1991), 689 (1991) and 806 (1993)
S/2001/505	18 May 2001	Resolution 1330 (2000)
S/2001/582	12 June 2001	Resolution 1284 (1999)
The situation in Cyprus		
S/2000/1138	1 December 2000	Resolution 1303 (2000)
S/2001/534	30 May 2001	Resolution 1331 (2000)
The situation in Afghanistan		
S/2000/581	16 June 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/189 A
S/2000/875	18 September 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/189 A
S/2000/1106	20 November 2000	General Assembly resolution 54/189 A
S/2001/241	20 March 2001	Resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)
S/2001/384	19 April 2001	General Assembly resolution 55/174 A
The situation in the Central African Republic		
S/2000/639	29 June 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/5)
S/2001/35	11 January 2001	Presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/5)
The situation in Liberia		
S/2001/424	30 April 2001	Resolution 1343 (2001)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*As specified in the report, it was in response to*
Protection of civilians in armed conflict		
S/2001/331	30 March 2001	Resolution 1296 (2000)
Small arms		
S/2000/1092	15 November 2000	Presidential statement (S/PRST/1999/28)

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Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*	*Chapter*[*]
S/2000/684	13 July 2000	Security Council working methods and procedure	43
S/2000/772	9 August 2000	Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa	14
S/2000/839	31 August 2000	Draft report of the Security Council	41
S/2000/1133	29 November 2000	Note by the President of the Security Council	77
S/2000/1195	20 December 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
S/2000/1225 and Corr.1 and 2	21 December 2000	The situation in Angola	11
S/2000/1232	22 December 2000	The situation in Sierra Leone	4
S/2001/10	5 January 2001	Security Council working methods and procedure	43
S/2001/135	14 February 2001	Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries; Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach	30, 33
S/2001/215	12 March 2001	Security Council working methods and procedure	43
S/2001/363	18 April 2001	The situation in Angola	11
S/2001/564	6 June 2001	Security Council working methods and procedure	43

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[*] Chapter of the present report concerning the relevant subject.

XI

Meetings of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries chaired by the President of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Africa

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

27 October 2000
22 February 2000

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

2 August 2000
23 August 2000
31 August 2000
4 October 2000
27 October 2000
1 December 2000
19 December 2000
16 February 2001
23 March 2001

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

10 November 2000
7 December 2000
14 February 2001
13 June 2001

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE)

23 January 2001
12 March 2001

Asia and the Middle East

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

8 December 2000
6 June 2001

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

27 November 2000
22 May 2001

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

27 July 2000
23 January 2001

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

4 October 2000
3 April 2001

United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)

22 January 2001

Europe

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

24 July 2000
29 January 2001

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)*

14 June 2001

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)*

14 June 2001

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)

10 July 2000
9 January 2001

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* Meetings of contributing civilian police countries and the Security Council.

XII

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council during the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

Meeting	*Date*
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission	
Thirty-sixth session	
97th	30 June 2000
Thirty-seventh session	
98th	26 September 2000
99th	28 September 2000
Thirty-eighth session	
100th	5 December 2000
101st	7 December 2000
Ninth special session	
102nd	24 January 2001
103rd	15 February 2001
Thirty-ninth session	
104th	13 March 2001
105th	15 March 2001
106th	2 April 2001
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola	
24th	5 July 2000
25th	27 July 2000
26th	15 September 2000
27th	23 October 2000
28th	21 December 2000
29th	18 January 2001
30th	26 January 2001
31st	16 March 2001

Meeting	*Date*
32nd	20 March 2001
33rd	12 April 2001
34th	26 April 2001

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

Meeting	*Date*
15th	18 July 2000
16th	9 August 2000
17th	24 August 2000
18th	29 September 2000
19th	19 December 2000
20th	10 January 2001
21st	21 March 2001

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)

Meeting	*Date*
12th	27 June 2000
13th	17 November 2000

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

Meeting	*Date*
2nd	19 October 2000
3rd	17 January 2001
4th	22 March 2001
5th	4 June 2001

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia

Meeting	*Date*
1st	9 May 2001

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

Meeting	*Date*
1st	5 April 2001
2nd	11 May 2001

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Annual reports of the Sanctions Committees

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone . . . 453

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia covers the period from January to 20 December 2000.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1999 was submitted to the Security Council on 28 December 1999 (S/1999/1283).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. For 2000, the bureau consisted of Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Jamaica and the Netherlands providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. At its 16th meeting, on 8 March 2000, the Committee reviewed, among other things, measures for enhancing the effective implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 733 (1992) with a view to curbing the continued flow of arms to Somalia. The Committee decided, in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 954 (1994), to seek the cooperation and assistance of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo against Somalia. Towards that end, the Chairman addressed letters dated 20 March 2000 to the Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Secretary of IGAD respectively, appealing to both organizations to provide to the Committee, on a regular basis, any information they might have or come across relating to any violations or suspected violations of the arms embargo.

5. Following that meeting, on 13 March 2000, the Committee issued a press statement in which it gave publicity to its decision to remind Member States of their obligation to ensure the strict implementation of the arms embargo and to seek the cooperation of the above-mentioned regional groups. It further expressed its endorsement of a proposal to undertake a fact-finding mission to neighbouring countries by the Chairman to assess the difficulties being encountered in implementing the arms embargo and to encourage Member States in the region and regional organizations to cooperate actively with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

6. On 22 March 2000, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale (SCA/2/00(3)) to all Permanent Representatives/Permanent Observers to the United Nations reminding them of their obligations under resolutions 733 (1992) and 954 (1994) and requesting their assistance towards the effective implementation of the arms embargo.

7. In a note verbale dated 3 May 2000 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations reported that, according to the records of the Department of Mobilization of the Ministry of National Defence of Chile, there was no record of any exports of military material to Somalia.

8. In a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/22) issued on 29 June 2000, the Security Council reminded all States of their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and urged them to take all necessary steps to ensure the full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo. The Council further urged all States, the United Nations and other international organizations and entities to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) information on possible violations of the arms embargo.

III. Observations

9. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide information on violations of the arms embargo.

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1226.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola*

I. Introduction

1. The present annual report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola covers the period from January to 28 December 2000.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1999 was submitted to the Security Council on 3 February 2000 (S/2000/83).

3. On 23 August 2000, the Security Council elected Mr. Paul Heinbecker, the new Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Committee for the remainder of the current calendar year, following the departure of Ambassador Robert Fowler. The delegations of Argentina and Malaysia continue to provide the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. The Committee held nine formal and three informal meetings in 2000.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

5. From 8 to 16 January 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, Robert Fowler (Canada), visited Angola. He subsequently briefed the Security Council on his visit at its 4090th meeting on 18 January 2000. The Chairman explained that the objectives of his visit had been: to consult with the Government of Angola on developments regarding the worldwide application of Security Council sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA); to visit the areas and see the military equipment recently captured from UNITA; and to meet with individuals who had defected from UNITA or had been captured in the fighting. The Chairman showed excerpts of a videotaped testimony received from former UNITA members on the operations of UNITA in relation to the sanctions regime.

6. On 31 January 2000, the Chairman of the Committee received a note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations. Subsequently, on 14 February 2000, the Chairman addressed a letter to the following countries: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, requesting them to investigate and verify information on UNITA representation in their countries. The Committee received replies from the Permanent Representative of Spain (24 February 2000), the Permanent Representative of Belgium (25 February 2000), the Permanent Observer of Switzerland (19 June 2000) and the Permanent Representative of Portugal (5 October 2000), in which they informed the Committee of the legal status of the persons listed in the letters in their respective countries.

7. At the 21st meeting of the Committee, held on 10 March 2000, the Chairman gave the Committee an advance copy of the final report of the Panel of Experts on Angola Sanctions (S/2000/203), to prevent the document from being leaked to the press. In a letter of the same date addressed to the President of the Security Council for the month of March, the Chairman transmitted the report to the Council.

8. On 27 March, the Committee met to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Panel of Experts. The Chairman indicated that his delegation was preparing a draft resolution in order to maintain the momentum created by the Panel, with the goal of establishing a follow-up mechanism and illuminating the issues raised in the report.

9. Following that meeting, expert members of the Security Council held extensive discussions to work on the text of a draft resolution for discussion by the Council.

10. Following the unanimous adoption of resolution 1295 (2000) on 18 April 2000, in which the Security Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a monitoring mechanism composed of up to five experts to collect additional relevant information and investigate relevant leads relating to allegations of violations of resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998), the Committee held extensive consultations to propose candidates in that regard. Subsequently, the Secretary-General appointed the following experts (see S/2000/677):

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1255.

Juan Larraín (Chile, Chairman)
Christine Gordon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
James Manzou (Zimbabwe)
Ismail Sekh (Senegal, on secondment from Interpol)
Lena Sundh (Sweden)

11. Following the establishment of the Monitoring Mechanism on 11 July 2000, and the holding of its first organizational meeting in New York from 20 to 24 July 2000, the Committee met with the members of the Monitoring Mechanism on 27 July 2000 to discuss its plan of activities. Ambassador Larraín informed members of the Committee that the Mechanism would be visiting Angola, Malawi and South Africa from 29 July to 8 August to establish contact with concerned parties, as part of the follow-up to the findings of the Panel of Experts.

12. On 18 July 2000, in Antwerp, the Chairman of the Committee, Robert Fowler, addressed the 29th World Diamond Congress of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses and the International Diamond Manufacturers Association. Acknowledging that the diamond sanctions against UNITA were beginning to work, he called attention to areas in which the industry could further contribute to that process. The Congress adopted an important resolution in support of the objectives of the measures contained in resolution 1173 (1998), which led to the subsequent creation of the World Diamond Council.

13. In accordance with paragraph 30 of resolution 1295 (2000) concerning the situation in Angola and paragraphs 6 (e) and 23 of resolution 1306 (2000) concerning the situation in Sierra Leone, in which the Secretariat was requested to publicize the measures imposed on UNITA and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) by the Security Council, a press conference was held in New York on 11 September 2000, following the inscription of agenda item 175, entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict", on the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Ambassador Paul Heinbecker (Canada), the new Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Juan Larraín (Chile), Chairman of the Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions, and Ambassador Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon), Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone, responded to questions from the press and launched the release of an information pamphlet, "Conflict diamonds, sanctions and war", prepared by the Sanctions Branch in cooperation with the Department of Public Information.

14. Also in September 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Paul Heinbecker, visited Angola and South Africa. Addressing the International Ministerial Diamond Conference in Pretoria on 20 September 2000, the Chairman called for partnership between political authority and technical expertise (Governments, industry, civil society and international bodies) in order to "craft the sophisticated control measures we need in order to ascertain the provenance of diamonds". In Angola, the Chairman held consultations with the authorities in which he renewed the determination of the Committee to successfully implement the sanctions against UNITA.

15. On 18 October, the Chairman circulated a paper from the Government of Angola, entitled "The strategy of the Angolan Government against conflict diamonds and trade in illicit diamonds", submitted pursuant to the invitation contained in paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000). Also on 23 October 2000, he circulated a paper, "Progress report on conflict diamonds", received from the managing director of the Diamond High Council in Antwerp, which summarized existing Belgian legislation with regard to diamonds and gave an overview of the initiatives taken by the Government of Belgium and the diamond industry in support of the effectiveness of United Nations embargoes.

III. Response to the report of the Panel of Experts

16. Following the issuance of the report of the Panel of Experts, several Member States addressed comments to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola. Those countries included Angola, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Gabon and Portugal.

17. In a note verbale dated 13 April 2000, the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Committee that, in its declaration adopted at the conclusion of the thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cartagena from 7 to 9 April 2000, the Movement had endorsed the final report of the Panel of Experts.

18. Bulgaria informed the Committee in a note verbale addressed to the Chairman dated 20 March 2000 that, subsequent to the report, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria had set up a special interdepartmental commission to investigate the allegations raised against Bulgaria in the report.

19. In a letter dated 17 March 2000, the Permanent Representative of Portugal underlined the cooperation that his Government had always extended to the Committee, but took issue with some of the Panel's findings.

20. In a letter dated 20 April 2000, transmitting a memorandum of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso described some of the conclusions of the report as flawed. Observing, however, that the Security Council's investment in the search for peace in Angola was "a pressing task", and stressing that his Government had not violated the sanctions against UNITA, he stated that his Government had decided to set up an inter-ministerial committee to monitor the implementation of the United Nations sanctions against UNITA.

21. In a letter dated 15 March 2000, the Permanent Representative of Gabon expressed the view that the facts in the report concerning his country were not supported by precise details as to help the Government to investigate the issue further.

IV. Summary of activities of the Monitoring Mechanism

22. The Monitoring Mechanism held its first meeting on 20 and 21 July 2000, during which it received detailed briefings from Ambassador Fowler, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, the United Nations Secretariat and the previous Panel of Experts.

23. Outlining its programme and methodology, the Mechanism decided to give high priority to tracing sanction violations in the areas of arms, military equipment, diamonds and finances, and travel and representation. It further decided: (a) to seek the cooperation of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-Interpol; (b) to use strict evidentiary standards in its investigations, and (c) to allow the right of reply to those against whom allegations concerning sanctions violations had been made. The Mechanism also indicated that it would submit urgent recommendations to the Committee as soon as practicable, rather than postponing their submission until the issuance of its final report.

24. The Mechanism observed the importance of taking measures to sensitize international public opinion on its role in particular and the Security Council sanctions in general. It further committed itself to holding regular consultations with panels of experts working on similar issues and to keeping the Committee informed of its work.

25. The Mechanism visited the following countries for consultations: Angola, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Zambia. It also visited Antwerp, Brussels, Lisbon and London as well as the headquarters of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in Gaborone, the headquarters of the Wassenar Arrangement in Vienna and the World Customs Organization.

26. In the earlier stages of its work, the Mechanism actively sought the cooperation of Governments, institutions and other actors with an interest in the Security Council sanctions against UNITA. Concerned that UNITA still maintained financial assets abroad, it proposed to the Committee a study by Kroll Associates to locate and investigate those assets.

27. On 23 October 2000, the Committee received the interim report of the Monitoring Mechanism. In presenting the report, Ambassador Larraín stressed that the comprehensive final report would be ready in early December. He indicated that further revision of the list of senior UNITA officials and immediate family members would shortly be undertaken with the cooperation of Angolan authorities. Ambassador Larraín further informed the Committee that the Monitoring Mechanism would shortly be visiting Antwerp, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Zambia. The Committee agreed to transmit the interim report to the President of the Security Council, to be issued as a Security Council document (S/2000/1026). It also approved, on an exceptional ad hoc basis, and within the United Nations financial and administrative regulations governing such exceptions, the request from the Monitoring Mechanism to commission a study by Kroll Associates to locate and investigate the financial assets of UNITA.

28. At the 28th meeting of the Committee on 21 December 2000, the Committee received the final report of the Monitoring Mechanism and decided to circulate it as a document of the Security Council. Although members indicated that they had not yet had time to study the report in detail, they expressed their gratitude to the members of the Monitoring Mechanism for their professionalism and the thoroughness of the document. Ambassador Larraín pointed out that the report did not include input concerning the work being done by Kroll Associates, as a copious but preliminary report had only just been received from the company, but expressed his intention to submit a recommendation in that respect. He also said that the Mechanism might issue an addendum to the report in 2001. Ambassador Heinbecker, the Chairman of the Committee, stressed the importance of ongoing monitoring of the sanctions against UNITA. In line with the general views expressed during the discussion, he also recommended that the full membership be able to speak at a formal meeting of the Security Council early in 2001.

V. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000)

29. The decision required in paragraph 5 of resolution 1295 (2000), concerning who is in violation of the sanctions against UNITA and what is to be done about it, remains outstanding and should be taken up as early as possible in 2001, and as soon as the Committee and the Council have been able to absorb the report of the Monitoring Mechanism.

30. The decisions required in paragraph 6 of the resolution, in particular on the need for new measures against UNITA, are also outstanding.

31. With reference to paragraph 9, the Governments of Canada and Hungary have expressed their intention to convene a meeting on small arms involving representatives of African and European States, to be held in Budapest in April 2001. Relevant issues are also expected to be taken up in other meetings being held in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to be held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001.

32. In relation to paragraph 18, the Government of South Africa and other diamond producers in Southern Africa have initiated the Kimberley Process of meetings of diamond producers, processors, importers and exporters, the objective of which corresponds with those outlined in paragraph 18. With reference to paragraph 20, the Government of Switzerland has indicated its intention, in principle, to convene the expert meeting on financial measures called for in that paragraph.

33. With reference to paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 25, 27 and 32, the Chairman of the Committee, on 11 December 2000, addressed a letter to the Chairman and the Acting Executive Secretary of SADC, encouraging closer collaboration between SADC and the Security Council. Steps that SADC might take in this regard were to be discussed at a ministerial-level meeting of SADC early in 2001.

VI. Observations

34. In 2000 it became increasingly clear that the measures against UNITA were having an impact and were succeeding in their objective of preventing UNITA from pursuing its objectives through military means. Members of the Committee and of the Security Council remained unanimous in their support for the measures contained in resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998).

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda covers the period from January to 20 December 2000.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1999 was submitted to the Security Council on 30 December 1999 (S/1999/1292).

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1227.

II. Summary of the Committee's actions during the reporting period

3. On 13 July 2000, the Security Council elected Moctar Ouane, Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Committee for the remainder of the current calendar year, following the election of Hasmy Agam, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations, as Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The delegations of Canada and Tunisia provided the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. Although the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel to the Government of Rwanda were terminated on 1 September 1996 in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1011 (1995), all States are required to continue to implement the foregoing restrictions with a view to preventing the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda.

III. Observations

5. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and would like to recall its previous observations that it relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information. During the reporting period, no violations of the arms embargo were brought to the attention of the Committee.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia*

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia covers the period from January to December 2000.

2. A report of the Committee covering its activities from January to December 1999 was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1999 (S/1999/1301).

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

3. For 2000, the bureau consisted of Martin Andjaba (Namibia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Canada and Malaysia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. In a letter dated 7 December 2000, the Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires a.i. informed the Chairman of the Committee that Ugandan customs officials had recently seized a consignment of arms which were believed to have been destined for Monrovia in violation of Security Council resolution 788 (1992). Analysis of the flight clearances showed that Ugandan authority had been granted for a flight from Entebbe to Conakry and for the export of the arms in question for the use of the Ministry of Defence of Guinea. However, he added, the flight plan filed with Ugandan Air Traffic Control showed the end destination to be Monrovia.

5. The Deputy Permanent Representative and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations also informed the Chairman of the Committee that he had provided a copy of his letter, for information, to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, to the Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone, and to Johan Peleman, the arms expert on the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone.

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1233.

6. The Committee commends the Government of Uganda in bringing this matter to its attention. The Committee will consider what response to the Government of Uganda would be appropriate.

III. Observations

7. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo. The Committee therefore urges all Member States and organizations to provide information pertinent to the effective implementation of the embargo to the Committee.

8. The Committee urges all States and in particular all neighbouring States to comply fully with the embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by the Security Council in resolution 788 (1992).

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Note: By its resolution 1343 (2001), the Security Council dissolved the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) and decided to establish another committee (see chap. 101 of the present report).

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone*

I. Introduction

1. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), adopted the present report on 26 December 2000. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the activities of the Committee since the beginning of 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period the Committee held seven meetings.

II. Background information and summary of the work of the Committee

A. Background information

2. By resolution 1132 (1997), adopted on 8 October 1997, the Security Council, gravely concerned at the continued violence following the military coup of 25 May 1997 and determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region, imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Sierra Leone. The Council decided, in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution, that all States should prevent the sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum and petroleum products, arms and related materiel of all types, and imposed restrictions on the travel of members of the military junta of Sierra Leone and adult members of their families. By paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council. By resolution 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, the Council lifted the petroleum embargo leaving the other measures in effect.

3. Acting under the provisions set out in Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council at its 4168th meeting held on 5 July 2000 adopted resolution 1306 (2000), in which, inter alia, it decided that all States should prohibit the direct or indirect import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory.

4. The Security Council, in the same resolution, asked the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of five experts to monitor implementation of the ban and requested the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective certificate of origin regime for trade in diamonds was in operation in the country. The Council also asked relevant international organizations and other bodies to assist the Government in facilitating the full operation of the regime. The Government was to notify the Committee of the details of the regime when it was fully in operation.

5. Under the terms of the resolution, the above regime would be in effect for 18 months, after which period it would be reviewed. Following the review, which would examine the situation in Sierra Leone, including the extent of the Government's authority over the diamond producing areas, the Council would decide

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1238.

whether to extend the prohibition for a further period and, if necessary, modify it or adopt further measures.

6. In expressing its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone, and at reports that such diamonds transit neighbouring countries, including Liberia, the Security Council, in connection with the ban on the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds, exempted imports of rough diamonds whose origin was certified by the Government of Sierra Leone and called upon the diamond industry to cooperate with the ban.

7. The Security Council further decided that a first review of the prohibition would be conducted not later than 15 September 2000, followed by further reviews every six months after the date of adoption of the resolution. By other provisions of the resolution, States were called upon to enforce, strengthen or enact, as appropriate, legislation making violation of the arms and weapons embargo imposed by the Council under paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) a criminal offence.

B. Summary of activities of the Committee

8. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Council agreed to elect the bureau for the calendar year 2000. The bureau consists of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), as Chairman, with the two Vice-Chairmen being provided by the delegations of Mali and Namibia (see S/2000/27).

9. On 29 February 2000, the Committee approved two requests for exemption to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1171 (1998): one for Pallo Bangura to enable him to attend the first follow-up Ministerial Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management in West Africa in Ouagadougou, on 1 and 2 March 2000; and the second for Foday Sankoh and Johnny Paul Koroma to attend a meeting concerning Sierra Leone organized by the President of the Republic of Mali, current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Bamako, on 1 and 2 March 2000. On 14 April 2000, the Committee approved a request for exemption, for Pallo Bangura to visit the United States of America to hold discussions with officials of the World Bank from 24 to 28 April 2000. On 7 November 2000, the Committee approved a request for exemption for Colonel Gabriel Massaquoi to travel to Abuja on 9 November 2000, to participate in the peace talks under the auspices of President Olusegun Obasanjo and to return to Sierra Leone at the conclusion of those talks. Concerning the request for travel of other individuals, no such authorization was required since their names do not appear on the list subject to the above travel restrictions.

10. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1171 (1998), the Committee reported to the Council, on 7, 21 and 26 July and on 27 November 2000 (S/2000/659; S/2000/660; S/2000/730; S/2000/739; S/2000/1127), concerning notifications received from States on the export of arms and related materiel to Sierra Leone, as well as to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and on notifications of imports of arms and related materiel made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

11. By paragraph 8 of resolution 1306 (2000) all States were requested to report to the Committee, within 30 days of its adoption, on actions they had taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of that resolution. Furthermore, the Council also reminded States of their obligation to implement fully the measures imposed by resolution 1171 (1998), and called upon them, if they had not already done so, to enforce, strengthen or enact, as appropriate, legislation making it a criminal offence under domestic law for their nationals or other persons operating on their territory to act in violation of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of that resolution and to report to the Committee not later than 31 July 2000 on the implementation of those measures. To that effect, two note verbales were sent by the Chairman on 10 July 2000. On 13 September 2000, the Chairman issued two reports on the measures taken by States in implementation of paragraphs 8 and 17 of resolution 1306 (2000) (S/2000/861 and S/2000/862). Addenda to the above reports were issued on 4 December 2000 (S/2000/861/Add.1 and S/2000/862/Add.1). Subsequently, a reply was received from the Republic of Belarus (S/AC.34/2000/(9)/37; S/AC.34/2000/(10)/22).

12. In accordance with paragraph 22 of section B of resolution 1306 (2000), the Chairman, on 18 July 2000, addressed letters to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), ECOWAS and Interpol, with a view to identifying ways to improve effective implementation

of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998).

13. On 31 July and 1 August 2000 the Committee, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, held an exploratory hearing, as requested for in Security Council resolution 1306 (2000). The hearing took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York and covered the following areas: the Sierra Leone diamond industry; the link to trade in arms and other materiel; and ways and means to develop a sustainable and well-regulated diamond industry in Sierra Leone. Invitees to the hearing included representatives of interested States (Angola, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Israel, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States); international and regional organizations (the World Bank, OAU and ECOWAS); the diamond industry (the Diamond High Council, the International Diamond Manufacturers Association and the World Federation of Diamond Bourses); and other relevant experts in their personal capacity (Patrick Smith, Alex Yearsley, Ralph Hazleton, Peter Takirambudde, Brian Wood, Olivier Vallee, Andrew Coxon and Andrew Bone).

14. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Chairman held a press conference and, as requested by paragraph 12 of resolution 1306 (2000), submitted a report with observations to the Security Council on 1 December 2000 (S/2000/1150).

15. After consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997), the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 2 August 2000 (S/2000/756), informing him that, in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1306 (2000), he had established a panel of experts composed of five members, for an initial period of four months, to collect information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel, and to consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region. The panel consisted of the following experts:

Mr. Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon, Chairman)

Mr. Ian Smillie (Canada, diamond expert)

Mr. Johan Peleman (Belgium, expert on arms and transportation)

Mr. Harjit Singh Sandhu (India, expert from Interpol)

Mr. Atabou Bodian (Senegal, expert from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)).

16. The Committee, at its 16th and 18th meetings, held on 9 August and 29 September 2000, examined a request from the Government of Sierra Leone submitted in compliance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1306 (2000) regarding a proposed new mining, export and monitoring regime for rough and uncut diamonds from Sierra Leone, together with a new draft forgery-proof certificate of origin document. The Government of Sierra Leone also indicated that, after a trial period of approximately 90 days, it would notify the Committee on the effectiveness of the new regime it had put in place. In this connection, and in accordance of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1306 (2000), the Committee, after careful consideration of the aforementioned request, had no objection to the procedures outlined by the Government of Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the Chairman, on 6 October 2000, addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council informing him of the Committee's decision (S/2000/966). Additional information submitted by the Government of Sierra Leone to the Committee regarding the new certification regime for the export of Sierra Leone diamonds was forwarded to the President of the Security Council by the Chairman on 4 December 2000 (S/2000/1151).

17. In accordance with paragraphs 6 (e) and 23 of resolution 1306 (2000) concerning the situation in Sierra Leone and paragraph 30 of resolution 1295 (2000) concerning the situation in Angola, a press conference was held in New York on 11 September 2000, following the inscription of "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflicts" as agenda item 175 of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

18. Ambassador Paul Heinbecker (Canada), Chairman of the Angolan Sanctions Committee, Ambassador Juan Larrain (Chile), Chairman of the Angolan Monitoring Mechanism and Ambassador Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon), Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone, were present at the press conference to field questions from the media and to launch the release of an information pamphlet, "Conflict Diamonds, Sanctions and War", to be distributed to some 1,600 non-governmental organizations, the press and other members of the general public.

19. As agreed at the 19th meeting of the Committee, held on 20 December 2000, the Chairman on behalf of the Committee, and in accordance with paragraph 19 of section B of resolution 1306 (2000), transmitted to the President of the Security Council the report of the Panel of Experts concerning the collection of information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel as well as the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region (S/2000/1195).

C. Violations and alleged violations of the sanctions regime

20. On 18 February 2000, at its 13th meeting, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), the Committee discussed the fact that Foday Sankoh, Chairman of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development in Sierra Leone, had left Sierra Leone without the authorization of the Committee. The members of the Committee urged the return of Mr. Sankoh to Sierra Leone immediately. The Committee also decided to remind all Member States of their obligations under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998), and, in particular, of the provisions contained in paragraph 5 of the resolution. Furthermore, on 21 February 2000, the Committee addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and South Africa and to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations requesting any information that could shed light on the above matter.

21. On 10 March 2000, at its 14th meeting, the Committee discussed the departure of Mike Lamin, Minister of Trade and Industry in Sierra Leone, from Sierra Leone without the authorization of the Committee. In this connection, the Committee requested its Chairman to bring to the attention of all concerned this alleged breach of the sanctions regime. The Committee once again decided to remind all Member States of their obligations under Security Council resolution 1171 (1998) and in particular, under paragraph 5.

22. In June 2000, information reached the Committee that Sam Bockarie and Gabriel Massaquoi had visited Burkina Faso from Liberia on 5 and 6 June 2000, and that Morris Kallon was also in Liberia at that time, in breach of paragraph 5 of resolution 1171 (1998). The Committee was also informed that a Liberian military helicopter had been observed delivering supplies of ammunition to locations in Sierra Leone, including Koidu and Bumumbu, from within Liberia, in breach of paragraph 2 of the same resolution. In this regard, on 19 July 2000, the Chairman addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives of Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

III. Other activities

23. In accordance with paragraph 15 of resolution 1306 (2000), on 15 September 2000, the Security Council conducted its first review on the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of that resolution. At the conclusion of the Council's consultations on the above issue, a statement was issued to the press by the President of the Security Council, in which, inter alia, the Council commended the Government of Sierra Leone for developing, with international assistance, the certification regime that was submitted to the Sanctions Committee and hoped that, with further information from that Government, the export of diamonds would soon begin. The Council also welcomed the hearing on diamonds and the arms trade, praised the Secretary-General for appointing a panel of experts and encouraged States to report to the Committee on national implementation of resolution 1306 (2000).

24. On 1 December 2000, following the request by the United Kingdom to include a supplementary agenda item, entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict" in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/55/231), the Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 55/56 entitled "The role of

diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts".

25. Under the terms of the resolution, introduced by South Africa, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged all States to support the efforts made by the Security Council, the diamond-producing, processing, exporting and importing countries and the diamond industry to find ways to break the link between conflict diamonds and armed conflicts, including those in Angola and Sierra Leone. The General Assembly also expressed the need to devise effective and pragmatic measures to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the creation and implementation of an international certification scheme for rough diamonds and the need for national practices to meet internationally agreed minimum standards.

IV. Observations

26. Since the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) plays a central role in the monitoring of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Sierra Leone, it must consider ways to improve the monitoring and implementation of the sanctions. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. The Committee therefore urges all Member States and organizations to provide the information pertinent to the effective implementation of the embargo to the Committee. Reports through ECOWAS and from UNAMSIL could strengthen, in particular, the effectiveness of the arms embargo, by assisting the Committee in its efforts.

27. The Committee urges all States, including neighbouring States, to comply fully with, and assist in, the implementation of the sanctions regime in Sierra Leone.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998)*

1. The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998) is submitting the present report to the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of the aforementioned resolution, which was adopted by the Council on 31 March 1998. The report covers the work of the Committee from 1 January to 31 December 2000.

I. Mandate of the Committee

2. During the period covered by this report, no modification was made by the Security Council to the mandate of the Committee as outlined in its resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).

3. Following consultations, the members of the Security Council agreed to elect Ambassador M. Patricia Durrant (Jamaica), as Chairperson and the delegations of Tunisia and the Netherlands as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for 2000.

4. The Committee held several formal and informal meetings. The present report was adopted by the Committee on 31 January 2001.

II. Status of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

5. No reply was received in 2000 concerning the measures that States had been requested to institute in meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998).

6. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted three requests for approval to transfer demining equipment to humanitarian demining organizations working for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Committee approved all of the submitted requests under the no-objection procedure.

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/102.

7. In a letter dated 14 April 2000 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/2000/320), the Council mandated the Security Council mission on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), inter alia, to review the ongoing implementation of the prohibitions imposed by the Council in its resolution 1160 (1998).

8. On 20 June 2000, the Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General informing him of the report of the mission (S/2000/363) with regard to the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). In the letter, the Committee referred to paragraph 15 of the report, which highlighted the discussions the mission had held with KFOR on strengthening the monitoring by the Committee of the arms embargo imposed under resolution 1160 (1998). The Committee further stated that on 14 June 2000 members of the Committee had supported the findings of the mission contained in paragraph 34 of the report, in particular, that detailed information on KFOR's activities in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) which related to the arms embargo imposed under resolution 1160 (1998) should be provided by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the Committee, on a regular basis, as that would greatly assist it in its work.

9. At its meeting held on 27 June 2000, the Committee approved its annual report for 1999 (S/2000/633) and submitted it to the Security Council.

10. On 27 June 2000, the Committee addressed a letter to the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs requesting advice on the nature of MI-8 helicopters, in connection with the Bulgarian News Agency — BTA report that a Bulgarian lorry had been detained on 18 June owing to the lack of a special permit for the export of Bulgarian-made spare parts for MI-8 helicopters to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Department for Disarmament Affairs replied that MI-8 helicopters could be used both for military and civilian purposes.

11. On 25 July 2000, the Committee expressed its gratitude to the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the information it had provided on two incidents in which arms trafficking on its territory in contravention of resolution 1160 (1998) had been thwarted, with a request to submit a further update upon completion of the investigation. On 11 December, in a further letter to the Government, the Committee once again expressed its interest in being informed about the outcome of the investigation. No further information has been received to date.

12. On 18 August 2000, the Committee received a letter from the Government of Bulgaria, requesting approval for the export of a chemical substance called pentaerythritol tetranitrate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Bulgaria claimed that the chemical substance would be used in the manufacture of medications. The Committee discussed the request and raised no objection to the shipment.

13. On 21 August 2000, the Committee sent a letter to the Government of Bulgaria, in connection with the instance of violations reported by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, requesting Bulgaria to undertake an investigation, bearing in mind that Bulgaria had been mentioned by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as an exporter of gunpowder to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Committee received a response from Bulgaria on 12 September 2000 informing it that the gunpowder explosives exported from Bulgaria to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had been intended for the national defence of the latter. The Bulgarian authorities claimed that the transaction was legal and in full compliance with Bulgaria's international obligations.

14. On 17 November 2000, the Committee decided to request Switzerland to provide any information regarding an incident reported in the mass media that had occurred in Switzerland in contravention of resolution 1160 (1998).

III. Cooperation with regional organizations

15. The Committee received no reports on violations and alleged violations of the sanctions measures from regional and international organizations during the reporting period.

IV. Violations and allegations of violations

16. On 5 June 2000, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia informed the Committee of violations of the prohibitions established by the Security Council in its resolution 1160 (1998) and of the country's actions to prevent arms trafficking in its territory. The

Committee also received several reports on KFOR activities and reports on activities of the Stabilization Force (SFOR). Both international presences reported no violations. The Committee, in discharging its mandate, relied for the most part upon information gathered by the Secretariat from public sources. Such information indicated that violations of the prohibitions established by the Security Council in its resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) might have occurred.

V. Observations and recommendations

17. The work of the Committee continued to be affected by the absence of an effective comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and other prohibitions and by the lack of information on possible violations. The limited information provided by the Secretariat, from public sources on possible violations, did not allow the Committee to discharge its mandate fully.

18. The Committee stresses the need for effective implementation of the prohibitions established by the Security Council in its resolution 1160 (1998). Given that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the prohibitions lies with States, the Committee would have welcomed a more proactive approach by Governments, especially from those of neighbouring countries, to the implementation of the established prohibitions, especially with regard to their reporting on possible violations and actions taken to prevent such violations.

19. The Committee observes that no further States have transmitted any specific information pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998) on steps taken to give effect to the prohibitions contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution. The Committee therefore urges all States that have not yet done so to comply with the request in paragraph 12 of resolution 1160 (1998).

20. The Committee welcomes the coming to power of the new leadership in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its policy of democratic reforms.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan*

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, reiterating its deep concern over the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, the capture by the Taliban of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the murder of Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif, the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially areas controlled by the Taliban for the sheltering and training of terrorists and planning of terrorist attacks, the fact that the Taliban continues to provide safe haven to Usama bin Laden and to allow him and others associated with him to operate a network of terrorist training camps from Taliban-controlled territory and to use Afghanistan as a base from which to sponsor international operation terrorists and the failure of the Taliban authorities to respond to the demands in paragraph 13 of resolution 1214 (1998) of 8 December 1998, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security, adopted resolution 1267 (1999) on 15 October 1999, in paragraph 2 of which it demanded the turnover of Usama bin Laden to appropriate authorities. Since that condition was not met by 14 November 1999, the Security Council imposed, as per paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of that resolution, a flight ban on any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, as well as the freezing of funds directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the Taliban.

2. By paragraph 6 of resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed under paragraph 4 of the resolution;

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1254.

(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(c) To make periodic reports to the Council on the impact, including the humanitarian implications, of the measures imposed by paragraph 4;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 4, identifying where possible persons or entities reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To designate the aircraft and funds or other financial resources referred to in paragraph 4 in order to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by that paragraph;

(f) To consider requests for exemptions from the measures imposed by paragraph 4 as provided in that paragraph, and to decide on the granting of an exemption to these measures in respect of the payment by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services;

(g) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of the resolution.

3. It should be noted that no Chairman was elected during 1999.

4. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Security Council under the no-objection procedure, the members of the Security Council agreed to elect the bureau for 2000, which consisted of Ambassador Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina) as Chairman, with the delegations of Mali and Ukraine providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/2000/27).

5. Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1267 (1999), the Security Council, on 19 December 2000, adopted resolution 1333 (2000), in which it decided that all States shall: prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of arms and related materiel of all types of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts; prevent the direct or indirect sale, supply and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of technical advice, assistance or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban; and withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters, and urge other nationals to leave the country. It also decided that all States shall take further measures to: close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories; close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories; and freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him. Furthermore, it decided that all States are required to deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or over-fly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control, unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan, or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with relevant resolutions. The above measures shall come into force one month after the date of the adoption of the resolution.

6. The Committee adopted the present report on 28 December 2000. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its establishment in October 1999 until 28 December 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period the Committee held two meetings and 13 informal consultations of the members of the Committee at the expert level.

II. Work of the Committee

A. Background information

7. On 22 December 1999, the Committee issued a press release containing a list of aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, in accordance with paragraphs 4 (a) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999). On 10 February 2000, an additional aircraft was added to the list (SC/6806). The list will be revised as necessary. Furthermore, the

Committee also encouraged Member States to bring to its attention any information they may have concerning aircraft that do not appear on the aforementioned list.

8. In paragraph 10 of resolution 1267 (1999), all States were requested to report to the Committee established by paragraph 6 of the resolution, within 30 days of the coming into force of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of the resolution, on the steps they had taken with a view to effectively implementing that paragraph. In this connection, a note verbale was sent to all States by the Chairman on 19 January 2000 drawing their attention in particular to the provisions under paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) and requesting information on the steps they had taken to give effect to those provisions. On 4 April 2000, the Chairman issued a report on measures taken by States in the implementation of paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999) (S/2000/282). An addendum to the above report was issued on 31 August 2000 (S/2000/282/Add.1). Subsequently, a reply was received from Germany (S/AC.37/2000/71).

9. In accordance with paragraphs 4 (b) and 6 (e) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee, on 12 April 2000, by a note verbale addressed to all States, designated funds and other financial resources to be frozen. In this regard Member States are to report to the Committee on steps they take with a view to effectively implementing paragraph 4 of resolution 1267 (1999), as well as which entities and/or persons in their territories have been identified as falling under such designated funds and other financial resources. The content of the note verbale was also issued as a press release on 13 April 2000. On 24 October and 20 November 2000, the Committee issued additional press releases, identifying financial entities that fall under the aforementioned provisions of resolution 1267 (1999).

10. On 14 April 2000, the Chairman circulated a note by the Secretariat containing recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1267 (1999), for improving the monitoring of the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 4 of that resolution, for the Committee's consideration and action as appropriate. In this connection, it should be noted that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) expressed their willingness to undertake technical missions with a view of assisting the Committee in its work.

11. Informal consultations of the members of the Afghanistan Sanctions Committee were convened, at the expert level, on 12 December 2000 to exchange views between members of the Committee and the representatives of the Department of Political Affairs (on behalf of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSMA)) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on assessment of the impact of current sanctions. Subsequently, on 13 December 2000, the Chairman of the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 1267 (1999), briefed Council members, during consultations of the whole on the issue of Afghanistan, on the discussion that had taken place at the aforementioned Committee meeting.

B. Summary of activities of the Committee

1. Guidelines of the Committee

12. The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were initially considered at informal consultations of the members of the Committee, at the expert level, and subsequently adopted on 1 February 2000, under the no-objection procedure. These guidelines were transmitted by the Chairman to all States, international organizations and the specialized agencies by a note verbale on 4 February 2000.

2. Flights

13. During the reporting period, the Committee approved 11 humanitarian flights. The Committee has approved all requests of a humanitarian nature.

14. On 4 February 2000, the Committee authorized, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), and in accordance with paragraph 6 of the guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work, a request by the Taliban for 90 return trips in two phases (first phase 9 February to 9 March 2000; second phase 25 March to 23 April 2000) for Ariana Afghan Airlines to transport 12,000 Afghan pilgrims to perform the hajj, from Kabul and Kandahar, Afghanistan, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with a stop over for refuelling at Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. The Committee agreed to the above, on the following conditions: that any change of the flight schedule and/or change of aircraft must be communicated to the Committee for its approval and that any unauthorized stop over(s) would be likely to jeopardize future flights. The Committee also stressed

the importance of the implementation of its guidelines which, inter alia, provide that the aircraft must be inspected to ensure that it is operating exclusively for the declared humanitarian purposes (i.e. no additional passengers and/or cargo at stop over point and destination) and in accordance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1267 (1999). Accordingly, inspections took place at Sharjah and at Jeddah on the outbound and return flights, in both phases of the operation, with the participation of United Nations officials, as well as the authorities of the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, respectively.

15. Due to unforeseen circumstances, on 24 February 2000 the Taliban requested the Committee's authorization for 10 return trips (from 1 to 10 March 2000) for Air Gulf Falcon of Sharjah (operating on behalf of Ariana Afghan Airlines) to transport Afghan pilgrims to perform the hajj, from Kandahar to Jeddah, with no stop over. The flights were approved by the Committee on 25 February 2000. Furthermore, the monitoring/inspection of the flights was conducted under the same conditions established for Ariana Afghan Airlines during the first and second phase of the previously approved hajj operation.

16. On 1 March 2000, the Committee authorized the return flight of a hijacked Ariana Afghan Airlines aeroplane from London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to Kabul (Afghanistan) with a stop over in Samara (Russian Federation) to refuel.

17. On 1 December 2000, the Committee issued a press release reaffirming the Committee's procedures regarding requests for humanitarian flights.

18. On 5 December 2000, pursuant to paragraphs 4 (b) and 6 (f) of resolution 1267 (1999), the Committee granted an exemption to the aforementioned measures in respect of payment by IATA to the aeronautical authority of Afghanistan (Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism), on behalf of international airlines for air traffic control services. The above authorization was subject to the following procedures: (a) representatives of IATA and ICAO will conduct a survey of the facilities of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism every two months and will report back to the Committee with their findings, including copies of financial transactions between escrow accounts; and (b) the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism will provide the Committee, through IATA, with a report, including available accounting information, on the uses to which the funds have been put.

19. On 15 December 2000, the Committee authorized a request from ICAO for an exemption to paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999), to unfreeze a specific amount of funds from the Civil Aviation Purchasing Service account for Afghanistan with ICAO, and additional funds to be transferred from the overflight charges collected by IATA on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, for aeronautical communications equipment, back-up communications equipment, certain air traffic control tower equipment and aviation security equipment. ICAO considers this equipment essential for the safe operation of the humanitarian and hajj flights, as well as the safety and efficiency of international flights overflying the Kabul flight information region. ICAO is to report to the Committee on the delivery as well as the installation of the above equipment.

20. On 28 December 2000, the Committee issued a note verbale requesting all States to submit to the Committee, for its consideration, lists of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1333 (2000). Also on that date, the Committee issued a press release stating that it was working on a list of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan that would be exempt from the prohibition imposed by paragraph 11 of resolution 1333 (2000), as mandated by paragraph 12 of that resolution. The Committee also reiterated that the existing procedures relating to paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1267 (1999) and exemptions on the grounds of humanitarian need thereof would remain in effect until the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000) come into force.

III. Conclusions and observations

21. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to continue working closely with the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies of the Secretariat, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with a view to carrying out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

22. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the consistent support and cooperation it has received from Members States, international organizations, including IATA and ICAO, and the United Nations Secretariat in its establishment and ongoing work.

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia*

I. Introduction

1. On 17 May 2000, the Security Council adopted resolution 1298 (2000), by which the Council, inter alia, decided that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Eritrea and Ethiopia of arms and related materiel of all types and the provision to Eritrea and Ethiopia of technical assistance or training related to the prohibited items.

2. By paragraph 8 of resolution 1298 (2000), the Security Council decided to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

> …
>
> "(a) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, and thereafter to request from them whatever further information it may consider necessary;
>
> "(b) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;
>
> "(c) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels and aircraft, reported to be engaged in such violations;
>
> "(d) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 6 above;
>
> "(e) To give consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 7 above;
>
> "(f) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12 below".

3. With reference to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the members on 13 July 2000 agreed to elect the bureau to consist of Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia) as Chairman, and Argentina and Tunisia as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee for a period running until 31 December 2000.

4. The Committee adopted the present report on 29 December 2000. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its establishment in May 2000 until 31 December 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234). During this period the Committee held three informal consultations of the members of the Committee, at the expert level.

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1259.

II. Summary of the Committee's activities during the reporting period

5. By paragraph 11 of resolution 1298 (2000), all States were requested to report in detail to the Secretary-General within 30 days of the date of adoption of the resolution on the specific steps they had taken to give effect to the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of the resolution. In this connection, the Secretary-General sent to all States a note verbale (SCA/2/00(7)) dated 1 June 2000. On 29 December 2000, the Chairman issued a report on the measures taken by States in implementation of paragraph 6 of resolution 1298 (2000) (S/2001/39).

6. Currently, the Committee is in the process of finalizing the guidelines for the conduct of its work.

III. Observations and recommendations

7. The Committee does not have any specific monitoring mechanism to ensure the effective implementation of the arms embargo and relies solely on the cooperation of States and organizations in a position to provide pertinent information.

XIV

List of matters of which the Security Council is seized

1. The list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, issued pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, is published at the beginning of each calendar year. The list issued on 15 February 2000 was contained in document S/2000/40 and that issued on 19 March 2001 was contained in document S/2001/15.

2. In accordance with the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 19 March 2001 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2001/15), informed Member States that, as at 1 January 2001, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1996-2000) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 15 of document S/2000/40):

1. The Palestine question.
2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).
3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).
4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).
5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).
6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).
8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).
9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).
10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).
11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.
12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).
16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).
19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
20. The situation between Iran and Iraq.
21. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).
22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).
23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).
24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).
25. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).
26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

31. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

37. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

38. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping.

41. The situation in Mozambique.

42. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia.

48. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993).

49. United Nations Protection Force.

50. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

62. An agenda for peace: peacekeeping.

66. Security Council working methods and procedure.

67. An agenda for peace.

68. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances.

69. Navigation on the Danube river.

3. In accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, the Secretary-General received notifications from Member States requesting him to retain items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 37 and 50, as they appear in paragraph 2 above, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

4. Also, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council referred to above and in the absence of receipt of any notification to the contrary by 30 April 2001, the remaining items listed in paragraph 2 above, that is, items 38, 41, 42, 48, 49, 62, 66, 67, 68 and 69, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

5. In the light of the foregoing, as at 15 June 2001, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows:

    1. The Palestine question.

    2. The India-Pakistan question.

    3. The Hyderabad question.

    4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General.

    5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council.

7. The situation in the Middle East.

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

10. Complaint by Cuba.

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran.

13. The situation in Cyprus.

14. The situation concerning Western Sahara.

15. The situation in East Timor.

16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories.

18. The situation in the occupied Arab territories.

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

20. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

21. Complaint by Iraq.

22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

24. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

25. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

27. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

28. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

29. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

30. Central America: efforts towards peace.

31. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

32. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

33. The situation in Cambodia.

34. The situation in Liberia.

35. The situation in Somalia.

36. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh.

37. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

38. The situation in Georgia.

39. The situation in Angola.

40. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

41. The situation concerning Rwanda.

42. The question concerning Haiti.

43. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

44. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

45. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border.

46. The situation in Croatia.

47. Security of United Nations operations.

48. The situation in Burundi.

49. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

50. The situation in Afghanistan.

51. The situation in the former Yugoslavia.

52. The situation in Sierra Leone.

53. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995.

54. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996.

55. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

    International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

56. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).

57. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

58. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping.

59. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the

President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, respectively.

60. The situation in the Great Lakes region.

61. The situation in Albania.

62. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations.

63. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

64. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations.

65. The situation in the Central African Republic.

66. The situation in the Republic of the Congo.

67. The situation in Africa.

68. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

69. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

70. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

71. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

72. Children and armed conflict.

73. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;

    Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

74. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

75. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts.

76. The situation in Guinea-Bissau.

77. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building.

78. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian activities relevant to the Security Council.

79. Protection of civilians in armed conflict.

80. Letter dated 24 March 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

81. Letter dated 7 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

82. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

83. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998) and 1239 (1999).

84. Promoting peace and security: humanitarian assistance to refugees in Africa.

85. Small arms.

86. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999).

87. Role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts.

88. Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones.

89. Briefing by Mr. Carl Bildt, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.

90. Maintaining peace and security: humanitarian aspects of issues before the Security Council.

91. General issues relating to sanctions.

92. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations.

93. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

94. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

95. Women and peace and security.

96. Briefing by Judge Gilbert Guillaume, President of the International Court of Justice.

97. Briefing by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

98. Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

99. No exit without strategy.

100. Letter dated 10 November 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

101. Briefing by the Secretary-General.

102. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

103. Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries.

104. Briefing by His Excellency Mr. Mircea Geoana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

105. Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach.

106. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

     The situation in Liberia;

     The situation in Sierra Leone.

107. Letter dated 4 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

108. The situation along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

109. The situation in Guinea following recent attacks along its borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone;

     The situation in Sierra Leone.

6. Between 16 June 2000 and 15 June 2001, items 92 to 109 above were added to the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized.

Addendum

Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001

The attachment of the assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council as an addendum to the report is intended to have an informative purpose and they should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

Jamaica (July 2000)*

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador M. Patricia Durrant, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, the Security Council, in July 2000, addressed a wide range of issues dealing with conflict situations, and thematic issues having a significant bearing on international peace and security. The issues of prevention of armed conflicts; children and armed conflict; HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations; and the situation in Angola were subjects of open debates in the Council. The situations involving Afghanistan, Angola, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea/Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, and the Prevlaka peninsula, and implementation of the UNTAET and UNMIK missions, were addressed during the month. The working groups on the general issues relating to sanctions and on the International Tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda also held meetings in July.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, Paul Robertson, presided over the open debates on the role of the Security Council in prevention of armed conflicts; and HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations.

The programme of work included 13 formal meetings, 22 informal consultations of the whole, five troop contributors meetings — chaired by the President, two meetings of the working group on the Tribunals, and two meetings of the working group on the general issues relating to sanctions.

The Council adopted seven resolutions and issued two presidential statements. The resolutions adopted concerned the extension of the mandates of UNMOP (resolution 1307 (2000)); MINURSO (resolution 1309 (2000)); UNIFIL (resolution 1310 (2000)); and UNOMIG (resolution 1311 (2000)); establishing a sanctions regime on Sierra Leone diamonds (resolution 1306 (2000)); HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations (resolution 1308 (2000)); and approving a military observer force for Eritrea/Ethiopia (resolution 1312 (2000)). The presidential statements were on Sierra Leone (PRST/2000/24) and on prevention of armed conflicts (PRST/2000/25).

The President made 11 statements to the press on behalf of the members of the Security Council and briefed countries not members of the Council on specific issues considered in consultations of the whole. During July, Jamaica's web site, http://www.un.int/jamaica/sc, featured the Security Council's programme of work, presidential statements and statements by the President to the press.

General issues

Prevention of armed conflicts

Council members held informal consultations of the whole on 13 July at which time the President of the Council introduced a draft presidential statement on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts for the Council's consideration. Council members met in informal consultations of the whole on 19 July to review the final draft of the presidential statement.

On 20 July, the Council held met in an open debate (4174th meeting) to consider its role in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, Paul Robertson, presided over the meeting. The Secretary-General opened the debate and told the Council that conflict prevention must be the cornerstone of collective security in the twenty-first century. He stated that leaders must recognize the need for preventive action and that States would have to give the institutions that existed for prevention the backing they urgently needed. The debate drew attention to the many causes of conflict and ways in which conflicts may be prevented. Emphasis was placed on the international community becoming proactive in developing a culture of prevention.

At the conclusion of the debate, in which some 30 speakers participated, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/25) reflecting the views of members, in which, inter alia, it stressed the importance of a coordinated response to economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, which are often the root causes of conflicts; encouraged the ongoing efforts within the United Nations system to enhance its early warning capacity and invited the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the Council on the most effective and appropriate early warning strategies and proposals for preventive measures; and recognized the important role of regional organizations in the prevention of armed conflicts. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report to the Council by May 2001.

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* Previously issued as document S/2000/1190, annex.

HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations

Council members met in consultations of the whole on 17 July to consider the final draft of a resolution on the responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security: HIV/AIDS and international peacekeeping operations. The consultations were followed by an open debate on the issue. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica presided over the meeting. The report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/657) was presented by the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Peter Piot who also responded to questions posed by Council members. In addition to Council members, four non-members participated in the discussions.

The Council adopted resolution 1308 (2000), in which it expressed concern about the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and the severity of the crisis in Africa, in particular. The resolution focused attention on the potentially damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of international peacekeeping personnel. It requested the Secretary-General to take steps to provide training for peacekeeping personnel on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and recognized the efforts of those Member States which have developed national programmes to combat the pandemic, while encouraging Member States that have not developed programmes to consider doing so.

Children and armed conflict

Council members met in consultations of the whole on 21 July at which time the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1261 (1999) on children and armed conflict (S/2000/712) was introduced. The President announced that an Arria formula meeting on the subject, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Martin Andjaba, Permanent Representative of Namibia, would be held on 25 July.

The Arria formula meeting heard the views of a number of representatives of non-governmental organizations involved in issues regarding children and armed conflict situations. Members benefited from the information they provided and the responses to questions posed to the representatives of the non-governmental organizations.

The Deputy Secretary-General opened the debate in the formal meeting of the Council (4176th meeting) held on 26 July. The report of the Secretary-General was introduced by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, Carol Bellamy. In addition to members of the Council, 22 non-members participated in the debate. The head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, Sylvie Junod and the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations also spoke.

On 31 July, the President introduced a draft resolution during informal consultations of the whole taking into consideration the views expressed during the open debate, and bearing in mind the discussions at the Arria formula meeting. The draft resolution was scheduled for adoption early in August.

Africa

Angola

The Council held an open meeting (4178th meeting) on 27 July to receive a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, and to consider the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/678) on recent developments in Angola. The briefing by Mr. Gambari and the Secretary-General's report provided an update on the political, security and human rights and humanitarian situation in Angola. The Minister for Social Assistance and Rehabilitation of Angola, Albino Malungo, addressed the Council on the Government's response to the political, security and humanitarian challenges facing his country. The Minister informed the Council about the success of the Government of Angola's political and military measures taken to contain the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Council members expressed concerns about the continued insecurity in Angola caused by the conflict, the political instability of the country, and the humanitarian condition of the civilian population, and urged a peaceful settlement of the conflict and efforts to alleviate the prevailing humanitarian conditions. Council members condemned UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi for having violated the Lusaka Protocol and for perpetuating the conflict, and called for an end to support for UNITA, and adherence to the sanctions regime.

Central African Republic

Members of the Security Council met on 7 July in informal consultations of the whole to receive a briefing from the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office (BONUCA). The report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/639), which covered the political, human rights, military, security and economic conditions in the Central African Republic, was also before the Council members for consideration.

Following the consultations the President spoke to the media on the Council members' behalf. In her statement, the President, inter alia, expressed serious concern about the increase in reports of extrajudicial killings and summary executions, and about the apparent impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of these serious human rights violations; welcomed the progress made in the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact; welcomed the training programmes organized by the representative of the Secretary-General and BONUCA to acquaint the police and armed forces of the Central African Republic with ways to foster respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; noted the strategies implemented by the Government of the Central African Republic to address the economic situation in the country; and called on the international community to support the post-conflict peace-building efforts in the country (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Security Council members, meeting in consultations of the whole on 19 July, were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They were advised of a number of ceasefire violations, particularly in Equateur Province, by the armed forces of the Congo, and of movements by the military forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma in the vicinity of the town of Ikela.

In a statement to the press following the consultations, the President, speaking on behalf of Council members, expressed concern at these new developments; expressed concern about the humanitarian situation; called on all parties to cooperate with providers of humanitarian assistance; and called on all parties to implement Security Council resolution 1304 (2000) and other relevant Council resolutions, the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan (see below).

Council members also met in consultations of the whole on 28 July and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on recent developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Council members were informed that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo had refused to allow the deployment of United Nations observers in Kinshasa and other areas under the Government's control. Council members were also informed about continued fighting between government troops and the Mouvement de libération Congolais (MLC) in Equateur Province. It was noted that the fighting was causing further deterioration in the humanitarian situation. Following the consultations the President made a statement to the press reiterating Council members' support for the Lusaka Agreement and Kisangani disengagement plan (see below).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Security Council members met on 6 July in consultations of the whole and received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, following the signing on 18 June of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Council members paid tribute to the efforts of the OAU in the negotiation of the Agreement. At the conclusion of the consultations the President made a statement to the press on behalf of Council members (see below). Council members also discussed the situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia on 11 July, at which time a draft resolution on the military observer force was introduced.

Council members again met on 31 July in consultations of the whole on Eritrea and Ethiopia and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The briefing consisted of detailed analysis of the military justification for the military observer force. A military adviser to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations answered questions posed by Council members. Immediately following the consultations the Council met in a formal meeting (4181st meeting) to adopt resolution 1312 (2000) approving the deployment of 100 military observers to Eritrea and Ethiopia. The Secretary-General's report (S/2000/643) was before the Council. Also before the Council were a letter dated 19 June 2000 from Algeria (S/2000/601); letters dated 20 and 21 June 2000, respectively, from Eritrea (S/2000/612 and S/2000/726); and letters dated 26 June and 18 July 2000, respectively, from Ethiopia (S/2000/627 and S/2000/704).

Guinea-Bissau

Security Council members were briefed, in informal consultations of the whole by the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs, on 7 July, on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. Council members also considered the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/632), which indicated that important progress had been made on the political and military fronts but that many challenges remained for the Government of Guinea-Bissau to restore lasting peace, stability and sustainable development. Border tensions with Senegal were a further source of insecurity.

At the conclusion of the consultations the President spoke to the media on behalf of Council members. In her statement, the President indicated that Council members shared the view that the restructuring of the armed forces was crucial to the success of the democratization process, and appealed to the international community to provide the necessary financial and material support to enable the Government to adequately address this issue as well as to consolidate the gains made; members of the Council also expressed support for the efforts of the democratically elected government to consolidate the new institutions and the rule of law and to carry out the restructuring of the armed forces (see below). The President met with the Chargé d'affaires ad interim of Senegal and transmitted to him the views of Council members.

Sierra Leone

Council members met in consultations of the whole on 5 July to consider a draft resolution imposing a sanctions regime on Sierra Leone diamonds, which was aimed at preventing the illicit trade in Sierra Leone diamonds by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the use of those funds for the purchase of arms. The draft resolution warned neighbouring countries, particularly Liberia, against facilitating this illegal trade. Following the consultations, the Council met in a formal meeting (4169th meeting) and adopted resolution 1306 (2000) under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, imposing the sanctions regime for 18 months and requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a panel of five experts to monitor the implementation of the ban. The resolution exempted exports of diamonds by the Government of Sierra Leone under a newly developed Certificate of Origin. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, with one abstention (Mali).

Council members again met in consultations of the whole on 11 July and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Sierra Leone. The purpose of the briefing was to clarify the proposals outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/455) of 19 May 2000 on the expansion of UNAMSIL. The briefing included a detailed outline of the proposed increase in the number and structure of the force and its deployment. There was general consensus that there was an immediate need to strengthen the capacity of UNAMSIL. The President made a statement to the press immediately following the meeting (see below).

On 17 July the Council held a formal meeting (4173rd meeting) and issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/24) expressing the Council's support for the action taken by the Secretary-General and the Force Commander of UNAMSIL, Major General Vijay Kumar Jetley, in successfully rescuing the 233 peacekeepers and observers which were surrounded by RUF at Kailahun.

On 18 July, while meeting in consultations of the whole, Council members were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the death of a Nigerian peacekeeper as the result of an attack on a UNAMSIL patrol. The President in a statement to the press expressed Council members' condolences to the family of the deceased soldier and to the Government of Nigeria (see below).

Council members were again briefed in consultations of the whole on 25 July by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. The representative of the United Kingdom introduced a draft resolution to enhance the capacity of UNAMSIL. On 27 July, Council members again met in informal consultations of the whole, at which time the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution to establish a special court for Sierra Leone that would have jurisdiction over members of the RUF leadership responsible for certain offences against the people of Sierra Leone and UNAMSIL forces. The special court, if approved, will have Sierra Leonean and international characteristics.

The Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, held an open hearing on 31 July on the Sierra Leone diamond industry and on the link to trade in arms and other materiel. [The hearing was scheduled to continue on 1 August.]

Western Sahara

Council members met on 18 July in informal consultations of the whole to consider the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/683) on the situation concerning Western Sahara. Members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the results of the talks held in London on 28 June 2000, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, James Baker III. They noted the Secretary-General's recommendation that Mr. Baker continue to consult with the parties concerned and that the mandate of MINURSO be extended until 31 October 2000. Following the meeting the President made a statement to the press (see below).

The Council met in a public meeting on 25 July (4175th meeting) and unanimously adopted resolution 1309 (2000) approving the Secretary-General's recommendations.

Americas

Haiti

Members of the Security Council met in informal consultations of the whole on 6 July and were briefed on the situation in Haiti by the Director of the Europe and Americas Division of the Department of Political Affairs. Members of the Council, in acknowledging the holding of the elections, noted with satisfaction that there had been a noticeable increase in voter participation, and the generally peaceful process in the first round. Council members expressed concern at the violence during the electoral period and at reports of irregularities in electoral procedures; emphasized that free and fair elections are crucial to democracy and all aspects of Haiti's development; and called on Haitian authorities to investigate reports of irregularities, taking into account the observations of the OAS electoral observers. Council members also welcomed the leadership role provided by the OAS and CARICOM. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the media expressing the views of the members of the Council (see below). The President met with the Chargé d'affaires of Haiti and conveyed to him the views of the Council members.

Asia

Afghanistan

Security Council members met in informal consultations of the whole on 6 July and were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in Afghanistan. The Secretary-General's report (S/2000/581) was also before them for consideration. Members of the Council were briefed on the severe humanitarian conditions of the civilian population; human rights violations, particularly against women and girls; and the threats to the security of humanitarian personnel in areas under the control of the Taliban. Immediately following the meeting, the President made a statement to the press (see below) reflecting the concerns of Council members, which included the call on all Afghan parties to resume peace negotiations and expressed the members' serious concerns at the continuing use of Afghan territory, especially under control of the Taliban, for the support of international terrorist activities and production and trafficking of illicit drugs; and at the serious violations of human rights. Council members also confirmed their determination to ensure full compliance by the Taliban, without conditions, with its obligations under resolution 1267 (1999) and the other relevant resolutions, and to consider the imposition of further targeted measures in this regard.

East Timor

The Council met in an open meeting (4180th meeting) on 28 July to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (S/2000/697). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the latest developments in East Timor. The briefing and the Secretary-General's report indicated that East Timorese nationals would increasingly participate in joint decision-making and management of the peace-building process in East Timor, including through the establishment of a mixed cabinet and a new consultative body composed of 33 members, all of whom were East Timorese.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 13 July, at its 4169th meeting, the Council paid tribute to the victims of the Srebrenica massacre by observing a minute of silence following the reading of a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/23).

Georgia

On 25 July, Council members were briefed in informal consultations of the whole on the situation in Georgia by Dieter Boden, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia and Head of UNOMIG. The report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/697) concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, was also before the Council for consideration. Council members were informed of the incidents of violence and criminality and problems faced by refugees and displaced persons in the conflict zone.

On 28 July, at its 4179th meeting the Council adopted resolution 1311 (2000) by a unanimous vote, extending the mandate of UNOMIG until 31 January 2000. The Council demanded that both sides to the conflict strictly observe the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Council held an open briefing (4171st meeting) on 13 July, and was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations concerning UNMIK. The Council was informed of continued violence against ethnic minorities; the boycott of registration for municipal elections and the lack of participation in local administrative structures by ethnic minorities. The Assistant Secretary-General also indicated that special measures to protect ethnic minorities were being taken and that UNMIK was developing a special security force to deal with attacks against ethnic minorities. Members of the Council expressed their views on the situation.

Prevlaka peninsula

Council members met in informal consultations of the whole on 11 July and were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest development concerning the dispute between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over the Prevlaka peninsula. The Secretary-General's report (S/2000/647) was also before Council members for consideration. Council members were advised that the situation on the ground remained calm and that the parties had agreed to the convening of a fifth round of talks. The Secretary-General recommended that the mandate of UNMOP be renewed.

At its 4170th meeting on 13 July the Council adopted resolution 1307 (2000), in which, inter alia, it authorized the extension of the mandate of UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the peninsula until 15 January 2001. The Council also called upon Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to fully cooperate with the Mission and to ensure the safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement of the observers.

Middle East

Lebanon

On 3 July, Council members met in informal consultations of the whole to consider the situation in Lebanon and were briefed by the United Nations cartographer on the blue line of withdrawal. It was emphasized that the blue line does not represent a demarcation of the international boundary between Israel and Lebanon.

Council members again met in informal consultations of the whole and were briefed by the Secretary-General on the status of Israel's compliance with the withdrawal line. The Secretary-General advised Council members that Israel had completely withdrawn from Lebanon although there were minor violations, which were being monitored by UNIFIL. A letter from the Secretary-General dated 24 July 2000 (S/2000/731) advising of Israel's compliance and the Secretary-General's report (S/2000/718) were also before Council members for consideration. The report identified minor violations that had occurred following the certification of the withdrawal. Immediately following the meeting, the President made a statement to the press (see below) on behalf of the members of the Council, welcoming the Secretary-General's letter advising of Israel's withdrawal; commending the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, UNIFIL and all the parties for their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978); and endorsing the intention of UNIFIL to deploy along the border with Israel.

On 27 July, the Council at a formal meeting (4177th) adopted resolution 1310 (2000) by a unanimous vote, approving an extension of the mandate of UNIFIL until 31 January 2001.

Working groups

Working group on the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The working group on the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda held two meetings during the month under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Curtis A. Ward, Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica. At the first meeting, on 10 July, members gave their perspectives on the recommendations of the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Claude Jorda, the judges of that Tribunal, and the expert group on the two Tribunals. Members also gave preliminary indications as to their positions on the proposed amendments to the statutes. The representative of the Office of Legal Affairs responded to a number of questions concerning the proposed amendments and procedures. Members were invited by the Chairman to submit questions to the chair for submission to Judge Jorda and the Tribunal. The Chairman also offered to invite Judge Jorda or his representative to the next scheduled meeting.

The second meeting of the working group was held on 24 July. The Deputy Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Jean-Jacques Heintz, was present in response to the invitation of the Chairman, as was the representative of the Office of Legal Affairs. Mr. Heintz responded to the written questions which the Chairman had sent to him from members, and also to questions posed directly to him at the meeting. The next meeting of the working group was scheduled for August under the Malaysian presidency.

Working group on the general issues related to sanctions

The working group on the general issues related to sanctions met under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, on 7 and 28 July. During the course of the first meeting, the Chairman presented the members with an outline of the programme of work setting out the issues in three clusters for discussion. The meeting explored and agreed to recommendations to invite outside experts and members of the Secretariat with relevant experience and expertise to brief the working group. At the second meeting, the working group began discussions on the issues in the first cluster of the work programme. The meeting was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, and by the Permanent Representative of Canada, Ambassador Robert Fowler.

Other matters

Security Council summit

The Security Council decided to hold a summit of heads of State and Government of the members of the Security Council on 7 September 2000. The Council will continue to discuss the modalities of the meeting. The agenda is expected to focus on issues relating to peacekeeping. The President sent letters to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly advising them of the Council's decision. The

President also made a statement to the press on the Council's decision to hold the summit (see below).

Meetings of the President

During the month of July, the President met with the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, Chairs of regional groups, representatives of various Member States, United Nations agencies and missions, heads of Secretariat departments, and representatives and special envoys of the Secretary-General, and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. Members of the Council were briefed by the President on these discussions.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Programme of work (5 July 2000)

During July, we have scheduled consultations on a number of issues which continue to preoccupy the Security Council.

We have four mandate renewals, namely, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka which expires on 15 July; and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, all of which expire on 31 July.

We have also scheduled two thematic debates, on conflict prevention and children in armed conflict, on 20 and 26 July, respectively.

Situation in Afghanistan (6 July 2000)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on the situation in Afghanistan in the light of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/581).

Members of the Council expressed serious concern about the plight of the Afghan people suffering from the continuing war, including summary executions of prisoners and shelling of civilian populated areas, which only adds to the severe humanitarian situation in the country. They insist that all parties take responsibility for the safety and the security of the civilian population and of humanitarian personnel in areas of Afghanistan under their control, as well as in areas of conflict.

Members of the Council also expressed concern at the restrictions imposed on the work of humanitarian organizations and urged all parties to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to all those in need.

Members of the Council expressed concern at the resumption of major hostilities on 1 July 2000. They warned the parties not to undertake new attempts to pursue a military solution to the conflict in Afghanistan.

Members of the Council recalled the repeated demands by the Council in its resolutions that the parties, in particular the Taliban, resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without further delay and any preconditions. They reiterated their call to all Afghan parties to work together for peace and the establishment of a broad-based, multi-ethnic and fully representative government. Members of the Council supported recent peace initiatives as a complement to the United Nations efforts to establish a dialogue between the Afghan parties.

Members of the Council reiterated their serious concern at the continuing use of the Afghan territory, especially under control of the Taliban, for the support of the international terrorist activities and production and trafficking of illicit drugs, as well as serious violations of human rights, in particular those of women and girls.

Members of the Council agreed with the opinion of the Secretary-General that there is a growing risk of greater internationalization of the problem as a result of the increased perception that Afghan territory is being used as a base to destabilize other countries.

Members of the Council reiterated that continuing disregard by the Taliban of the demands made in the relevant resolutions of the Council, particularly in its resolution 1267 (1999), is totally unacceptable. They confirmed their determination to ensure full compliance by the Taliban without conditions with its obligations under resolution 1267 (1999) and the other relevant resolutions and to consider the imposition of further targeted measures in accordance with its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations with the aim of achieving the full implementation of all its resolutions.

Ethiopia and Eritrea (6 July 2000)

The Security Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, on Ethiopia/Eritrea following the signing on 18 June of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the countries.

Council members paid tribute to the efforts of OAU and its current Chair, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, which resulted in the cessation of hostilities.

The Council will continue to be briefed by the Secretariat on the steps being taken to fulfil the role assigned to the United Nations under the Agreement. The Council will also continue to receive briefings from the Secretariat about the humanitarian situation, about which members of the Council expressed their serious concern.

Haiti (6 July 2000)

The Security Council received a briefing from the Director of the Europe and Americas Division of the Department of Political Affairs on the first round of legislative elections in Haiti.

Council members acknowledged the holding of elections and noted with satisfaction that there had been a considerable increase in voter participation and a generally peaceful process in this first round, underlining the desire of the Haitian people to take advantage of their democratic rights.

Council members expressed concern with the violence during the electoral period and reports of irregularities in electoral procedures and the changes occurring in the Conseil electoral provisoire.

Council members underlined that free and fair elections are crucial to democracy and all aspects of Haiti's development, and encouraged the Government of Haiti to investigate reports of irregularities. They supported the observations pointed out by the national observers and the OAS electoral observers. They called on the Haitian authorities to take these observations into account in addressing these irregularities.

Council members requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep them fully informed on the evolution of the electoral process and, in particular, on the measures taken by the Government to comply with the electoral law. They expressed support for the role of the Representative of the Secretary-General in helping Haiti's political leadership to strengthen the country's democratic institutions.

Council members also welcomed the leadership role provided by OAS and CARICOM in addressing this issue and others related to the promotion of democracy in Haiti.

Council members further underlined that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice and the reconstruction of their country.

Council members expressed support for the long-term economic and social development of Haiti.

Situation in Guinea-Bissau (7 July 2000)

The Security Council received a briefing from the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. They took note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/632) and noted that important progress had been made towards the restoration of lasting peace, stability and sustainable development in Guinea-Bissau.

Council members shared the view that the restructuring of the armed forces was crucial to the success of the democratization process, and appealed to the international community to provide the necessary financial and material support to enable the Government to adequately address this issue, as well as to consolidate the gains made.

They welcomed the efforts of ECOWAS, including at its recent summit in Abuja in May 2000, aimed at promoting peace and security in Guinea-Bissau and the subregion as a whole.

Council members expressed concern at the mounting tensions on the border between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau and called on both countries to exercise restraint and to take steps to de-escalate tensions along their shared border.

They expressed support for the efforts of the President, Kumba Yalá, and the democratically elected Government of Guinea-Bissau to consolidate the new institutions and the rule of law and to carry out the restructuring of armed forces. In this regard, they stressed the importance of implementing the demobilization plan.

They called on the Government of Guinea-Bissau to carry out concrete actions leading to economic recovery.

They commended the Secretary-General and UNOGBIS for the support given to post-conflict peace-building efforts in Guinea-Bissau.

Situation in the Central African Republic and activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office (7 July 2000)

The Security Council received a briefing from the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in that country since the Council was last briefed on 10 February 2000.

Council members took note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/639), which covered the political, human rights, military, security and economic conditions in the Central African Republic.

They welcomed the progress made in the implementation of the Bangui Agreements and the National Reconciliation Pact.

Council members, however, expressed serious concern about the increase in reports of extrajudicial killings and summary executions, and about the apparent impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of these serious human rights violations.

Council members welcomed the training programmes organized by the Representative of the Secretary-General and BONUCA to acquaint the Central African Republic's police and armed forces with ways to foster respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

Council members noted the strategies implemented by the Government of the Central African Republic to address the economic situation in that country. They called on the authorities of the Central African Republic to continue their efforts to carry out economic and financial reforms, in particular with regard to public finances, privatization and the fight against corruption.

They were encouraged by the positive response to the Donors Conference on the Central African Republic held in May 2000 in New York, and the substantial pledges made at the meeting.

Council members urged the international community to remain engaged in the Central African Republic and to support the post-conflict peace-building efforts in that country.

Situation in Sierra Leone (11 July 2000)

The Security Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the situation in Sierra Leone. The aim of the briefing, inter alia, was to clarify to the Council the proposals outlined by the Secretary-General in his report of 19 May 2000 on the expansion of UNAMSIL (S/2000/455). The Assistant Secretary-General also gave a detailed outline of the structure of the proposed expanded forces and their deployment.

Council members had a full and detailed exchange of views on the future of UNAMSIL. It was the general consensus that there was an immediate need to strengthen the capacity of UNAMSIL.

The Council will continue discussions on this matter in the future.

Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (19 July 2000)

Council members reiterated their support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan as the most viable means for resolving the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Council members were concerned at reports of an armed forces of the Congo offensive in Equateur Province, and called for an immediate end to the fighting, and for all sides to exercise restraint.

Council members were also concerned over reports of military movements by the Rwandan Patriotic Army and the Rally for Congolese Democracy-Goma faction that threatens the town of Ikela.

Council members urged MONUC and the Joint Military Committee to undertake an immediate verification mission to these areas and report back to the Council, and called on all parties to provide full cooperation with this effort.

Council members expressed concern at further indications of lack of commitment by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to a national dialogue which is fully participatory, as called for in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Council members recalled the responsibility of all parties for assuring freedom of movement and security for United Nations and associated personnel.

Council members condemned in the strongest terms the threat by the MLC to target United Nations aircraft.

Council members expressed concern about the humanitarian situation and called on all parties to cooperate with providers of humanitarian assistance.

Council members called on all parties to implement Security Council resolution 1304 (2000) and other relevant Council resolutions, the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the Kampala disengagement plan.

East Timor (25 July 2000)

Council members heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the killing of Private Leonard William Manning in East Timor on 24 July — the first United Nations peacekeeper to be killed in combat in the territory.

Council members expressed their profound condolences to the family of Private Manning, who gave his life in the cause of peace. They also expressed their sympathies to the Government and people of New Zealand.

Council members called on the Indonesian military to cooperate more closely with UNTAET to end cross-border incursions from West Timor, and to disarm and disband the militias and on the Government of Indonesia to prosecute militia members guilty of crimes. In this regard, members called for the full implementation of the commitments made by the Government of Indonesia in the memorandum of understanding on tactical coordination, signed on 11 April 2000, in line with the need for cooperation spelled out in Security Council resolution 1272 (1999).

Situation in Lebanon (25 July 2000)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretary-General on the latest developments in Lebanon.

Members of the Council welcomed his letter to the President of the Security Council, dated 24 July 2000, on the full compliance by the Government of Israel with the United Nations line of withdrawal.

Members of the Council commended the Secretary-General, his Special Envoy, UNIFIL and the parties for their efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

Members of the Council endorsed the intention of UNIFIL to deploy south and the subsequent immediate deployment of the composite Lebanese forces.

Members of the Council urged all parties to exercise the utmost restraint and continue to respect the United Nations withdrawal line and to facilitate the peaceful movement of UNIFIL in the south of Lebanon. They also emphasized that violations will not be tolerated. Members of the Council urged the parties to avoid any incident that could lead to an escalation of tensions in this sensitive area.

Members of the Council underlined the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon to ensure security and stability throughout its territory.

Sierra Leone (25 July 2000)

Members of the Council received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on the latest developments in Sierra Leone.

Members of the Council took note of the robust action taken by UNAMSIL over the weekend, to clear roadblocks, secure the safety of its personnel, and restore their freedom of movement.

Members of the Council commended UNAMSIL troops for the professionalism displayed under the leadership of the Force Commander, General Jetley.

Members of the Council will continue to discuss the strengthening of UNAMSIL within the context of the Council's earlier decisions on the situation in Sierra Leone.

Malaysia (August 2000)

The assessment of work of the Security Council for the month of August 2000 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Hasmy Agam, Permanent Representative of Malaysia.

During the month of August, the Council paid particular attention to the situations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and East Timor, as well as the subject of the Security Council Millennium Summit. The Council adopted four resolutions and issued one presidential statement; it held six formal meetings and met in informal consultations on 10 occasions. Two meetings were held with troop contributors. As part of its commitment to improving the transparency of the workings of the Council, the Malaysian presidency held two briefings (Eritrea/Ethiopia and East Timor) at public meetings and two briefings (Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) at private meetings of the Council. The Council also held a private meeting for an exchange of views with the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The President addressed the news media after each session of informal consultations. On 18 occasions he was authorized to make statements to the press on specific issues on behalf of the Council. After informal consultations, the presidency also gave detailed briefings on the work of the Council to countries that are not members of the Council. Through its web site, the presidency published the provisional programme of work of the Council and the President's statements to the press on a daily basis.

Africa

Burundi

The Director of the Africa I Division of the Department of Political Affairs briefed the members of the Council on 2 August on the latest situation in Burundi. At the regional summit on Burundi held in Arusha on 19 and 20 July, the facilitator of the peace process, Nelson Mandela, held a series of closed-door consultations with the President of Burundi, Pierre Buyoya, and the six main parties as well as the pro-Hutu armed rebel group FDD which attended the Arusha meetings for the first time. Following those consultations, a draft agreement was submitted to the parties by the facilitation team, containing a number of bridging proposals. Mr. Mandela had planned to conclude an agreement on 20 July, but was persuaded to postpone the signing until 28 August by some of the leaders of the region and by the facilitation team because the parties had not reached agreement on some fundamental issues. On behalf of the Council members, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, expressing support to the facilitation efforts of Mr. Mandela and urging the parties to engage seriously in the peace process (see below).

On 16 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, gave an update on the current stage of the Burundi negotiations. Various efforts aimed at facilitating the resolution of key remaining differences among the Burundian parties had continued, but no major breakthrough had occurred and the parties maintained their positions. Mr. Mandela insisted on retaining 28 August as the date of signing of the peace agreement. For his part, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, brought to the attention of Council members the robust and ambitious role envisaged for an international peacekeeping force, which, in the view of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, would be unrealistic. On behalf of the Council members, the President made a statement to the press, inter alia, calling on all parties to the conflict in Burundi to engage seriously in the peace process; and stating that members of the Council looked forward to working very closely with the facilitator in determining the appropriate role of the United Nations (see below).

On 31 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed the Council on the signing ceremony and the contents of the Arusha Agreement as well as the latest developments in the negotiations in Burundi. In spite of the reservations expressed by the Government of Burundi and a number of parties on several provisions of the Agreement, the document signed on 28 August was a comprehensive agreement aimed at identifying and addressing some of the root causes of the Burundi conflict. It remained, at the same time, a partial agreement, primarily because the more active armed groups (CNDD-FDD and FNL) had refused to become parties to it and to agree to a ceasefire. The Agreement was partial also because several of its provisions were subject to reservations on the part of the Government and several Tutsi parties. On behalf of the Council members, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, welcoming the signing of the Arusha Agreement and encouraging the signatories to implement its provisions; members of the Council encouraged the negotiators to step up their efforts to reach a compromise on the outstanding issues and on the implementation timetable (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 3 August, the Security Council held a private meeting to receive the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The meeting, attended only by the 15 members of the Security Council and the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, began with a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the latest developments in that country, before the members of the Council heard from the Human Rights Minister. Members of the Council expressed grave concern at the current situation and at the lack of progress in implementing the provisions of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

On 18 August, members of the Security Council received from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations an update on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. After the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, calling on the signatories to the Lusaka Agreement to maintain their commitment to the Agreement, reaffirming the commitment of the members of the Council to assist in the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement, and expressing readiness to consider a short technical extension of the mandate of MONUC, along the lines recommended by the Secretary-General in his letter of 14 August 2000 (S/2000/799).

On 23 August, the Council, by a unanimous vote, adopted resolution 1316 (2000), by which it decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 October. The technical extension of MONUC was designed to allow time for further diplomatic activities in support of the Lusaka Agreement, and for Security Council reflection on the Mission's future mandate and possible adjustments to it.

On 30 August, the members of the Security Council received a briefing from the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, on his recent visit to the region. During his visit, he met with the President, Laurent-Désiré Kabila, who told him that the Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo had now agreed to the deployment of MONUC in the towns of Mbandaka, Kananga and Kinshasa and had also relaxed some of the restrictions on the movement of United Nations troops. During the discussion, members of the Council expressed regret at the failure of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to live up to the commitments made in the Lusaka Agreement. They urged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to carry out its commitments under the Agreement and to facilitate the early deployment of United Nations peacekeepers. The President of the Council was authorized to issue a statement to the press, in which, inter alia, the Council welcomed the statements made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the effect that it would facilitate access and deployment of MONUC in that country.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

At an open meeting held on 14 August, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet, briefed the Council members on the latest report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/2000/785). In particular, Council members were informed of the continuing negotiations between the parties on the questions of demarcation and delimitation and compensation. The Under-Secretary-General also brought members up to date on the status of UNMEE, with preparations under way to deploy the 100 military observers in August as authorized by the Council in resolution 1312 (2000).

Guinea-Bissau

The Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, on 2 August on developments in the security situation at the border between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. Council members were informed that, following earlier tensions, both parties had reaffirmed their determination to cooperate to address the border tensions. The tensions had caused panic among the local population and had disrupted the local economy especially border trade. The Assistant Secretary-General stressed that it was particularly important that both sides continue to talk and for them to refrain from actions that might aggravate the situation further.

Sierra Leone

On 3 August, the Council considered the fifth report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL (S/2000/751). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, who introduced the report, also informed Council members that the ECOWAS leadership had met with RUF field commanders and had underlined that Foday Sankoh was no longer an acceptable interlocutor for the peace process. The Assistant Secretary-General stressed that UNAMSIL must build upon the success of the last few weeks, that is, the successful extraction of UNAMSIL detainees.

The Force Commander of UNAMSIL, General Vijay Kumar Jetley, took the floor to underline the need for the urgent deployment of additional troops for UNAMSIL. Above all, he stressed the importance of UNAMSIL being given trained and well-equipped personnel, in addition to better communications and logistics. UNAMSIL must have personnel that understood the mandate and the rules of engagement; at the same time, the forces had to move forward in a phased manner. RUF was currently in disarray and UNAMSIL should build upon the momentum of recent successes and not allow the rebel elements to regroup. Only assertive and robust action would show RUF that UNAMSIL was a force to be reckoned with. The Force Commander acknowledged, however, that RUF was an organized unit and had a good command and control structure. It was as disciplined as it was ruthless in its strategies. He added that the current mandate of UNAMSIL was adequate.

On 4 August, the Council adopted resolution 1313 (2000) extending the mandate of UNAMSIL until 8 September 2000 but without any reference to an increase in the strength of the Mission, as had been recommended by the Secretary-General. Prior to adopting the resolution, Council members had agreed that a Council mission to Sierra Leone would be a useful exercise and that the question of the timing and composition of such a mission should be discussed further.

On 14 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1315 (2000), by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone on the setting-up of an independent special court to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for the commission of crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law committed within the territory of Sierra Leone.

On 30 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/832) outlining the detailed tasks and resources needed for UNAMSIL pursuant to resolution 1313 (2000). Efforts at durable peace had to be supported by a robust military presence. A phased military deployment was envisaged, the Secretary-General recommending that UNAMSIL be strengthened to 20,500 personnel. Other key areas not currently under government control would be pursued at a later date. The Secretary-General also recommended a six-month extension of the Mission's mandate, which was due to expire on 8 September 2000.

Somalia

On 16 August, members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, on the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia. He referred, in particular, to the convening of the Transitional National Assembly on 13 August, which marked an important milestone in Djibouti's peace initiative for Somalia. Members of the Council welcomed the formation of the new Somali parliament and strongly urged all political forces of Somali society to support the ongoing peace process. They also called upon those parties still outside the peace process to become actively engaged in the process. On behalf of the Council members, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, reminding the warlords and faction leaders that obstructing and undermining the efforts to achieve an overall settlement in Somalia would not be acceptable, and urging them to support the work of the National Assembly (see below).

Humanitarian relief operations in the Sudan

The members of the Council were briefed by the Chief of the Humanitarian Emergency Branch of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on 11 August on the humanitarian relief operations in the

Sudan. He informed members that the overall humanitarian situation had improved considerably since the last briefing of the Council in 1998 but stressed that the humanitarian impact of the long-running civil conflict in the Sudan remained severe.

Council members further learned that the effects of insecurity on humanitarian operations had intensified since the SPLA offensive began in mid-June, which also saw the government increasing its bombings of villages in the south. As a result of a government aerial bombing around United Nations and other civilian humanitarian operations, humanitarian operations had been temporarily suspended on 8 August 2000. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Council that Khartoum had since indicated its readiness to investigate the bombings and to assist Operation Lifeline Sudan so as to allow the humanitarian organization to resume its operations.

In a statement to the press, the President underlined the Council's determination that the Government of Sudan should live up to the assurances that the bombings would not recur, and called on all parties to allow unhindered access for humanitarian personnel to vulnerable civilians and to ensure the personnel's safety and security (see below).

Asia

East Timor

On 3 August, the Council adopted a presidential statement in which it condemned the murder on 24 July of a New Zealand soldier serving with UNTAET and called on the Government of Indonesia to cooperate closely with the United Nations to end cross-border incursions from West Timor and to disarm the militias still operating in the border area (see S/PRST/2000/26).

The Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on 11 August on the border tension between East and West Timor and the upsurge in militia activity that had led to the death of a Nepalese peacekeeper on 10 August after a gunfight. The slain soldier was the second United Nations peacekeeper to be killed in a direct fight with militiamen in East Timor. Following a brief discussion, the President of the Council, on behalf of Council members, spoke to the press expressing the Council's indignation at the attack by the militiamen on four Nepalese soldiers serving with UNTAET in Suai; expressing profound sympathy at the death of the Nepalese soldier, the President called on the Indonesian authorities to take steps to end cross-border incursions from West Timor, disarm and disband the militiamen and bring to justice those militia members guilty of crimes (see below).

The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed the Council at a public meeting on 29 August on developments in East Timor since his last briefing, on 28 July. He highlighted the security situation, the situation of refugees in West Timor and issues related to governance and public administration, as well as recent political activity in East Timor (see S/PV.4191).

Iraq

On 17 August, the High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals, Yuli Vorontsov, gave a briefing to members of the Council on developments since his last report to the Council, in April 2000. He referred, in particular, to his meetings with a Kuwaiti Parliamentary delegation, members of the Tripartite Commission, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission, the Under-Secretary of the Secretariat of the Holy See, the Political Director of the Italian Foreign Ministry, the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, the Minister of State of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. He said that to date no meeting had been held with the representatives of the Government of Iraq.

In his statement to the press, on behalf of the Council members, the President expressed concern at the plight of the missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals and their families and hoped that the issue would be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian one by all sides; stressed the importance of dialogue among all parties; and urged Iraq to fully cooperate with the High-level Coordinator (see below).

The Council held two consultations, on 2 and 23 August, on the appropriateness of deliberations in the Council on the issue of huge compensation claims on the humanitarian programme in Iraq. An initiative was proposed to undertake policy reviews of the working procedures and mechanisms of the Compensation

Commission with regard to the possible implications of such compensation claims.

Afghanistan

On 23 August, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, updated members of the Council on the latest developments in Afghanistan since the previous briefing, on 6 July 2000. The briefing focused on the military, diplomatic and political developments as well as the human rights and humanitarian situation in the country.

On behalf of the Council members, the President, in a statement to the press, inter alia, expressed concern at the continued armed conflict in Afghanistan and recalled the repeated demands of the Council that the parties, in particular the Taliban, stop fighting and resume negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations; and reiterated the call to all Afghan parties to work together for peace and the establishment of a broad-based multi-ethnic and fully representative government (see below).

Latin America and the Caribbean

Haiti

On 10 August, the President of the Council made a brief statement to the press concerning the death of Garfield Lyle, a MICAH staff member from Guyana, who was attacked by a small group of unidentified armed individuals near the MICAH headquarters in Port-au-Prince on 7 August (see below).

At the informal consultations held on 16 August, members of the Council received a detailed briefing from the Secretariat about the shooting incident and discussed the work of MICAH, the overall law and order situation and the election results in Haiti. Members of the Council authorized the President of the Council to make a statement to the press expressing the Council's profound condolences to the family of the staff member of MICAH from Guyana who gave his life in the cause of peace (see below).

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 10 August, the Secretary-General conveyed to the Council the monthly report on the operation of the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/2000/792).

The Council had an open briefing on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 15 August, during which the members received an update from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and exchanged views on, inter alia, the work of UNMIBH in the areas of police restructuring and reform, strengthening of the common institutions, the judicial system assessment programme, and on minority return movements (see S/PV.4188).

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 10 August, members of the Council authorized the President of the Council to make a statement to the press concerning the arrest and detention by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of two British and two Canadian citizens, and four citizens of the Netherlands (see below).

On 18 August, the Secretary-General conveyed to the Council the monthly report on the operations of the Kosovo Force (see S/2000/814).

The Council had an open briefing on the situation in Kosovo on 24 August, during which members of the Council received a comprehensive update from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and exchanged views on the work of UNMIK in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) (see S/PV.4190).

Protection of children in armed conflict

On 11 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1314 (2000) culminating an open debate that was held on 26 July. In the resolution, the Council urged all parties to armed conflict to respect international law regarding the rights and protection of children in armed conflict; requested parties involved in armed conflict to include provisions for the protection of children in peace negotiations as well as peace agreements; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it on the implementation of resolutions 1314 (2000) and 1261 (1999) by 31 July 2001.

Other matters

On 31 August, the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 was adopted without a vote. This was announced in a note by the President (S/2000/839). The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, made an explanatory statement.

On several occasions, members of the Council discussed informally the substantive arrangements for the Millennium Summit of the Security Council scheduled for 7 September 2000. Subsequently, members agreed to the establishment of a working group of the Millennium Summit of the Security Council to be chaired by the Permanent Representative of Mali to deliberate on the draft final document of the Summit.

On 4 August, the Council received a demonstration by the delegation of Canada on the use of electronic maps during consultations of the whole. Subsequently, the Council mandated the President to discuss with the Secretariat ways to improve its presentation of maps. On 10 August 2000, the President reported to the Council on his meeting with the Secretariat. The Council was informed that the Secretariat would coordinate with the relevant departments to improve its presentation of maps during briefings to the Council.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Burundi (2 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Burundi, the outcome of the Arusha Summit and its follow-up.

Members of the Council expressed their strong support for the facilitation efforts of President Mandela and, in this regard, urged the parties to engage seriously in the peace process.

Members of the Council called on all parties to end hostilities without delay.

Members of the Council expressed concern at the current humanitarian situation and stressed the importance of ensuring access to the population in need as well as ensuring the safety and security of the humanitarian workers.

Members of the Council also stressed the importance of the complete dismantling of the regroupment camps.

Members of the Council further stressed the importance of the resumption of development aid, in this context, supported the holding of a conference of donor countries which would facilitate the relaunching of the Burundian economy.

Security Council summit (4 August 2000)

The members of the Security Council are looking forward to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, which will provide a unique opportunity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century.

Conscious of the important tasks facing the international community in the area of peacekeeping, the members of the Security Council have decided that the Council will meet on 7 September 2000 at the level of Heads of State and Government to consider the question of ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

The members of the Security Council believe that such a meeting will make a valuable contribution towards achieving the major purpose of the Millennium Summit, namely, strengthening the United Nations.

East Timor (4 August 2000)

Members of the Council expressed their profound condolences to the family of Corporal Miah Mohammad Abdul Aziz of the Bangladesh Engineering Battalion currently serving with UNTAET, who gave his life in the cause of peace. They also expressed their sympathies to the Government and people of Bangladesh.

Sudan (10 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General regarding the recent escalation of violence and, particularly, the repeated aerial bombings around United Nations and other civilian support services.

Members of the Council have requested the Secretariat to provide a briefing to them as soon as possible on the security and humanitarian situation in the Sudan.

Haiti (10 August 2000)

Members of the Council expressed their profound condolences to the family of Garfield Lyle, a staff member of MICAH from Guyana who gave his life in the cause of peace. They also expressed their sympathies to the Government and people of Guyana.

Detention of British, Canadian and Netherlands citizens in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (10 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council expressed their concern over the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's disregard of its international obligations with regard to the arrest and detention of the two British, two Canadian and four Netherlands citizens.

Members of the Council urged the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia authorities to fulfil all of the requirements of the relevant provisions of international law without any further delay.

Bomb attack in Moscow (10 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council were shocked to learn about the terrorist attack that took place on Tuesday, 8 August 2000, in central Moscow. Eight people were killed and more than 90 others were injured as a result of that attack.

Members of the Council strongly condemned the attack, which they considered as an act of terrorism.

Members of the Council expressed their sympathy and condolences to the victims and their relatives, as well as to the Government and people of the Russian Federation.

Members of the Council pointed to the need to pool international efforts and resources to combat terrorism.

East Timor (11 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the latest incident in East Timor involving four Nepalese soldiers serving with UNTAET, in which one peacekeeper died and three were injured.

Members of the Council condemned the murder of Private Devi Ram Jaishi, following a skirmish with a group of militia north-west of the town of Suai.

Members of the Council expressed profound sympathy to the Government of Nepal and to the family of the murdered peacekeeper, as well as to the families of other UNTAET peacekeepers who were injured or killed.

Members of the Council called on the Government of Indonesia to take effective measures to end cross-border incursions from West Timor, to disarm and disband the militias and bring to justice those militia members guilty of crimes.

Sudan (11 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council were briefed today by the Secretariat on the humanitarian relief operations in the Sudan. They shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General regarding the recent and repeated aerial bombing around United Nations and other civilian humanitarian operations, which has caused those operations to be temporarily suspended.

Members of the Council stressed the importance of the assurances recently provided by the Government of the Sudan that these bombings will not recur.

Members of the Council urged the Government of the Sudan and all others concerned to live up to their obligations to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian operations and to allow United Nations and non-governmental organizations, including those not operating under the rubric of Operation Lifeline Sudan, full, safe and unhindered access to vulnerable civilians in need of humanitarian assistance.

Members recalled the obligation of all States to uphold the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel of 9 December 1994.

Members of the Council joined the Secretary-General in calling on the parties to resume the humanitarian ceasefire that expired on 15 July 2000.

Members of the Council have requested that they continue to be updated on the matter by the Secretariat until it is clear that United Nations and other humanitarian organizations have been able to resume their activities in the Sudan unhindered.

Burundi (16 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Burundi.

Members of the Council called on all parties to engage seriously in the peace process and reiterated their strong support for the facilitation efforts of President Mandela.

Members of the Council looked forward to working very closely with the facilitator in determining the appropriate role of the United Nations. They would reflect further on the complex issues surrounding the support that the United Nations could give to any peace agreement and, in this regard, took note on the dispatching of the United Nations Secretariat mission to the area.

Members of the Council reiterated their call on all parties to end hostilities without delay.

Members of the Council expressed appreciation for the recognition of the role and positive contribution of women in the Burundi peace process through direct involvement in the negotiation and facilitation.

Members of the Council commended the contribution of the all-party Burundi Women's Peace Conference to promoting the peace process. They underlined the importance of the inclusion of a provision in the Agreement for incorporating a women's charter in the new constitution. This would provide for the protection of women's rights and the promotion of their role in securing durable peace in Burundi.

Haiti (16 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council reiterated the expression of their profound condolences to the family of Garfield Lyle, a staff member of MICAH who was killed following the shooting incident in Port-au-Prince on 7 August 2000, and also to the Government and people of Guyana.

Members of the Council called upon the Government of Haiti to carry out a speedy inquiry into the incident and to bring those responsible to justice without delay.

Members of the Council expressed serious concern over the safety and security of United Nations and international personnel in Haiti. In this regard, they called upon the Haitian authorities to take concrete steps to ensure the safety and security of those personnel.

Members of the Council reiterated their concern over the political crisis in Haiti, and expressed their support for the efforts taken by the international community to address this crisis.

Somalia (16 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council reiterated their support to the initiative of the President of Djibouti.

Members of the Council welcomed the formation of the new Somali parliament and strongly urged all political forces of Somali society to support the ongoing peace process. They also called upon those parties still outside to be actively engaged in the peace process.

Members of the Council reminded the warlords and faction leaders that obstructing and undermining the efforts to achieve an overall settlement in Somalia would not be acceptable, and urged them to support the work of the National Assembly. In this regard, they welcomed the decision to reserve seats in that Assembly for women representatives as recognition for their constructive role in nation-building.

Members of the Council called upon the international community to provide support to the process of national reconciliation, and to assist the Somali people in solving problems of national reconstruction and development.

Members of the Council reaffirmed that preserving the territorial integrity of the country is the precondition for the overall normalization in Somalia, and expressed support for the efforts of the regional organizations (IGAD, OAU, LAS) in this regard.

Members of the Council urged all States to observe the arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

Members of the Council urged all parties concerned to live up to their obligations to ensure the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel operating in Somalia.

Iraq (17 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing this morning by the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals.

Members of the Council expressed their unanimous support for the work of the High-level Coordinator and for his future efforts.

Members of the Council expressed their deep concern at the plight of the missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals and their families and expressed their hope that this issue would be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian one by all sides concerned.

In this respect, members of the Council stressed the importance of dialogue among all parties, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Commission, and urged Iraq to fully cooperate with Ambassador Vorontsov and resume cooperation with all other agencies and bodies dealing with this issue.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (18 August 2000)

The members of the Security Council were briefed this morning by the Secretariat on the recent developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Members expressed grave concern at the current situation and at the lack of progress in implementing the provisions of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

The members of the Council underscored their deep concern over the deteriorating humanitarian situation and condemned the continuing human rights abuses throughout the country and the atrocities reported in the eastern provinces.

The members of the Council called on the signatories to the Lusaka Agreement to maintain their commitment to the Agreement. They reaffirmed their commitment to assist in the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement and welcomed the outcome of the Lusaka Summit of 14 August 2000.

The members of the Council expressed full confidence in General Abdulsalami Abubakar, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and the facilitator, and invited the Special Envoy to brief the Council at the conclusion of his mission.

The members of the Council are considering a short technical extension of the mandate of MONUC along the lines recommended by the Secretary-General.

Afghanistan (23 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the situation in Afghanistan.

Members of the Council expressed grave concern at the continued armed conflict in Afghanistan. They recalled the repeated demands by the Council in its resolutions that the parties, in particular the Taliban, stop fighting and resume negotiations under United Nations auspices without further delay and any preconditions. They reiterated their call to all Afghan parties to work together for peace and the establishment of a broad-based multi-ethnic and fully representative government.

Members of the Council concurred that there was a growing risk of greater internationalization of the problem. There is a real danger that the Afghan territory is being used as a base to destabilize other countries in the region. They were disturbed by incidents involving the entry of extremists and terrorists from the territory of Afghanistan into the territories of three Central Asian States.

Members of the Council also expressed grave concern at further deterioration of the humanitarian and human rights situation in Afghanistan. They insisted that all parties take responsibility for the safety and security of the civilian population and of humanitarian personnel in areas of Afghanistan under their control as well as in areas of conflict, and urged, in particular, the Taliban to remove restrictions imposed on the work of humanitarian organizations.

Members of the Council strongly condemned the recent killing of seven persons working under the auspices of the United Nations mine-clearing programme, and called on the Taliban authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice. They expressed their profound condolences to the families of the victims who gave their lives in the cause of peace.

Members of the Council were disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in and from Afghanistan.

Members of the Council reiterated that continuing disregard by the Taliban of the demands made in the relevant resolutions of the Council, in particular its resolution 1267 (1999), was totally unacceptable. They confirmed their determination to ensure full compliance by the Taliban without conditions with its obligations under resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions.

Sierra Leone (30 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on developments in Sierra Leone.

Members of the Council took note of the observations and recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's sixth report on UNAMSIL (S/2000/832) and will be working expeditiously on a draft resolution as introduced by the delegation of the United Kingdom.

Members of the Council expressed concern over the holding of 11 British military personnel by rebel elements and called for their early and safe release. They would follow the developments closely.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (30 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council received a briefing from General Abubakar, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, on his mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They expressed their gratitude for General Abubakar's mission to the region.

Members of the Council welcomed the statements by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that it will facilitate access and the deployment of MONUC in the country.

Members of the Council voiced the need to clarify statements by officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the effect that the Government is suspending the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Members of the Council looked forward to continued consultations, including with all Lusaka signatories, on the need to implement the Lusaka Agreement.

Members of the Council expressed strong support and appreciation for the continued mediation of President Chiluba of Zambia.

Members of the Council expressed the hope that the regional leaders will be able to use the opportunity of the Millennium Summit to advance the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Members of the Council expressed concern about the precarious humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and called on the conflicting parties to ensure unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to the affected population.

Burundi (31 August 2000)

Members of the Security Council have been informed of the signing ceremony and the contents of the Arusha Agreement, as well as the most recent developments in the negotiations in Burundi, by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, who represented the Secretary-General at the ceremony.

Members of the Council welcomed the signing of the Agreement, which constitutes an important step towards national reconciliation, and congratulated President Mandela, the facilitation team, and the Burundian parties for their efforts.

Members of the Council encouraged the signatories to implement the provisions of these agreements, which can already be carried out.

Members of the Council endorsed the urgent appeal by the signatories, which called on the armed groups to suspend further hostilities. They called on the armed groups to join in the negotiations and to sign the Agreement.

Members of the Council encouraged the negotiators to step up their efforts to reach a compromise on the outstanding issues and on the implementation timetable.

Members of the Council urged all the parties concerned to create conditions for an early commencement of the implementation of the agreement, which would facilitate the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity.

Members of the Council noted that a conference of donor countries will be held at Brussels on 15 September 2000. They called on the international community to assist the Government of Burundi in its reconstruction efforts.

Mali (September 2000)

Introduction

In September 2000, the Security Council held a summit meeting (on 7 September), 8 open meetings, 3 private meetings and 14 informal consultations of the whole.

It adopted five resolutions and issued two presidential statements and three communiqués. The mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone was extended twice.

In the context of private meetings, the Council had direct dialogue with the President of Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh, on the situation in Somalia; the facilitator of the Burundi peace process, Nelson Mandela, on the situation in Burundi; and the Special Envoy of the Government of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, on the situation in East Timor.

Security Council summit

On 7 September, the Security Council met at the level of Heads of State and Government (4194th meeting), with the President of Mali, Alpha Oumar Konaré, presiding, to discuss the need to ensure an effective role for the Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa.

At the close of the meeting, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1318 (2000), by which, inter alia, it pledged to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; recalled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and resolved to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in peacekeeping and to ensure the effective functioning of the collective security system established by the Charter; and reaffirmed its determination to give equal priority to the maintenance of international peace and security in every region of the world and, in view of the particular needs of Africa, to give special attention to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, and to the specific characteristics of African conflicts. (For the full text of resolution 1318 (2000), see appendix V.)

At the close of its summit meeting, the Council also decided to issue a presidential statement concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/PRST/2000/28).

Africa

Sierra Leone

At an open meeting (4193rd) on 5 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1317 (2000) extending the mandate of UNAMSIL until 20 September 2000.

On 15 September, at the informal consultations of the whole to review the measures imposed under paragraph 1 of resolution 1306 (2000), members of the Council heard a statement by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997). At the close of the consultations, members of the Council agreed on the text of a statement to the press.

At the informal consultations of the whole on 19 September, members of the Council discussed further extending the mandate of UNAMSIL. Members of the Council finalized the questions concerning the Security Council mission which was to visit Sierra Leone and the subregion from 7 to 14 October 2000. They also spoke of the meeting planned between members of the Council and the countries contributing troops to Sierra Leone.

At an open meeting (4199th), on 20 September, the Council adopted resolution 1321 (2000) extending the mandate of UNAMSIL until 31 December 2000. It also decided to review the situation in Sierra Leone no later than 31 October 2000.

Somalia

At a private meeting (4196th), on 14 September, presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mali, Modibo Sidibe, the Council heard a briefing on the situation in Somalia by the President of Djibouti, Ismail Omar Guelleh. In his statement, President Guelleh expressed pleasure at the hope for peace and stability resulting from the election of the new President of Somalia who was making every effort to bring together all the people of his country. He cautioned against supporting rebel factions as harmful to the territorial integrity and unity of Somalia. He also expressed satisfaction at the configuration of the Somali Parliament, whose members represented all the regions and social strata, including religions, warlords and women. In view of that change, President Guelleh urged the Council to give serious consideration to a United Nations peace-building mission in Somalia.

Members of the Council all thanked President Guelleh for his efforts to bring peace back to neighbouring Somalia. In view of the new political order, they deemed it necessary to provide adequate financial and humanitarian support to Somalia. In addition, they appealed to all warlords to respond to the new President's overtures. However, members of the Council expressed their concern at the continued fighting between sub-clans and the attacks on staff of the United Nations and of the humanitarian agencies. At the close of the meeting, members of the Council agreed on the text of a communiqué.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

At an open meeting on 15 September (4197th), the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1320 (2000), in which it authorized the deployment within UNMEE of up to 4,200 troops and established the Mission's mandate; and called on the parties to fulfil all their obligations under international law and the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities.

At informal consultations of the whole on 26 September, the members of the Council were given a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation prevailing between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Secretariat drew members' attention to the need for increased humanitarian aid for both countries. On the ground, the situation gave some cause for hope, although some palpable tension remained. Efforts were continuing and 58 military observers had been deployed on the ground. The Secretariat informed members of the Council of its consultations with troop contributors and also reported on mine-clearing efforts. Lastly, it informed the members of the Council of the imminent appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of a Commander of the Mission.

The members of the Council commended the commitment shown by the parties in conflict to the peace process and welcomed the progressive deployment of UNMEE. They noted, however, that the crucial question of the delimitation of borders between Ethiopia and Eritrea remained undecided. They therefore again called on the parties to continue the negotiations. The members of the Council also appealed to the international community to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the two countries.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

At the informal consultations of the whole on 28 September, the members of the Council were given a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The main features of the situation were the continued fighting in certain parts of the country, including Equateur Province, the deadlock in the inter-Congolese dialogue, the attempt by some rebel groups to establish an administration in the east of the country and the flow of refugees towards the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, which was tending to destabilize those two countries. The combination of those factors made it difficult to deploy MONUC. The Secretary-General was requesting a two-month extension of the Mission's mandate in order to allow the parties to engage in a dialogue that might make progress in the peace process possible.

The members of the Council, while expressing their concern at the continued fighting, approved the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Mission's mandate should be extended. The members of the Council reiterated their appeal for foreign troops to withdraw and for the inter-Congolese political dialogue to take place. They expressed the wish that the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, should return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to the region.

Guinea

At the informal consultations of the whole on 28 September, the members of the Council were given a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation in Guinea, from which it was clear that Guinea had been subject to armed attacks and harassment at its border with Sierra Leone and Liberia. Those military operations, which had already left many victims, mostly civilians, were hindering the proper distribution of humanitarian aid, which was a cause of concern for UNHCR. Lastly, the briefing made it clear that the new situation might lead to the destabilization of the neighbouring States.

At the request of the members of the Council, the representative of Mali reported on the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers of Defence and Security of the Mano River Union (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone), held at Bamako on 16 September 2000.

Following the consultations, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press.

Burundi

The Security Council held an open meeting (4201st) and a private meeting (4202nd) on 29 September on the situation in Burundi. The facilitator of the inter-Burundian peace process, President Nelson Mandela, informed the Council of the contents of the Peace Agreement signed at Arusha on 28 August 2000. President Mandela said that specific but essential issues, such as the appointment of a leader for the transition, the way in which the latter appointment should be handled and the commitment of foreign peacekeeping forces to monitor the implementation of the Peace Agreement, had still not been resolved. Moreover, the security situation remained unstable in several provinces. Armed groups continued to launch attacks, which provoked confrontations with the Burundian army. The humanitarian situation was still worrying and donor response to the consolidated appeal had been meagre. Although he said he was optimistic, President Mandela stated that history would judge those who had chosen to hinder the peace process. He was looking for measures that would lead to a ceasefire and an end to the killing. He had decided that the next stage of his activities should be to involve Burundian civil society deeply in the peace process. Speaking of the return of exiled Burundian leaders, President Mandela requested the Secretary-General's support. Lastly, he expressed his sincere gratitude to all those who had played a positive role in the Burundi peace process, including the United Nations, OAU, African leaders, donors and the facilitation team.

Following the open meeting, the Council agreed on a presidential statement (see S/PRST/2000/29).

At a private meeting (4202nd), President Mandela informed the Council that the rebel leaders were not entirely in control of their troops and that even within factions there was a certain lack of confidence. He emphasized that there was enormous competition between the various rebel groups for access to the country's limited resources.

At those meetings the members of the Council welcomed the progress that had been made and renewed their support for President Mandela. They appealed to all parties to cooperate and respect their commitments; and agreed on a communiqué.

Asia

East Timor

The Security Council held emergency consultations of the whole on 6 September to hear a Secretariat briefing in the presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, on the circumstances surrounding the murder of three UNHCR staff members in Atambua by militias from West Timor. At the end of the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press in which the members of the Council condemned the outrageous killing of three UNHCR staff members on 6 September by a militia-led mob.

The Security Council held emergency consultations of the whole on 8 September following news of attacks in West Timor in which a number of refugees had reportedly been killed. During the consultations, members of the Council considered a draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the United States of America.

At a public meeting (4195th) on 8 September, the Security Council adopted resolution 1319 (2000), in which it, inter alia, insisted that the Government of Indonesia fulfil its responsibilities in West Timor by taking immediate additional steps to disarm and disband the militia, restore law and order in the affected areas in West Timor, ensure safety and security in the refugee camps and for humanitarian workers and prevent cross-border incursions into East Timor; stressed that those responsible for the attacks on international personnel in West and East Timor must be brought to justice; and underlined that UNTAET should respond robustly to the militia threat, consistent with resolution 1272 (1999). At the end of the meeting, the President of the Security Council announced that the Council had decided to send a Security Council mission to East Timor to discuss the implementation of resolution 1319 (2000) and that he had addressed a letter to the Secretary-General to that effect.

In the course of subsequent consultations of the whole (13, 14 and 15 September), members of the Council discussed the Security Council mission that was to visit Timor, but did not reach a final decisio On the other hand, they were informed that the Government of Indonesia had decided to dispatch a Special Envoy to discuss the situation in East Timor with the members of the Council.

At a closed meeting (4198th) on 19 September, Council members heard a statement by the Special Envoy of the Government of Indonesia and Coordinating Minister for Political, Social and Security Affairs, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The members of the Council and Mr. Yudhoyono had a frank and constructive discussion about the need for early and full implementation of resolution 1319 (2000). At the end of the meeting, the members of the Council agreed on the text of a communiqué.

At a public meeting (4203rd) on 29 September, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator in East Timor, Sergio Viera de Mello, gave a briefing on developments in the situation in East Timor. He referred, inter alia, to the significant deterioration in the security situation, tragically highlighted by the murder of three UNHCR staff members at Atambua on 6 September 2000. He noted that the presence of armed militias was the root cause of the instability on Timor and that only when that problem had been effectively addressed would it be possible to resolve the plight of the East Timorese refugees and focus on developing friendly cooperation between East Timor and Indonesia. He assured the Council that UNTAET and the National Resistance Council would continue to persevere in efforts for political dialogue and for reconciliation. He said that he had appealed to the Indonesian authorities to put an end to the militia threat and to help the Transitional Administration urgently draw a clear distinction between well-meaning pro-autonomy representatives and those who were simply thugs.

Members of the Council and representatives of Member States massively condemned militia actions in West Timor and called on the Indonesian authorities to arrest and prosecute those responsible for the attacks on humanitarian workers. While urging the Government of Indonesia to put a stop to the militias' destabilizing activities by disarming and disbanding them, delegations stressed the urgency of the refugee issue.

The representative of Indonesia stressed the need for a comprehensive solution involving investigation of the incident of 6 September 2000, disarming the militias, a comprehensive solution of the problem of East Timorese refugees and the promotion of reconciliation among the East Timorese. He said that his Government's efforts were not receiving sufficient recognition and expressed regret that the international community was making endless calls for his country to disarm the militias rather than giving words of encouragement for what had already been done. He also reaffirmed his Government's readiness to cooperate and to ensure an open channel of communication with the United Nations.

At the end of the meeting, the President of the Council paid a tribute to Bernard Miyet, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, whose function as head of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was coming to an end. On behalf of the members of the Council, he thanked Mr. Miyet for the great contribution he had made to the work of the Secretariat and for the dedication with which he had served to further the objectives of the United Nations.

Afghanistan

At the consultations of the whole on 25 September, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Francesc Vendrell, on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Personal Representative, who is also head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, reported that the situation in Afghanistan remained precarious, intense fighting having resumed in the northern part of the country. He explained that the fighting to the north of Kabul had enabled the Taliban to capture a number of towns on strategically important supply lines. Because of the fighting, Tajikistan had closed its borders with Afghanistan in order to avoid an influx of refugees. Believing that, even if they won militarily, the Taliban would be unable to govern the country on their own because they lacked qualified personnel and the necessary political programmes, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General had invited the warring parties to enter into political negotiations aimed at finding a common approach. Turning to the grave humanitarian situation, which had been exacerbated by drought, he stated that over half the Afghan population were subsisting on humanitarian assistance.

At the end of the discussion, the members of the Council noted with regret that there had been little progress in the peace process in Afghanistan. They emphasized that there could be no military solution to the crisis, which posed a very serious threat to international security. They expressed concern at the intense fighting taking place in northern Afghanistan and called upon the Taliban and its opponents in the United Front to end the hostilities being waged in various parts of Afghanistan and to enter into a political dialogue leading to a durable ceasefire and to an agreement on the formation of a broad-based Government. The members of the Council also expressed concern at the precarious situation of refugees, characterized by growing insecurity, food shortages, drought and epidemics, and appealed to the international community to increase its assistance to the country. The members of the Council noted the recent Taliban decree banning opium poppy cultivation, but demanded that it be translated into practical action. Lastly, the members of the Council called for the implementation of resolution 1267 (1999).

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

At the consultations of the whole on 28 September, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the progress of the peace process in Papua New Guinea. It was indicated that, while there had been some progress, the peace process remained precarious and was moving very slowly. In the political sphere, talks had been held in July 2000 on establishing a framework for the holding of a referendum and for the transition to a provincial government. With regard to security, there were plans to conclude an agreement on the elimination of weapons before the transition to self-determination. Lastly, with regard to reconstruction, the ratification by Parliament of the final agreement being negotiated between the parties would make it possible to move on to the peace-building phase.

Middle East

Iraq

At the consultations of the whole on 21 September, the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan, introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1302 (2000) (S/2000/857). In the ensuing debate, it was stressed that, despite the progress made in recent months, the results of the Programme were still modest because of the excessively high number of contracts put on hold, which made it impossible for Iraq to import goods in essential sectors such as electricity, telecommunications and transport. The Council members invited the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) to give careful consideration to contracts and lists of products by sector. Some members welcomed the decision by the Government of Iraq to increase the allocations to meet the population's food, nutrition and health requirements.

With respect to the financial aspects of the Programme, the delegation of France put forward some proposals on the compensation process with a view to ensuring that the growing needs of the Iraqi population were taken into account; under those proposals, the percentage deducted from the resources out of which the food programme was funded would be revised downward, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. During the consultations, the delegation of France made a second proposal concerning the procedures in force in the United Nations Compensation Commission. The proposal was aimed at ensuring that consensus remained the operating and decision-making principle of that Security Council body.

At the consultations of the whole on 22 September, the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, Hans Blix, introduced his second quarterly report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2000/835). He reported on the activities of UNMOVIC during the period from 1 June to 31 August 2000, particularly in the area of personnel training.

In the ensuing debate, the Council members welcomed the work accomplished by the Executive Chairman and reiterated their full support for him and his efforts to recruit and train personnel for the

Commission to ensure that the latter would be operational once Iraq accepted resolution 1284 (1999). Several members highlighted the personnel training programme and the diversity of nationalities represented in it. They were pleased that the participants in the programme had received both technical and cultural training that dealt, inter alia, with Iraq's history, economy, culture and society.

With respect to Iraq, the Council members emphasized that the country must cooperate with UNMOVIC and its Executive Chairman and accept the provisions of resolution 1284 (1999). They unanimously recalled that Iraq's cooperation was essential before the Council could consider the possibility of lifting the sanctions. As a way out of the current impasse, some members suggested that the Council should consider how to interpret certain provisions of resolution 1284 (1999), particularly those concerning the suspension of sanctions and the financial arrangements for such a suspension. Some members felt that dialogue could be reopened only in new political circumstances. Attention was drawn, in particular, to the need to end aerial bombings in the areas, which had been designated, with no legal basis, as no-flight zones. One member suggested that the Secretary-General should open a dialogue with the Government of Iraq.

Some members of the Council asked questions concerning inspections, technical analyses and key tasks remaining in the area of disarmament. The Executive Chairman indicated that UNMOVIC was in a position to begin its work in Iraq as soon as possible.

During the same consultations, the Council members heard a presentation by the Chairman of the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990), describing the differences of opinion within the Committee regarding passenger flights to Iraq. The Chairman took this action in response to a claim that France had violated the relevant Security Council resolutions on Iraq and the practice in force in the Committee.

During the discussion, some Council members indicated that passenger flights to Iraq were subject only to prior notification of the Chairman of the Committee and did not require any approval procedure. Other members felt that any flight to Iraq was subject to prior authorization by the Committee, in accordance with the latter's current practice. The representative of France, supported by other Council members, said that the Committee's practice was not formally established or set out in any text. Only the resolutions of the Security Council should prevail. In that connection, paragraph 6 of resolution 670 (1990) required only that States should provide notification to the Committee. In view of that situation, the delegation of France requested an emergency meeting of the Committee to provide the necessary clarifications. One member suggested that the Legal Counsel should be asked to give a final opinion on the issue.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At a public meeting (4200th) held on 27 September, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo, Bernard Kouchner, gave a briefing on the situation in Kosovo. Regarding the political situation, he emphasized that UNMIK, which attached great importance to the development of democracy in Kosovo, had completed the civil registration system within the envisaged timetable. That constituted a significant step for the province towards the autonomy it sought. He invited the international community to observe the evolution of the political process in Kosovo, while at the same time recognizing that it was the population that held the key to the success of the municipal elections to be held on 28 October 2000. Regarding the security situation, he expressed concern about the politically motivated violence that had recently occurred; it could significantly reduce attendance at the polls. He urged Kosovar leaders to condemn acts of political violence and called on them to respect the outcome of the upcoming elections. Regarding the humanitarian situation, he pointed out that UNMIK welcomed the return of refugees and displaced persons and encouraged such initiatives for the minority communities of Kosovo. He stressed that he was urging the international community to provide greater assistance to minority communities in order to prepare them for the rigours of the coming winter.

Although most delegations welcomed the Special Representative's report, one delegation denounced the decisions of UNMIK, on the grounds that it was exceeding its mandate and encouraging the independence of Kosovo.

Other matters

Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations

At the informal consultations of the whole on 27 September, which were attended by the Deputy Secretary-General, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, Lakhdar Brahimi. Introducing the report of the Panel, he emphasized, inter alia, the need for the Secretary-General to have sufficient human and financial resources and adequate information on the crises threatening international peace and security; the need to structure contacts between the United Nations and troop contributors so as to involve them in Council decisions; and that the Secretary-General should be empowered to authorize expenses for a rapid deployment of troops, without being obliged to wait for the adoption of a resolution.

The Deputy Secretary-General informed the members of the Council of the establishment of a working group to study those recommendations and to draft an implementation report.

During the discussion, Council members supported the general objectives of the report. They agreed to establish a working group to make a detailed assessment of the recommendations contained in the report.

Informal working group responsible for examining the proposed amendments to the statutes of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

At its meeting of 26 September, the informal working group heard presentations by the Chef de Cabinet, Stephan Bourgon, and the Deputy Registrar, Jean-Jacques Heintz, of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, on the proposals made by President Claude Jorda.

During the discussion, the members of the working group asked questions and made comments on the proposed amendments.

Namibia (October 2000)

The assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of October 2000 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Ambassador Martin Andjaba, Permanent Representative of Namibia.

Introduction

The Security Council during the month of October dealt with a wide range of difficult and sensitive matters covering most aspects of international peace and security. The Council had long and intense deliberations in consultations of the whole and in open meetings on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Council also considered other conflict situations, including Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, East Timor, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Western Sahara.

Throughout the month, the Council held 12 formal meetings, including 3 private meetings, as well as 18 informal consultations of the whole. The Council in total adopted five resolutions and the President made statements to the media on a number of occasions. The Council also held two meetings with troop contributors and Council members on two occasions met in private with UNAMSIL troop-contributing countries.

The role of women and peace and security was deliberated on intensively during an open debate on 24 and 25 October, which was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Namibia, Theo-Ben Gurirab. During the debate, Council members made several proposals aimed at improving and enhancing the role of women and peace and security.

The Council furthermore, having referred the question to and received a recommendation from the Committee on the Admission of New Members, unanimously adopted resolution 1326 (2000), in which it recommended to the General Assembly that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In a new development, the Council had a first briefing in private by the President of the International Court of Justice, who provided an overview of the activities of the Court and the interrelationship between the work of the Council and that of the Court, based on the Charter of the United Nations.

Women and peace and security

On 24 and 25 October, at its 4208th meeting, the Security Council held an open meeting on women and peace and security. The Secretary-General, his Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Executive Director of UNIFEM made statements.

All 15 members of the Council, as well as representatives of 25 other Member States, made statements in which, inter alia, they urged the Council to investigate violations of women's human rights in time of war, emphasized the role of women in peacekeeping operations, supported training of peacekeepers to prevent future abuses and violations against women and stressed the need to include women in all aspects of peace initiatives. Speakers specifically called for women's involvement in decision-making processes.

At its 4213th meeting, on 31 October, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1325 (2000), the first of its kind in the history of the Security Council. In the resolution, the Council, inter alia, reaffirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building; called upon all actors involved in negotiating and implementing peace agreements to adopt a gender perspective including the special needs of women and girls; and invited the Secretary-General to carry out a study and report to it on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimension of peace processes and conflict resolution. (For the full text of resolution 1325 (2000), see appendix V.)

Conflict situations

Africa

Angola

On 13 October, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola (S/2000/977).

During the discussion, some delegations expressed the view that there was urgent need for a dialogue, as there was no military solution to the conflict. Some appealed to the international community to provide funds and logistics to the Government of Angola and the humanitarian agencies to enable them to meet their requirements. Council members supported the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Angola until 15 April 2001. The President was authorized by the Security Council to make a statement to the press concerning the Council's discussion of the Secretary-General's report.

Burundi

On 25 October, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed the members of the Council on developments in Burundi, where the general situation was characterized by persistent violations of the Arusha Agreement and intensified fighting involving government and rebel troops. The fighting severely affected Bujumbura Rurale, Cankuzo and Gitega Provinces. Two international humanitarian workers had been killed in the process. The rebel groups FNL and FDD vowed to continue fighting unless there was a political settlement, political prisoners were released and regroupment camps dismantled. The facilitator continued efforts to persuade the two groups to join the peace process. Owing to the deteriorating socio-economic and military situation in Burundi, over 56,000 civilians crossed the border into the United Republic of Tanzania daily. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the facilitator, had appointed his Special Representative for the Great Lakes region, Berhanu Dinka, Chairman of the Implementation Monitoring Commission. The Secretary-General had also approved the establishment of a Trust Fund for Burundi. The Government of France had initiated a donor conference, which was to be held in Paris in November 2000.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 11 October, the President of the Security Council chaired a meeting of countries contributing military personnel to MONUC, members of the Security Council and the Secretariat. The Secretariat briefed the participants about the latest developments in the military, political, human rights and humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A proposal to hold a private meeting between Council members, the Secretariat and troop contributors was accepted.

The Council held informal consultations on 12 October to consider a draft resolution which sought to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 December 2000.

At its 4207th meeting, on 13 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1323 (2000), extending the mandate of MONUC.

On 27 October, during informal consultations, the delegations of France and the United States of America informed Council members among other matters that fighting was taking place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo around the towns of Pepa, Moba and Kalemie and that, according to RCD, the Government forces had launched an offensive. The Government denied having launched an offensive and further said the fighting was between the Rwandan and Congolese factions in RCD. The Council members were also informed that General Chingombe of Zimbabwe had said that no Zimbabwean or Namibian soldiers were involved in any fighting but that there was mutiny mounting among the Congolese in RCD.

Guinea

On 9 October, Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on the incursions by armed groups into Guinea from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Many civilians had been killed, refugees and local residents of the border regions had been dislocated further inland. Council members expressed concern and called on armed groups to discontinue their activities.

Guinea-Bissau

On 5 October, Council members were briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Samuel Nana-Sinkam, who informed the Council about the tension at the common border with Senegal in the Casamance region. As the borders were closed from time to time, Guinea-Bissau was becoming economically paralysed. Brigadier Ansumane Mane and his military junta members still interfered with the business of the elected Government. Council members were unanimous in recommending additional support to the Government with regard to security and human rights and in the economic and administrative areas to enable the country to address the challenges of the post-conflict period, including the resettlement of ex-combatants. The President was authorized to make a statement.

Somalia

The Security Council was briefed by the Secretariat on 25 October concerning the political, military and humanitarian situation in Somalia. Council members were informed that the President of Somalia, Abdikassim Salad Hassan, had appointed a Prime Minister and a Minister for Foreign Affairs. However, the self-declared Presidents of Somaliland and Puntland and some warlords in southern Somalia continued to reject the new government being formed in Mogadishu.

Members of the Council welcomed the efforts of the new administration and encouraged it to adopt the approach of inclusiveness instead of exclusiveness. Others called for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, based in Nairobi, to be transferred to Mogadishu as a demonstration of support by the United Nations to the people of Somalia; others preferred that the transfer be done when security conditions permitted.

Sierra Leone

On 3 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, and the Military Adviser, Major General Timothy Ford, briefed the Security Council on the skirmishes that had occurred between RUF and the Sierra Leonean army in the Ocra Hills area. Council members were also briefed about the return of UNAMSIL armoured personnel carriers captured by RUF during May. Council members were told that Issa Sesay had been designated as the new leader of RUF after the arrest of Foday Sankoh and that some RUF members did not recognize him as their leader. Members of the Security Council expressed grave concern at the continued violation of the Lomé Peace Agreement by RUF, and reaffirmed the Council's commitment to the dual track policy of honouring the Agreement as the appropriate framework to end the conflict in Sierra Leone and its readiness to respond aggressively to provocations by RUF.

On 6 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, Hans Corell, briefed the Council on the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. He introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Court and referred, in particular, to the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone, financial and administrative issues, and the alternative venue for the Court. He addressed the legal aspects of the amnesty in the Peace Agreement and provided information about the visit of Government officials of Sierra Leone to New York from 12 to 14 September and officials from the Office of Legal Affairs to Sierra Leone from 18 to 20 September. The Under-Secretary-General finally informed Council members that the Special Court on Sierra Leone was different from the tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia or Cambodia, because the national law of Sierra Leone had to apply in this case.

On 16 October, Council members were briefed by the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone, which was led by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sir Jeremy Greenstock. The mission left New York on 7 October and visited Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The mission met with heads of State of those countries as well as members of the diplomatic community. The situation in Sierra Leone was found to be deteriorating. The report of the mission gave Council members a better appreciation of the situation in Sierra Leone.

Western Sahara

On 26 October, the Security Council held its 4210th meeting in private for the purpose of a briefing by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco.

On 27 October, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2000/1029). Regrettably the Secretary-General could not report any progress in overcoming the obstacles to the implementation of the settlement plan. The Secretary-General recommended the extension of the mandate of MINURSO for a period of four months, until 28 February 2001, in the expectation that the parties, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, James Baker III, would continue to try to resolve the multiple problems related to the implementation of the settlement plan.

On 30 October, at its 4211th meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1324 (2000), by which the mandate of MINURSO was extended.

Asia

East Timor

On 12 October, the Security Council held its 4206th meeting, on the situation on East Timor. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Alwi Shihab, addressed the Council in private. Council members welcomed the invitation from the Government of Indonesia to a mission to visit Indonesia in the week of 13 November 2000, in response to Security Council resolution 1319 (2000), which was adopted following the mission's visit to East Timor.

Europe

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka

Pursuant to its resolution 1307 (2000), the Security Council met on 18 October to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNMOP (S/2000/976). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed Council members. UNMOP continued to monitor the demilitarization areas of the Prevlaka peninsula and the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The situation in the UNMOP area of responsibility had remained calm and stable. Both countries in their response to the Secretary-General's communication continued to view the issue differently — Croatia viewed it as security related while the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considered it a territorial dispute.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Pursuant to its resolution 1305 (2000) and in accordance with annex 10 to the Peace Agreement, the Security Council met in an open meeting on 26 October and considered the report of the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina. The High Representative, Wolfgang Petritsch, informed members that substantial progress had been achieved in various areas of institution-building, inter alia, the establishment of the State Border Service; judicial reform, including the introduction and adoption of the law on privatization and the issuance of common passports, as well as the strengthening of State institutions. Council members expressed their support to the High Representative while they urged the leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina to demonstrate its political will and commitment to peace and democracy in the country.

Yugoslavia

On 31 October, the Security Council met in a formal meeting and considered the application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for admission to membership in the United Nations. Council members unanimously adopted resolution 1326 (2000), recommending to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session the admission of Yugoslavia to membership in the United Nations.

Middle East

The Security Council, following the outbreak of violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, held consultations on 2 October to discuss the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. Council members deliberated the causes of the violence; they called for calm and restraint by both parties, and urged them to resume peace negotiations as soon as possible. Members of the Council also expressed support for meetings scheduled to be held in Paris and Sharm el-Sheikh.

The Council held consultations on 6 and 7 October to discuss a draft resolution submitted by members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the Council. On 7 October, at its 4205th meeting, the Council adopted resolution 1322 (2000), in which it, inter alia, condemned the violence and excessive use of force against Palestinians; called for the cessation of violence and the resumption of negotiations; and stressed the importance of establishing a mechanism for a speedy and objective inquiry into the tragic events, with the aim of preventing their repetition.

On 7 October, the Council received a briefing by the Secretariat on the situation on the southern border of Lebanon. Following the briefing, the President on behalf of the Council, informed the press about the Council's grave concern over the escalating tensions and acts of violence and asked all parties to exercise the utmost restraint. Members of the Council also welcomed a decision by the Secretary-General to dispatch his Special Envoy to the region to approach leaders of all States concerned to convey the deep concern of the Council and to urge for immediate steps to ensure a restoration of calm.

The Secretary-General, by a letter dated 8 October 2000, informed the President of the Security Council about his decision to travel to the region immediately, in view of the escalation of tensions in the Middle East. The Secretary-General also undertook to report to the Council immediately upon his return.

On 20 October, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General on his trip to the Middle East and his efforts to defuse the volatile situation. He noted that the main aims of his visit were to get the parties to disengage, to end the violence and to resume the peace process. The Secretary-General also referred to the Sharm el-Sheikh meeting and the agreements reached there. Council members commended the Secretary-General for his efforts and expressed support for the role of the United Nations in the Middle East peace process.

United Nation Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

On 5 October, the Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on UNIKOM (S/2000/914). Council members expressed support for the role of the Mission; and the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General (S/2000/960) that the members of the Council concurred with his recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained, and that they had decided to review the question again by 6 April 2001.

Other matters

On 30 October, the Council held a wrap-up meeting at which the Secretary-General commented on the Council's deliberations during the month of October, on the Middle East, Sierra Leone and Burundi, and the open meeting on women and peace and security. Members of the Council in their reaction emphasized and commended the role of the Secretary-General in the Middle East peace process and the need for the United Nations to become more involved. Members of the Council made comments on the situations in Sierra Leone, Burundi and the Democratic

Republic of the Congo. In his response, the Secretary-General requested that an eye be kept on the situation in Lebanon in view of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Furthermore, he stressed the need to renew the speed with which the Council responded to conflict situations. With regard to peacekeeping operations, he pointed out that the peacekeeping mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea was being oversubscribed whereas those for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone were lacking in peacekeepers.

Council members at consultations agreed to the delegation of Singapore attending Council meetings from 1 November since that delegation will assume the Presidency immediately upon taking up Security Council membership in January 2001.

Security Council report to the General Assembly

On 17 October, the President of the Security Council presented the annual report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1999 to 15 June 2000 to the General Assembly, which, as in previous years reflected the efforts of Council members to ensure better transparency of the Council's work. The Security Council adopted the report without a vote on 31 August in a formal meeting.

Netherlands (November 2000)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Ambassador Peter van Walsum, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Security Council in November dealt with a number of sensitive issues, including in the Middle East and Africa.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Jozias van Aartsen, presided over a private meeting with the Secretary-General on the Middle East and an open briefing on the Eritrean-Ethiopian peace process. The Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, Eveline Herfkens, chaired an open briefing on the post-conflict peace-building process in Guinea-Bissau. During November the Council held 25 meetings and adopted three resolutions and seven presidential statements. Its members met in informal consultations on only 13 occasions. One meeting was held with troop contributors.

Following the provisional agreement on a number of steps to improve the transparency of the work of the Council in the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council (see A/54/47, annex XII), the Netherlands Presidency sought to implement those steps to the extent possible. This resulted in one open debate (on the role of the Security Council in the closure and transition of peacekeeping operations), eight open briefings (on UNHCR, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Ethiopia-Eritrea, the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, East Timor, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau), one open meeting (on the Middle East) and one briefing (on East Timor) at a private meeting of the Council, at which troop contributors and other interested Member States were present. The President spoke to the media after each of the informal consultations and made six statements to the press on behalf of Council members. Following informal consultations, the Presidency briefed Member States. Updates of the Council's programme of work and the statements to the press were available on the Presidency's web site.

Middle East

Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

The Security Council held a private meeting on 10 November for a discussion with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and President of the Palestinian Authority, Yasser Arafat. He expressed his concern about the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and in particular the violence to which Palestinian civilians had fallen victim. Responding to remarks made by members of the Council, he noted that the task of the proposed United Nations Protection Force would be to improve the situation on the ground and to protect unarmed Palestinian civilians. Later that day the Council held a private meeting to hear a statement by the Permanent Representative of Israel, who rejected the call for an international protection force, indicating that an international presence would be acceptable only in the context of an agreed political solution.

At a private meeting on 17 November, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General following his recent visit to Qatar, where he attended the ninth summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Secretary-General expressed his concern about the situation in the occupied territories and the peace process also. He appealed to both sides to do whatever was needed to end the violence. The Secretary-General made it clear that there was no alternative to solving the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians by peaceful means and declared his readiness to play a role in such an endeavour.

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, briefed the Council members on 21 November on the attack, in Gaza, on a bus with Israeli settlers. He referred also to the statement the Secretary-General had issued condemning the violence and calling on both sides to cease all escalatory actions.

On 22 November, the Security Council, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), considered the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. Representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Libya Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and South Africa (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), and the observer of Palestine participated in the meeting. Most delegations expressed support for the immediate dispatch of the fact-finding commission decided upon at Sharm-el-Sheikh and for the efforts of the Secretary-General to consult with the parties on the issue of the proposed United Nations protection force.

On 27 November, the Security Council heard statements on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, by the Chairman and other members of the Ministerial Committee of the ninth summit of OIC, who had requested such an opportunity. They insisted on the immediate establishment of a United Nations protection force. Members of the Council expressed different views on this proposal. Some supported the immediate dispatch of such a force. Others stressed that such a force required the agreement of both parties.

In informal consultations on 29 November, the coordinator of the non-aligned countries caucus submitted for the consideration of the members a draft resolution proposing a United Nations monitoring force for the occupied territories.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, briefed Council members on 14 November on the Secretary-General's interim report on UNIFIL (S/2000/1049), and reported further movement towards the implementation of resolution 425 (1978). He said that the situation in the field had been relatively calm, with the exception of minor violations of the Blue Line and a significant number of violations of the airspace and territorial waters of Lebanon since 7 October. Members of the Council deplored the incidents that had occurred and insisted that both sides adhere to the ceasefire and refrain from violations of the Blue Line. Following the consultations, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the press, underlining the need of the Government of Lebanon to take effective control of the whole area vacated by Israel and assume its full international responsibilities; and calling for an end to the dangerous violations of the Blue Line (see below).

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 27 November, Council members considered in informal consultations the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2000/1103). Council members agreed on the text of a draft resolution and a complementary presidential statement. On the same day the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1328 (2000), extending the mandate of UNDOF for six months, until 31 May 2001, and issued the complementary presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/36).

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 9 November, Council members, in a "brainstorming" session of informal consultations on the future of MONUC, heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi. He reported ongoing violence in several regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and confirmed that further deployment of MONUC to date had not been possible because of the prevailing situation in the country. He indicated that several potential troop-contributing countries were contemplating withdrawal of their offer of personnel. He informed the Council that a report of the Secretary-General with recommendations for the concept of operations of MONUC would be submitted before the expiration of the mandate on 15 December.

Council members then had an exchange of views on the future role of MONUC. Some members did not believe that the MONUC mandate should be modified. Others spoke in favour of strengthening the role of MONUC.

On 28 November, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Emergency Relief Coordinator ad interim, Carolyn McAskie, on the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. She estimated the total number of civilians affected by the conflict at approximately 16 million. Flagrant human rights violations continued to prevail throughout the country in an atmosphere of impunity on both the Government and rebel sides. She referred also to the lack of access for humanitarian agencies in areas controlled by both sides.

Members of the Council spoke in full support of the efforts of the humanitarian agencies in the field. Several members called on the international donor community to respond generously to the appeal for 2001. Others called on the parties to grant full humanitarian access to populations in need and to provide the necessary conditions of security for the concerned agencies to operate in. Some members considered a political settlement of the conflict as indispensable for finding a solution to the humanitarian situation.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 17 November, the Secretary-General briefed the Council, at a meeting chaired by the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea. He confirmed that the situation on the ground had stabilized in recent weeks and that both sides appeared to be adhering to the ceasefire, but humanitarian conditions remained a source of serious concern.

The President, Mr. van Aartsen, speaking in his national capacity, then reported on his visit to the region, emphasizing the importance of the two countries reaching a final and comprehensive peace settlement. In order to give further impetus to the peace process, he proposed the establishment of a group of friends of the peace process as well as the adoption of a presidential statement containing five confidence-building measures. Council members commended OAU and the Government of Algeria for their efforts to bring about the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities and expressed satisfaction with the adherence to the ceasefire by the parties.

On 21 November, the Security Council issued a presidential statement on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea (S/PRST/2000/34), spelling out the following five confidence-building measures: immediate release and voluntary return of interned civilians under the auspices of ICRC; opening of land and air corridors for UNMEE; exchange of maps showing mined areas; prompt release of prisoners of war and their return under the auspices of ICRC; and a moratorium on expulsions.

Burundi

The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed Council members on 21 November on the latest developments in the Arusha peace process. He referred to a number of forthcoming meetings in the region, in particular, the donors' meeting in Paris in December. He said that the Secretary-General intended to submit a report on Burundi in December, including suggestions for a role of the United Nations in the implementation of the Arusha Agreement. One member proposed that the Council members, at a later date, look into the case of Burundi in the context of the Great Lakes problem as a whole. Following the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, condemning the ongoing violence and encouraging donor countries to consider how best to alleviate the humanitarian and economic needs in Burundi (see below).

Sierra Leone

On November 3, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on recent developments in Sierra Leone in the light also of the most recent report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1055). He emphasized the Secretary-General's agreement with the recommendation of the Security Council mission to Sierra Leone (S/2000/992) that the situation required a well-coordinated and comprehensive approach based on, inter alia, military pressure and dialogue with the rebels leading to their demobilization. Following the consultations, the Security Council issued a statement on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/2000/31) underlining inter alia that a coordinated strategy for peace must combine political and military elements, including the strengthening of UNAMSIL, the strengthening of State institutions, full freedom of movement for UNAMSIL leading to its deployment throughout the country, and relinquishing control of the diamond-producing areas by RUF.

On 9 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council members, among other matters, on reports in the press about a riot on 5 November in the centre in Freetown allegedly involving UNAMSIL personnel. Shots had been fired in this incident, but the Assistant Secretary-General confirmed that UNAMSIL personnel at no time had opened fire on the crowd.

During informal consultations on 14 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed members of the Council on the ceasefire agreement signed at Abuja on 10 November between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press welcoming the Abuja ceasefire agreement brokered by the United Nations and ECOWAS and calling upon the parties, especially RUF, to honour the commitments made (see below).

Guinea-Bissau

On 21 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed the Council members on General Mane's opposition to the restructuring of the army by President Kumba Yalá while pronouncing himself chief of staff of the army. After the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, disapproving of the action of General Mane and appealing to him to start a dialogue with the Government; and expressing concern that the political unrest was harmful to the consolidation of peace and the commitment of donors to support reconstruction (see below).

In informal consultations on 28 November, the Council members approved the text for a presidential statement on Guinea-Bissau. The Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs briefed the members on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, which was calm but still confused.

On 29 November, the Security Council, chaired by the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, Eveline Herfkens, was briefed at an open meeting by the Secretary-General on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. The Council also heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau and the Vice-President of the World Bank for the African region. In his opening statement, the Secretary-General noted that Governments and the international community were not always fully prepared to play an effective role in the process of post-conflict peace-building. For this process to be successful, a number of root causes had to be addressed, requiring on the part of both the Government and the international community a long-term commitment and a timely deployment of resources. The Secretary-General referred to a specific recommendation in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to the effect that a small part of a mission's first-year budget be made available to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to implement quick impact projects. Council members highlighted the importance of a comprehensive and well-funded disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as a precondition for sustainable peace in Guinea-Bissau. Some members called upon the international community, including the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and bilateral donors, to provide economic and financial support and to exercise lenience and flexibility with regard to the debt burden of Guinea-Bissau. The Vice-President of the World Bank, in response to the discussion, stated that he would take to Washington the need for political sensitivity, realism and flexibility.

At another meeting later the same day, the President read out the text of a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/37) on the situation in Guinea-Bissau in which, inter alia, the Council called upon the members of the former military junta to subordinate themselves fully to the civilian institutions and to withdraw from the political process, recognized that the post-conflict situation required an integrated and consolidated approach by all actors concerned, and recognized the important role of UNOGBIS.

Europe

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 3 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on the municipal elections held on 28 October in Kosovo. He noted that the elections had been a success, with an average voter turnout of 75 to 80 per cent. However, the participation of Kosovo Serbs in majority Serb municipalities had been very low, which UNMIK attributed to pressure by the former regime in Belgrade. The partial results indicated that the Democratic League of Kosovo had obtained approximately 58 per cent of the votes, the Democratic Party of Kosovo 27 per cent, the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo 7 per cent, and the Albanian Christian Democratic Party 1 per cent.

On 16 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK, Bernard Kouchner, briefed the Council in an open meeting on the results of the elections in Kosovo. He reported that the moderate party of Ibrahim Rugova, the Democratic League of Kosovo, had obtained almost 58 per cent of the vote, while the parties with historical links to the disbanded Kosovo Liberation Army, those of Hashim Thaci and Ramush Haradinaj, had only received a third of the vote. The Special Representative observed that after these elections UNMIK had to face three tasks, namely, definition of the "substantial autonomy" enshrined in resolution 1244 (1999), the development of institutions of self-government, also on the basis of that resolution, and holding general elections, if possible as early as the spring of 2001. Members of the Council expressed regret that the Serb minorities had hardly participated in the elections. They called upon the leaders and people of Kosovo to continue to cooperate with UNMIK for the implementation of the election results. Members also called for the immediate and unconditional release of Kosovo Albanian detainees and for a resolution of the problem of missing persons. The representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stated that the new Government fully subscribed to resolution 1244 (1999) and called for its full implementation, including substantial autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija within the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic.

On 22 November, following reports of criminal attacks on the home of the head of the liaison committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pristina and on Serbian policemen in the south of Serbia, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/35), inter alia, expressing its shock at, and condemning, those attacks, and demanding that those concerned refrain from violence and cooperate with KFOR and UNMIK.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 14 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council at an open meeting on the third general elections, held in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 11 November. He stated that 2.5 million citizens had been registered to vote. Voter turnout was estimated at 70 per cent. The elections had been monitored by 760 international supervisors and 5,500 local monitors under the supervision of OSCE. Generally speaking, the elections had been conducted without incident, though irregularities had been noted. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized that compared to the municipal elections of April 2000 the nationalist parties had reasserted themselves, as witnessed by the strong results for the Serb Democratic Party in the Republika Srpska, for the Croatian Democratic Union and, to an extent, for the Party of Democratic Action.

Council members welcomed the fact that the elections had generally been conducted in an orderly manner. They urged the party leaders to cooperate with the international community and to work towards a democratic and multi-ethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some members highlighted the recent developments in the neighbouring countries of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, stating that those developments had created excellent conditions for further implementation of the agreements. The representative of Austria addressed the Council in his capacity of Chairman-in-Office of OSCE, assuring the Council of its continued support for the implementation of the Dayton and Paris Peace Agreements. The representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressing the Council as one of the signatory parties and guarantors of the agreements, informed the Council that his new Government was creating the conditions to approach the problems and issues in a new, democratic way.

Georgia

On 2 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, and introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/1023). He reported that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Dieter Boden, had noticed a deterioration in the political climate during the past few weeks. Despite various efforts within the framework of the United Nations-led peace process, progress on confidence-building measures was very slow and negotiations on the core issue, the status of Abkhazia within Georgia, showed virtually no progress at all. On 24 October, the eleventh session of the Coordinating Council was held in Tbilisi under the chairmanship of the Special Representative. A positive development at the session was the revitalization of the three working groups on security, refugees, and economic issues. The Assistant Secretary-General informed Council members that the Abkhaz side had agreed to a fact-finding mission, to be led by UNOMIG, which would look into the conditions for refugee return in the Gali district, but arrangements for its work had not been finalized. Council members expressed support for the efforts of the Special Representative to enhance contacts at all levels between the two sides. They were disappointed at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive political settlement. They welcomed the readiness of the Government of Ukraine to host the third meeting on confidence-building measures at Yalta, and noted the importance of holding a successful conference in a timely fashion. They expressed concern about the safety and security of UNOMIG and other international personnel, about the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and the humanitarian situation.

On 14 November, the Security Council issued a presidential statement on the situation in Georgia (S/PRST/2000/32), which reflected these views and concerns.

Asia

Afghanistan

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, Francesc Vendrell, and the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, Erick de Mul, briefed Council members on 3 November. The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General reported on the apparent readiness of the warring parties to commit themselves to a process of dialogue without precondition. The Coordinator highlighted the dire humanitarian situation in the country and referred to the effects of sanctions. Some members emphasized the need to tighten the sanctions in view of the lack of compliance by the Taliban with resolution 1267 (1999). Other members felt that a humanitarian impact assessment was required before the Council considered further measures and it was agreed that the sanctions committee would undertake this assessment. On behalf of the Council members, the President of the Council made a statement informing the press that Council members had considered the current situation in the country and that both parties to the conflict had confirmed in writing that they were prepared to embark on a process of dialogue (see below).

East Timor

On 20 November, at a private meeting, the Security Council received a briefing by the representative of Namibia, Ambassador Martin Andjaba, in his capacity as head of the Security Council mission that had visited East Timor, West Timor and Jakarta from 9 to 18 November to review the implementation of Council resolutions 1272 (1999) and 1319 (2000). He referred to the mission's report, in particular to its recommendations concerning Indonesia and East Timor (S/2000/1105).

On 30 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Sergio Vieira de Mello, informed the Council during an open briefing about developments regarding East Timor. He said that East Timor was at a critical juncture — positively so — and outlined the steps which could lead to the independence of the territory by the end of 2001. He also noted encouraging developments in relation to the process of reconciliation and repatriation, although he continued to have concerns about militias in West Timor. At the same time, the Special Representative pointed out continuing challenges in such areas as the rehabilitation of the infrastructure, the justice sector and the recruitment of senior East Timorese managers in all sectors of the public service. In this context, he underlined the need for greater flexibility in the use of assessed resources by UNTAET. He considered it necessary that planning should begin for the post-independence period, when East Timor would still need international assistance and cooperation, including in respect of external security. Security Council members were in broad agreement with the analysis and recommendations of the Special Representative and commended him and his staff for their hard work and unremitting dedication.

Solomon Islands

On 13 November, developments in the peace process in the Solomon Islands were raised in consultations under "other matters". On 14 November, the Director of the Asia and the Pacific Division of the Department of Political Affairs briefed the Council members on this issue, highlighting the causes of the conflict and recent developments in the peace process. On 16 November, the Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/33) in which it, inter alia, strongly supported the Townsville Peace Agreement and urged all parties to continue to cooperate in accordance with that Agreement. While commending those countries in the region that had supported the resolution of the conflict, the Council encouraged others to participate and assist in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

On 30 November, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, briefed members of the Council about the situation concerning Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), in particular on the state of the negotiations between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville parties to the Lincoln Agreement. He informed the members that the Secretary-General intended to extend the mandate of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville for a period of 12 months. They took note of this intention in a letter from the President of the Council to the Secretary-General. After the informal consultations, the President made a statement to the press, inter alia, expressing the strong hope of Council members that the negotiations would lead to substantial results in the near future and encouraging the parties to redouble their efforts (see below).

No exit without strategy

On 15 November, the Security Council conducted an open debate, under the title "No exit without strategy", on the role of the Council in the closure and transition of peacekeeping operations. There was general agreement that serious problems existed in this regard which needed to be addressed, although many speakers noted important instances of operations that had been successfully concluded or transformed. There also seemed to be agreement that the determination of the conditions for terminating or changing an operation should be established as an integral part of the formulation of the objectives and the mandate of the operation. Many suggestions were made regarding the improvement of the functioning of the Security Council regarding the issue at hand, including the need for better information and analysis of situations and better mechanisms for consulting and coordinating with other bodies, both within and outside the United Nations system.

On 30 November, Council members discussed in informal consultations the follow-up to the open debate. They agreed that the President of the Council should send a letter to the Secretary-General, in which the members requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, by April 2001, a report on the issue of the role of the Council in the closure or transition of peacekeeping operations, which the Secretary-General could also submit to the General Assembly.

Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations

On 13 November, the Chairman of the Security Council working group on the Brahimi report introduced its report (S/2000/1084) for consideration by Council members. The Working Group had been established on 3 October pursuant to a decision by the Security Council to undertake a comprehensive review of the recommendations contained in the report on improving the role of the United Nations in peace operations.

The Working Group was tasked specifically with a full examination of those recommendations that fell within the purview of the Security Council, in particular peacekeeping operations, and reporting to the Council with firm recommendations for implementation. This task followed on the decision taken by the heads of State and Government, meeting on 7 September 2000 in the course of the Millennium Summit, at which time they adopted resolution 1318 (2000) welcoming the report of the Panel.

The report of the Working Group included a document setting out a number of decisions and recommendations for the Security Council. The Working Group recommended that this document be adopted as an annex to a resolution, a draft of which was submitted also.

In response to the report of the Panel and the report of its working group, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1327 (2000), in which it, inter alia, outlined a number of measures to provide United Nations peacekeeping operations with clear, credible and achievable mandates; called for continued comprehensive political briefings as well as regular military, civilian police and comprehensive humanitarian briefings; and agreed to strengthen significantly the existing system of consultations with troop-contributing countries through the holding of private meetings.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, briefing the Security Council at an open meeting on 10 November, looked back at the experiences of the past decade and reflected on the future of refugee work, in particular in relation to the work of the Security Council. She maintained that, although the nature of war had changed, peace operations continued to be country-based and to reflect neither the internal nor the regional nature of many of today's wars. The High Commissioner suggested that peacekeepers, in situations of refugee flows, which might be carriers of instability, be given a special, cross-border observer mandate. On the issue of peace-building she referred to the gap between emergency humanitarian activities and the implementation of longer-term reconstruction and development programmes.

Council members commended the High Commissioner for her work devoted to the well-being of a growing number of refugees. They also reflected on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, including the obligation of States to safeguard the security and property of humanitarian workers and, in the case of attacks, to investigate and bring to justice those responsible.

International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

On 21 November, the Security Council heard briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Claude Jorda, the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Navanethem Pillay, and the Prosecutor of the two Tribunals, Carla del Ponte.

Issues raised included proposed amendments to the statutes of the two Tribunals (creation of a pool of ad litem judges for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, expansion of the Appeals Chambers), compensation of victims, additional resources needed to support the work of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, other measures to ensure the effectiveness and expeditiousness of trials, and the number of high-ranking political and military officials still at large. Members expressed different views as to the need, at this stage, of a deadline for the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

On 30 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1329 (2000), by which it amended the statutes of the Tribunals to permit the establishment of a pool of ad litem judges for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the expansion of the Appeals Chambers. This decision is important for helping the Tribunals to complete their work at the earliest possible date.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Afghanistan (3 November 2000)

Members of the Council were briefed by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, Francesc Vendrell, as well as by the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Afghanistan, Erick de Mul, on the current situation in the country.

As I informed you this morning I was requested by Council members to reserve some further comments on the briefing by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan until after the meeting of the so-called six-plus-two group, which was held this afternoon.

The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General informed the Council that both parties to the conflict in Afghanistan had confirmed to him in writing that they are prepared to embark on a process of dialogue under the good offices of the Secretary-General to explore ways to reach a settlement through political means and that they had also confirmed that they would not unilaterally abandon this process.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (14 November 2000)

Security Council members discussed the situation in south Lebanon on the basis of the interim report of the Secretary-General and a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

Security Council members agreed with the conclusions of the Secretary-General that although there had been tangible progress in implementing Security Council resolution 425 (1978), it was required that the Government of Lebanon take effective control of the whole area vacated by Israel last spring and assume its full international responsibilities.

Members of the Council called for an end to the dangerous violations that have continued on the Blue Line.

Council members expressed their appreciation for the work of UNIFIL and of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Terje Roed-Larsen, and the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, Rolf Göran Knutsson.

Sierra Leone (14 November 2000)

Members of the Council heard a briefing today by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the signing of a ceasefire agreement.

Members of the Council welcomed the ceasefire agreement brokered by the United Nations and ECOWAS and signed in Abuja as a first step towards the resumption of the peace process in Sierra Leone.

They call upon the parties, especially RUF, to honour the commitments made so that Sierra Leone will get a real chance to find a lasting and durable solution to the conflict.

The Security Council will continue to do what it can to help achieve this goal.

Guinea-Bissau (21 November 2000)

Council members disapprove of the action taken by General Mane in Guinea-Bissau.

Council members will hold General Mane responsible if it leads to further unrest and chaos.

Council members appeal to General Mane to start a dialogue with the Government on the basis of the constitutional order.

Council members are concerned that the renewed political unrest may be harmful to the consolidation of peace and the commitment of donors to support the reconstruction of Guinea-Bissau.

Council members support the efforts of ECOWAS to help find a solution to this problem.

Burundi (21 November 2000)

The members of the Council continue to be concerned by the situation in Burundi.

They condemn the ongoing violence and reiterate their call on all armed groups that remain outside the peace process to cease hostilities and to participate fully in the peace process.

The members of the Council encourage donor countries, in their preparations for the donor conference to be held in Paris on 11 and 12 December, to consider how best to alleviate the urgent humanitarian and economic needs of the population of Burundi.

Situation in Bougainville (30 November 2000)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing today by the Secretariat about the situation concerning Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), in particular on the state of the negotiations between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville parties to the Lincoln Agreement.

Members expressed their strong hope that these negotiations would lead to substantial results in the near future and to that end encouraged the parties to redouble their efforts.

Members commended the Director of the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville, Noei Sinclair, and his staff for their very valuable work on the ground.

Members were also informed that the Secretary-General intends to extend the mandate of UNPOB for a period of 12 months. They took note of this intention.

Russian Federation (December 2000)

The assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of December 2000 has been prepared under the responsibility of its President during that month, Ambassador Sergey Lavrov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation.

During the month of December the Council paid particular attention to the situations in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guinea, Eritrea and Ethiopia, the Middle East, Iraq, Kuwait, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Sierra Leone and East Timor. The Council adopted five resolutions and issued four presidential statements. It held 13 formal meetings and met in consultations of the whole on 24 occasions. Three meetings were held with troop contributors.

After consultations of the whole, the Presidency also gave detailed briefings on the work of the Council to countries that are not members of the Council. Through its web site, the Presidency published the provisional programme of work of the Council and the President's statements to the press on a regular basis.

Africa

Great Lakes region

On 7 December the Council was briefed on the situation in the Great Lakes region by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, and the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Berhanu Dinka, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kamel Morjane, who stressed the regional dimension of the conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi and advocated an integrated approach to their political settlement.

Burundi

On 21 December the Council was briefed on the situation in Burundi by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, who highlighted recent progress in the peace process in the country and alerted the Council to the difficulties that would be faced in the absence of an agreement on a cessation of hostilities, and on transitional arrangements. Following the briefing and the discussion in the Council, the President spoke to the press, reiterating the support of the Security Council members for the efforts of President Nelson Mandela, the international mediator in the Arusha peace process, and the regional initiative, and calling on Burundian parties to cooperate with them and to refrain from violence; the Council members emphasized the importance of the resolution of such issues as transitional arrangements and the provision of security to the leaders of the opposition in Burundi, and welcomed the results of the Paris donor conference for Burundi.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 7 December, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kamel Morjane, and the Military Adviser, Major General Timothy Ford, addressed the meeting of the countries contributing troops to MONUC with the Security Council members on the state and prospects of the operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They informed the Council that the Secretariat foresaw that, in four to six months, the MONUC military component would be composed of military observers to monitor the implementation of the Kampala disengagement plan of 8 April 2000.

On 8 December, the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was discussed during consultations of the whole. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General introduced the Secretary-General's report on the subject. The French delegation introduced a draft resolution providing, inter alia, for the extension of the mandate of MONUC for six months until 15 June 2001. On 14 December the Council adopted the draft as resolution 1332 (2000), which it, inter alia, endorsed the proposal by the Secretary-General to deploy additional military observers in the country and expressed its readiness to support the Secretary-General's intention to deploy, as soon as he considered that conditions allowed it, infantry units in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 22 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, briefed the Security Council on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, drawing the attention of its members, in particular, to the offensive military actions conducted by the Rwandan and Ugandan forces in Katanga and Equateur Provinces. Upon the conclusion of the meeting, the President spoke to the press, calling on the Rwandan and Ugandan forces immediately to cease those actions and to withdraw from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in conformity with Security Council resolutions 1304 (2000) and 1332 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 15 December, the Secretary-General briefed the Council members on his recent trip to the region where, inter alia, he had witnessed the signing of the Agreement between the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia on 12 December at Algiers. The conclusion of the Agreement was described as an important victory for peace between the two States and a major achievement for the African continent as a whole. The implementation of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 and the early deployment of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea were underscored as priorities. Close cooperation between the United Nations and the two sides was highly commended. It was noted that the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia remained very difficult and required prompt and adequate international assistance.

Guinea

On 18 December, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the situation developing at the borders of Guinea with Liberia and Sierra Leone as a result of intrusions of armed groups into Guinean territory. The delegation of Mali introduced a draft presidential statement regarding this situation. On 21 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/41) expressing its deep concern at developments on the border of Guinea with Liberia and Sierra Leone, condemning the incursions by rebel groups into Guinean territory and calling on all States, particularly Liberia, to refrain from providing support to the rebels.

Sierra Leone

On 19 December, the President chaired a meeting of the Security Council members with the countries contributing troops to UNAMSIL.

On 20 December, the Council was briefed on the situation in Sierra Leone by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on UNAMSIL. The United Kingdom delegation circulated a draft resolution providing for the extension of the UNAMSIL mandate until 31 March 2001. On 22 December the Council adopted resolution 1334 (2000).

Asia

Afghanistan

During consultations of the whole on 7 December, the delegations of the United States of America and the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution on additional sanctions against the Taliban. On 13 December, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, Ambassador Arnoldo Manuel Listre (Argentina), briefed the members of the Council on the consideration by the Committee of the humanitarian impact of sanctions imposed on the Taliban by resolution 1267 (1999). The Chairman of the Committee concluded that anti-Taliban sanctions had very limited direct impact on the population of Afghanistan.

The Council met in a public meeting on 19 December and, by 13 votes in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions, adopted resolution 1333 (2000) in which it, inter alia, demanded that the Taliban cease provision of sanctuary, support and training for international terrorists and their organizations; and decided that all States should prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control of arms and related materiel; limit the staff of Taliban diplomatic representations and close immediately and completely all other Taliban offices in their territories;

and freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him.

While supporting the efforts by the Security Council to combat terrorism emanating from the Taliban-controlled territories of Afghanistan, some members expressed concern about the possible negative consequences of sanctions on the humanitarian situation and the peace process in Afghanistan. Other members expressed the belief that the sanctions were carefully targeted and were not intended or designed to punish the civilian population in Afghanistan and would not hamper the peace process in that country.

Iraq

At a formal meeting on 5 December, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1330 (2000) extending the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), concerning the United Nations humanitarian programme for Iraq, for a new period of 180 days. In resolution 1330 (2000) the Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to expand and update the lists of humanitarian items to be approved on the basis of the "fast track" procedure, decided that the effective deduction rate of the funds to be transferred to the Compensation Fund in the 180-day period should be 25 per cent and also requested the Secretary-General to allow funds up to 600 million euros from the escrow account to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance of equipment and spare parts for the Iraqi oil industry.

On 20 December, members of the Council heard a briefing by Yuli Vorontsov, the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals. In his statement to the press the President expressed deep concern at the plight of the missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals and also expressed the hope that this issue would be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian one by all sides concerned.

On the same day the members of the Council were briefed by the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) on its activity aimed at the professional training of UNMOVIC personnel and preparation for the Commission's future work.

Situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

In view of the ongoing tension in the West Bank and Gaza the members of the Security Council held a number of consultations of the whole urging Israelis and Palestinians to refrain from violence and to resume the peace dialogue.

On 8 December, the delegation of Namibia, on behalf of members of the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, circulated in provisional form a previously circulated draft resolution proposing a United Nations monitoring force for the occupied territories with a mandate to observe the situation throughout its area of operation, liaise between the Israeli army and the Palestinian Authority and report on its activity to the Secretary-General.

At a formal meeting on 18 December, the Security Council voted on the draft resolution, which was not adopted, having received 8 votes in favour, with 7 abstentions.

East Timor

On 6 December, the Council at a formal meeting adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/39) welcoming the report of its mission to East Timor and Indonesia (S/2000/1105) of 21 November and endorsing the recommendations therein.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

At its meeting on 12 December, the Council was briefed on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in that country, Jacques Paul Klein. In the follow-up discussion a wide range of issues were considered, including the specific needs of the current operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Cyprus

On 11 December, the members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto. The Council members gave their full support to the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed and supported his intention to continue with the process he had initiated in November 1999 and urged all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General.

The Council met in a formal meeting on 13 December and unanimously adopted resolution 1331 (2000), by which it extended the mandate of UNFICYP until 15 June 2001 and, inter alia, urged the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to rescind the restriction imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operations of UNFICYP and to restore the military status quo ante at Strovilia.

Before the vote the President of the Council informed the members that he had met with the representatives of the parties, who had confirmed to him that they maintained their well-known positions vis-à-vis the consideration by the Security Council of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus".

On 14 December, the President sent a letter to the Secretary-General in response to his letter dated 28 November 2000, taking note of the Secretary-General's expectation that the efforts of his Special Adviser connected with the mission of good offices in Cyprus would continue from January until at least June 2001.

Georgia

On 12 December, during consultations of the whole, the members of the Council were briefed by the Secretariat on the hostage-taking on 10 December of two United Nations observers in Abkhazia, Georgia, involving citizens of Poland and Greece. The members of the Council strongly condemned this unacceptable act as a manifestation of international terrorism and demanded the immediate release of the observers. The President of the Council made a statement to the press in this regard. On 13 December, the military observers were released.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 19 December, the Council was briefed on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. After consultations among the members of the Council, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/40) in which, in particular, grave concern was expressed at the situation in certain municipalities in southern Serbia. The Council also reiterated its resolution 1244 (1999) in its entirety.

Combating international terrorism

On 6 December, a meeting of the Security Council was held on the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security". The President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2000/38), reiterating the Council's condemnation of all acts of terrorism and its readiness, as provided for in its resolution 1269 (1999), to take necessary steps in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security.

Singapore (January 2001)*

Introduction

The Security Council witnessed a change in its membership in January 2001 when five elected members — Argentina, Canada, Malaysia, Namibia and the Netherlands — ended their term on the Council and were replaced by five new elected members — Colombia, Ireland, Mauritius, Norway and Singapore. One of the first tasks of the Presidency in January 2001 was to conduct consultations on the appointment of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the 10 existing sanctions committees. This was settled in the first week. Other highlights of the work of the Security Council for the month included the open debate on strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries and the renewal of the mandates of four United Nations peacekeeping missions: UNMOP (Prevlaka, Croatia), UNOMIG (Abkhazia, Georgia), UNIFIL (Lebanon) and UNTAET (East Timor).

The Security Council also considered issues pursuant to specific stipulations in previous resolutions of the Council and statements of its President. These included the review of the diamonds sanctions against Sierra Leone, the situation in Angola and the interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/365, annex.

Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There were a few unanticipated events during the period under review, including the demise of President Laurent-Désiré Kabila and the mounting tensions in the Presevo Valley in southern Serbia, to which the Security Council responded promptly.

The Security Council held a total of 17 formal meetings (4254th to 4270th meetings), 15 in public and 2 in private. At eight of those meetings, the Council received substantive briefings and exchanged views on a range of issues. The rest were meetings held in connection with the formal adoption of draft resolutions and statements of the President. The members of the Security Council also [illegible] informal consultations a total of 13 times [illegible]. In connection with the renewal of the ma[illegible] United Nations missions in Prevlaka (Croatia), Georgia, Lebanon and East Timor, the President chaired meetings with troop-contributing countries.

The Security Council adopted a total of five resolutions and three presidential statements. Two communiqués were issued by the Council in connection with its private meetings with the Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia, Ali Khalif Galaydh, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Mircea Geoana, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The President made 10 statements on behalf of Council members to the media on developments in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), Sierra Leone and the borders of Guinea with Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Africa

The Security Council continued to be seized with developments in Africa. Besides reviewing developments in ongoing situations in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and the borders of Guinea with Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Council also held meetings to update itself on the progress of the peace-building and peace consolidation efforts in the Central African Republic and Somalia. The meeting on Somalia, which was held in private, was of particular significance, as it was the first time that the Council had met with the Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia, which was established as a result of the Arta peace process.

Angola

Angola was included in the programme of work pursuant to the request made by the Security Council in its resolution 1294 (2000), wherein the Secretary-General was requested to provide a report on developments in Angola every three months from the adoption of the resolution. Besides discussing the current political, military and social situation in Angola, based on a briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, the Council took a decision to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism on Angola sanctions established under resolution 1295 (2000).

Latest developments. The consideration of the situation in Angola by the Council was conducted in two parts. At the informal consultations held on 12 January, the Under-Secretary-General gave Council members a comprehensive briefing on various aspects of the developments in Angola, including:

(a) The changes taking place in Angola, including the increasing role of civil society in rebuilding the country and the assistance of the United Nations Office in Angola in such rebuilding efforts;

(b) The humanitarian situation in Angola, with particular reference to the situation regarding children;

(c) The proposal by the Secretary-General for a United Nations-sponsored conference on peace, reconciliation, demobilization and development in Angola;

(d) The adoption of the Amnesty Law in November 2000 by the Angolan Parliament and the Government's decision to delay the general elections until 2002.

At the request of members of the Council that more time be allocated to discuss the situation in Angola, the President scheduled informal consultations on 17 January. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council to express the full support of the members for the efforts of the Government of Angola to bring about durable peace in Angola. The President also expressed the members' appreciation for the efforts of the Under-Secretary-General, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to promote the peace process in Angola, and the efforts of Mussagy Jeichande, head of the United Nations Office in Angola, to assist the Angolan people in rebuilding their society, especially in the area of capacity-building in human rights.

The President also expressed the concern of the members about the grave humanitarian situation in Angola, although it was recognized that there had recently been some improvement thanks to the combined efforts of the Government of Angola and the international community. The President told the press that Council members had noted that the Government of Angola had postponed the holding of general elections to the second half of 2002. In this regard, the members of the Council expressed their support for the Government of Angola's efforts to ensure that the conditions were conducive for the holding of fair and credible elections as soon as possible. They also encouraged the international community to assist the efforts of the Government of Angola.

Monitoring mechanism. On 21 December 2000, the Security Council requested the Angola sanctions Committee to consider the final report of the monitoring mechanism established by resolution 1295 (2000) (S/2000/1225). In the meantime, the Security Council was asked to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism, which was chaired by Ambassador Juan Larrain of Chile. Following consultations conducted by Ambassador Richard Ryan of Ireland, Chairman of the sanctions Committee, the Council reached an agreement to extend the mandate of the monitoring mechanism for a further three months. This decision was formalized with the adoption of resolution 1336 (2001) at the 4263rd meeting, on 23 January. The Council also requested the mechanism to provide a written addendum to its final report by 19 April 2001.

Burundi

At the suggestion of a member of the Security Council, on 23 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, gave members of the Council a comprehensive briefing on developments in Burundi, particularly against the backdrop of the meeting held at Libreville on 10 January 2001, the ongoing meeting of the Arusha signatories, and the latest situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Under-Secretary-General also updated members on the economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi, highlighting in particular the health and nutrition situation.

The President made a statement to the press on behalf of Council members after the discussion, inter alia stressing the importance of early implementation of the Arusha Agreement, and urging all signatories to take concrete steps to expedite its implementation. The President also expressed the hope of the members of the Council that recent developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would not negatively influence the progress made recently in the Burundi peace process, and that the understanding reached between the Government and CNDD-FDD in Libreville would continue to be observed. The President further noted that members of the Council remained deeply concerned at the dire economic, humanitarian and social conditions in Burundi, and urged donors to assist the United Nations and the Government of Burundi to meet the urgent humanitarian and socio-economic needs of the Burundi population and to deliver on the commitments made at the Paris Conference on 11 and 12 December 2000.

Central African Republic

Pursuant to a request made by the Security Council in the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/5), the Secretary-General submitted a report on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office (BONUCA) (S/2001/35). At its 4261st meeting, on 23 January, the Security Council met to discuss the report, which was introduced by the Representative of the Secretary-General and head of BONUCA, Cheikh Tidiane Sy (Senegal). The Minister for the Promotion of Civic Responsibility in charge of Relations with the Parliament of the Central African Republic, Agba Otikpo Mezode, was also invited by the Council to participate in the meeting.

In addition to the briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General, the Council heard briefings by the Acting Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa of UNDP, Frederick Lyons, and the Vice-President for External Affairs and United Nations Affairs of the World Bank, Mats Karlsson, on the activities and contributions of the two institutions to post-conflict peace-building efforts in the Central African Republic, as well as a statement by the Permanent Observer to the United Nations of the

International Organization of la Francophonie, Ridha Bouabid.

At its 4262nd meeting held immediately thereafter, the Security Council adopted a statement of its President (S/PRST/2001/2), in which it, inter alia, welcomed the additional progress made in certain areas to restore peace and stability in the Central African Republic, but expressed concern at the recent resurfacing of political and social tensions, which threatened the national reconciliation process, and urged all political actors to contribute to the reduction of the existing tension between the Government and the Opposition; the Council called upon bilateral and multilateral donors to provide full support to the Government of the Central African Republic and welcomed the recent decisions of the World Bank and IMF to release funds; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report by 30 June 2001 on the activities of BONUCA and on progress made in the political, economic and social reforms in the Central African Republic.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The killing of President Laurent-Désiré Kabila and the possible impact on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo formed the focus of the discussion of members of the Security Council. The Council also considered the interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo established pursuant to the statement of its President of 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20).

As media reports of President Kabila's killing began to filter out on 16 January, the Security Council sought a briefing by the Secretariat for clarification. At informal consultations held on 17 January, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed the members of the Council. He updated the members of the Council on further developments the next day, 18 January. Pending confirmation of reports of the death of President Kabila, the President informed the press on 17 January that Council members gave their full support to the appeal made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kemal Morjane (Tunisia), for all parties to respect the ceasefire and to refrain from military action. The Council members also urged all parties to continue to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel.

The briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General on 18 January was made after an official announcement of the demise of President Kabila was issued by his son and successor, Major General Joseph Kabila. Following the second briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General, the President informed the press on behalf of the Council members that members of the Council condemned the killing of President Laurent-Désiré Kabila, and emphasized that it was the responsibility of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to find a permanent solution to the conflict; the Council members also recalled the importance attached to strict respect for the ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and stressed that the international community stood ready to support the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in their efforts to implement the Lusaka Agreement, restore peace and preserve the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of resources. On 22 January, members of the Council heard a presentation by Safiatou Ba-N'Daw (Côte d'Ivoire), chairperson of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. After presenting the interim report of the Panel, Mme Ba-N'Daw also raised the Panel's request for a three-month extension of its mandate to mid-June to enable it to complete its work. Although the members of the Council commented critically on the substance of the interim report, they reaffirmed their full support for the work of the Panel. The Council members also agreed that they would defer a decision on the Panel's request for an extension of the mandate pending submission of an action plan at the end of March 2001. As an additional step to support the work of the Panel, the members of the Council requested the President to meet with the Permanent Representatives of the countries named in the interim report of the Panel — Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe — in order to draw the attention of their Governments to the Council's concerns about the matter and to urge them to give the Panel full cooperation.

After consultations on the interim report, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Security Council, in which Council members relayed their disappointment with the responses so far of several Governments to the enquiries made by the Panel and called upon all Governments to cooperate fully with the Panel in carrying out its investigations; and urged the Panel to provide a substantive and comprehensive final report based on information provided by governmental sources and rebel groups, as well as independent and public sources, which should be submitted on schedule in March 2001.

On 24 January, pursuant to the request of the members of the Security Council, the President met with representatives of the countries named in the interim report to urge them to cooperate with the Panel. The meeting was conducted in a cordial atmosphere. The President reported their comments and other feedback on the interim report of the Panel to the members of the Council during informal consultations held on 29 January. The Security Council will review this matter upon the submission of the final report of the Panel in March 2001.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

Arms embargo. Following the signing at Algiers on 12 December 2000 of the Agreement to formally end the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia, a member of the Council introduced a draft resolution proposing the lifting of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1298 (2000). Informal consultations were scheduled on 5 January to allow the new members of the Security Council to be briefed on the proposal and to give them an opportunity to put across their views on the matter. The new members of the Council, while acknowledging progress made by Eritrea and Ethiopia to resolve their dispute, particularly the signing of the Algiers Agreement, nevertheless raised questions about the timing of the draft resolution. Following further consultations on 10 January, the members of the Council agreed to defer action on the draft resolution to lift the arms embargo on Eritrea and Ethiopia to allow time to hold further consultations with a view to building greater consensus on the draft resolution. On 18 January, the members of the Council were informed by the sponsor of the draft resolution of its decision not to pursue the matter in view of the doubts that some members of the Council continued to have about the advisability of the proposed course of action.

Deployment of UNMEE. On 17 January, members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the political and humanitarian situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the status of deployment of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). He updated the members of the Council on the developments since the issuance of the progress report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/45). He also drew the attention of the Council members to several areas of concern addressed in the progress report, including the continuing impediments to the establishment of direct air links between Asmara and Addis Ababa, which affected the mobility of UNMEE, and the conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement. Noting these and other concerns that could affect the smooth deployment of UNMEE, members of the Council agreed that the President should request separate meetings with the Permanent Representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia to draw their attention to the views and concerns of the members of the Council.

In a press statement made on behalf of the members of the Council, the President urged both parties to conclude the status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible. He also expressed concern over the issue of demining, which was crucial for the deployment of UNMEE, the safety of the population and the general rehabilitation of both countries, and called upon both sides to cooperate with UNMEE in identifying suitable accommodation sites for Mission personnel. The President further called for the deployment of UNMEE to proceed on schedule. On 17 January, as requested by members of the Council, the President met with the Permanent Representatives of Eritrea and Ethiopia to convey to them the views and concerns of the Council members with regard to the deployment of UNMEE. The President briefed the members of the Council on the two meetings on 18 January.

Guinea: attacks along the borders with Sierra Leone and Liberia

On 9 January, at the request of a member of the Security Council, the members heard a briefing by the Secretariat on the humanitarian situation along the Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberian borders. The members of the Council were privileged by the appearance of the newly appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers. Giving his first briefing to the Security Council, the High Commissioner informed the members of the Council of the assistance provided by UNHCR to the 375,000 Sierra Leonean and 125,000 Liberian refugees in Guinea as a consequence of the fighting along the borders of the three West African countries.

Following the briefing, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he indicated that members of the Council shared the deep concern expressed by the High Commissioner about the plight of refugees in the region, and that they expressed their full support for his efforts to ameliorate the situation, and the efforts of OAU and ECOWAS. The President further conveyed the appreciation of the Council members for the generosity of the Government and people of Guinea in hosting the large number of refugees from the region and asked for their continued assistance to ensure the safety and security of the refugees and all United Nations personnel in view of reports regarding the growing resentment of the population.

Sierra Leone

The Security Council dealt with four different aspects of the Sierra Leone issue during the period under review. First, it reviewed the implementation of measures to curb the trade in Sierra Leone rough diamonds. Second, it received a briefing from the Secretariat on contacts between UNAMSIL and the rebel groups. Third, it considered the report of the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms. Fourth, the Council considered further the proposal to establish a special court for Sierra Leone.

Diamond embargo. On 5 January, pursuant to resolution 1306 (2000), the members of the Council held informal consultations to conduct the second six-monthly review of the implementation of the measures imposed under paragraph 1 of the resolution (the prohibition of direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone) and to consider if further measures would be necessary. The first review was conducted on 15 September 2000.

Following the second review, the President made a statement to the press, in which he indicated that the members of the Council welcomed the progress reported by Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury of Bangladesh, Chairman of the sanctions Committee, on the implementation of the measures; in particular, they welcomed the establishment of the official certification scheme by the Government of Sierra Leone as well as the measures taken by ECOWAS. The members of the Council also noted that all Member States had a binding obligation to implement and enforce the measures imposed by resolution 1306 (2000), called on Member States to act quickly to do so and underlined the importance of countries through whose territory illicit diamonds might pass taking the necessary steps. The members of the Council had noted that the Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms, whose report was then under consideration by the sanctions Committee, had reported widespread violations of the diamond embargo on Sierra Leone; they expressed their intention to hold an open discussion on the report's findings and recommendations at an early date after its consideration by the Committee and also expressed their intention to take follow-up action. The Council members also reaffirmed their intention to conduct further such reviews every six months after the date of adoption of resolution 1306 (2000), and to consider at those times any further measures that might be necessary.

UNAMSIL. At the request of a member of the Security Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, updated Council members at informal consultations on 9 January on developments in the implementation of the Abuja Agreement of 10 November 2000, the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process and the latest contacts between RUF and the UNAMSIL Force Commander, Lieutenant General Daniel Ishmael Opande (Kenya). The Under-Secretary-General also briefed the members of the Council on steps taken by the United Nations to support the efforts of ECOWAS in the region. Following the briefing, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of Council to express the concern of the members about the continued attacks by RUF on the border with Guinea. The members of the Council also reaffirmed the statement by the President of 21 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/41) and reiterated their call on all States, particularly Liberia, to abide by the views expressed in that statement and for the early implementation of the Abuja Agreement.

Report of Panel of Experts on Sierra Leone Diamonds and Arms. The Panel was established under resolution 1306 (2000) to collect information on possible violations of the arms embargo imposed under paragraph 2 of resolution 1171 (1998) and the link between the trade in diamonds and the trade in arms and related materiel, as well as the inadequacy of the air traffic control systems of the West African region. The Panel submitted its report (S/2000/1195) to the sanctions Committee on 14 December 2000. In accordance with the understanding reached in informal consultations, the report was sent to the Committee for its consideration before formal presentation. Following the completion of the consideration of the report by the Committee, the Chairman requested a formal meeting to present the report to the Council. At its 4264th meeting, on 25 January, the Council held an open debate whereat Ambassador Chowdhury of Bangladesh formally presented the report, in the presence of the distinguished members of the Panel led by Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon).

Apart from members of the Council, the meeting also allowed countries that had been named in the Panel's report or had a special interest in the issue to express their views on the report. Ten Member States were invited by the Council to participate in the debate, namely, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Canada, Guinea, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Belgium and the Niger. The Permanent Observer of Switzerland was also invited to take part in the open debate. At informal consultations held prior to the public meeting on the report, the members of the Security Council took note of information from Mali, in its capacity as Chairman of ECOWAS, that ECOWAS would be dispatching a ministerial delegation to meet with the Council to discuss the report and other issues concerning its region.

Special court. Members of the Security Council considered a letter from the Secretary-General to the President (S/2001/40) in response to views and proposals of the members on the establishment of the special court for Sierra Leone. In his reply (S/2001/95), the President conveyed the views of the members of the Council on various proposals suggested by the Secretary-General.

Somalia

Pursuant to the request of the Security Council made in the statement of its President of 27 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/16), the Secretary-General submitted a report on the situation in Somalia on 19 December 2000 (S/2000/1211), which covered events since his previous report, of 16 August 1999 (S/1999/882). The Council devoted one day, 11 January, to the situation in Somalia. In the morning, it held a meeting in private with the Prime Minister, which represented the first time that the Council had met a leader of the transitional government. In the afternoon, the members of the Council met in informal consultations to hear a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), David Stephen.

Meeting with Mr. Galaydh. At its 4254th meeting, held in private on 11 January, the Security Council heard a briefing by the Prime Minister of the Transitional National Government, Ali Khalif Galaydh, on developments in Somalia, and engaged him in an interactive discussion. He briefed the Council on the nation-building efforts of the Government, detailing its achievements and obstacles. He also outlined the types of assistance required from the United Nations and the international community to broaden and consolidate the peace process and the rebuilding effort in Somalia. Acknowledging that the biggest challenge facing the Transitional National Government was the demobilization and reintegration of the militias, he highlighted the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country, the establishment of a Trust Fund and the despatch of a peace-building mission to Somalia as areas that required urgent attention.

The discussion focused on the timing for the establishment of a United Nations peace-building mission based in Somalia and the need for the Transitional National Government to continue with its efforts to engage those factions that still remained outside of the Arta peace process. Several members of the Council expressed the view that the Council could not wait for perfect security guarantees before deploying a peace-building mission, while others counselled greater caution. Council members that spoke also supported the Arta process, encouraged the Transitional National Government to step up its peacemaking and peace-building efforts, and expressed concern about reports of interference by neighbouring States.

Briefing by David Stephen. The Representative of the Secretary-General introduced the report of the Secretary-General and gave a candid assessment of the latest developments in Somalia and prospects of the Arta process. On the latter, he assessed that the process could provide a framework for a future political structure in Somalia. Following consultations, the Council convened a formal meeting (4255th meeting) to adopt a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/1), in which it, inter alia, welcomed and supported the outcome of the Arta peace conference and the establishment of the Transitional National Government; strongly urged all political groups in the country to engage in peaceful and constructive dialogue with the Transitional National Government in order to promote national reconciliation and facilitate the democratic elections scheduled for 2003; insisted that all States should refrain from any military intervention in the internal situation in Somalia and that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine stability in the subregion; and invited the Secretary-General to prepare a proposal for a peace-building mission for Somalia.

Asia

East Timor

The mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which was scheduled to expire on 31 January 2001 pursuant to resolution 1272 (1999), was considered by the Security Council during the period under review. In this connection, the Council organized a comprehensive future-oriented and forward-looking open debate on East Timor on 26 January (4265th meeting) to forge a collective vision for the future of East Timor, both in the transition towards independence and in the post-independence phase. The report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/42) formed the basis of the discussion on the role of the international community in helping East Timor achieve that vision.

For this purpose, the Council not only invited the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Transitional Administrator of East Timor, Sergio Vieira de Mello (Brazil), to provide a briefing to the Council at the meeting, but also invited representatives from key developmental agencies to hear their views on East Timor. The Council heard briefings by the Administrator of UNDP, Mark Malloch Brown, the Country Director for East Timor, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands of the World Bank, Klaus Rohland, and an Adviser in the Asia and Pacific Department of IMF, Luis Valdivieso. The Council also benefited from the perspectives on the situation in East Timor of the President of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, Harri Holkeri, and the member of the Transitional Cabinet of East Timor responsible for foreign affairs, Jose Ramos-Horta. Mr. Ramos-Horta was the first East Timorese leader to address the Council since the establishment of UNTAET. His invitation signalled the importance the Council attached to the "Timorisation" process of the administration of the territory. Twenty-six other speakers took part in the exchange of views.

During the debate, UNTAET was widely recognized as one of the most successful United Nations peacekeeping operations, and strong support was expressed for the extension of its mandate. Nevertheless, many speakers emphasized that huge challenges remained for East Timor. The Special Representative stated realistically that much still remained to be done and that East Timor would need ongoing commitment for many years by the international community to support the structure of the embryonic Government of East Timor. The Administrator of UNDP pointed out that East Timor needed the support of the international community for tomorrow even more than today. Similarly, the representative of the World Bank noted the need to develop a clear and structured plan for the transition and post-independence mandate. The representative of IMF explained in detail how a patient, consultative process to develop a long-term, sensible and sustainable financial system and process would be the best way forward. The President of the General Assembly put across strongly that the United Nations could not afford to exit East Timor prematurely or without a well-prepared strategy. He added that it would be unrealistic and even irresponsible to expect or plan a quick pullout. Mr. Ramos-Horta also warned against a premature withdrawal of United Nations forces.

Almost all representatives who spoke recognized that a United Nations presence would be needed in East Timor even after independence and that planning should start as soon as possible in close consultation with the East Timorese people. Some delegations pledged their readiness to continue to remain in East

Timor. Most delegations welcomed the innovative "Timorisation" process, although some pointed that the mere delegation of authority was not sufficient. The East Timorese should be given the necessary tools and training to exercise that authority. Most noted the political calendar proposed by the East Timorese, some expressing concern that the tight timetable might require some flexibility. References were made to the refugee situation in West Timor, and some delegations highlighted the need for international assistance to help Indonesia resolve the situation. Justice and reconciliation were seen as essential prerequisites for East Timor's future, both in terms of bringing together East Timorese of different political persuasions and in terms of East Timor's relationship with its neighbours.

Following further consultations on the matter and taking into account the views expressed during the open debate at its 4265th meeting as well as the views of troop-contributing countries made known at the meeting chaired by the President on 22 January, the Security Council adopted resolution 1338 (2001) unanimously at its 4268th meeting, on 31 January, extending the current mandate of UNTAET until 31 January 2002 while urging further measures to delegate authority to the East Timorese people as an essential part of the transition to independence. The Council also stressed the need for a substantial international presence in East Timor after independence and requested the Secretary-General to make detailed recommendations on this for the consideration of the Council.

Middle East

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

In connection with the issue of the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL which was due to expire on 31 January 2001, the members of the Security Council met in informal consultations on 29 January to review developments in Lebanon and to consider the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/66). Prior to their consideration of the issue, the members of the Council received an update on the situation in southern Lebanon after the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.

During the ensuing discussion, members of the Council acknowledged the success of UNIFIL in fulfilling its mandate of verifying the withdrawal of Israel and reaffirmed their support for the continuing role that UNIFIL could play in the maintenance of international peace and security and the recommendation of the Secretary-General that its mandate be extended by a further period of six months, until 31 July 2001. Members, however, stressed the need for Lebanon to exert full and effective control over southern Lebanon. Council members also called for the international community to continue to provide assistance to the Government of Lebanon in mine clearance. Another priority area highlighted by the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Security Council was the repatriation of Lebanese prisoners still in Israel's custody. While Council members supported the recommendation of the Secretary-General that by 31 July 2001 the strength of the military personnel should be returned to the operational level prior to its augmentation following the withdrawal of Israel from the area in May 2000, they nevertheless cautioned that this should be done gradually, taking into account the views of the Government of Lebanon and the troop-contributing countries. (It is significant to note that Council members met the troop-contributing countries twice, before and after the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General, to discuss the matter.) The members of the Council also supported the proposal of the Secretary-General to maintain a combination of military observers and military personnel in view of the continuing volatile situation, with a view to further reconfiguration in the future.

At its 4267th meeting, on 30 January, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1337 (2001), by which it extended the mandate of UNIFIL by six months, until 31 July 2001. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a detailed report on reconfiguration plans and on the tasks that could be carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) by 30 April 2001. On the basis of that report, the Council would review the situation by early May 2001 and consider any appropriate steps.

Europe

Prevlaka, Croatia

The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 12 January to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Prevlaka, Croatia (S/2000/1251) and his recommendation regarding the renewal of the mandate of UNMOP. During the consultations, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the situation in Prevlaka and were also briefed by the President on the views of the troop-contributing countries expressed during the meeting held on 9 January. The Assistant Secretary-General informed the members of the Council that the situation on the ground in Prevlaka remained calm. Although UNMOP personnel maintained their positions in the demilitarized zones and United Nations-controlled zones, violations in the United Nations-controlled zones continued. While talks to resolve the dispute had not been resumed, both parties had indicated their willingness to settle their differences through negotiations.

At its 4256th meeting, on 12 January, the Security Council adopted resolution 1335 (2001), by which it extended the mandate of UNMOP by a further six months, until 15 July 2001. The Secretary-General was nevertheless requested to report to the Council by 15 April 2001 on the steps taken by both parties to resume talks on the dispute and to develop confidence-building measures with a view to, inter alia, facilitating the freedom of movement of the civilian population.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The developments in Kosovo and the activities of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) were reviewed at a public meeting on 18 January. Clashes between the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ethnic Albanian extremists in southern Serbia, near the Ground Safety Zone in Presevo Valley, later in the month, however, compelled the members of the Council to discuss the situation again in informal consultations on 30 January.

Open meeting. At its 4258th meeting, on 18 January, at which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, S. Jayakumar presided, the Security Council received a briefing on the latest developments in Kosovo and the activities of UNMIK from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno. Apart from the members of the Security Council, the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States members of the European Union and associated European States) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were also invited to participate in the meeting. Commencing with a tribute to the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of UNMIK, Bernard Kouchner (France), the Under-Secretary-General concluded that, over the last 18 months, UNMIK had made impressive progress in the implementation of its mandate under resolution 1244 (1999). He updated the Council on the progress made by UNMIK in establishing joint interim administrative institutions, preparing for Kosovo-wide elections, strengthening civil administration and rule of law and economic reconstruction. Other issues he touched upon included the return of Kosovo Albanian detainees in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the security of United Nations personnel and minority communities in Kosovo, the situation in the Presevo Valley and the problem of depleted uranium. The Under-Secretary-General also outlined the future priorities for UNMIK, namely, developing a legal framework for provisional self-government in Kosovo, in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), developing effective law enforcement institutions and strengthening dialogue with the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He also informed the Council that UNMIK would establish a liaison office in Belgrade to facilitate its dialogue with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the discussion, several members of the Security Council commended the efforts of Mr. Kouchner and expressed support for the work of his successor, Hans Haekkerup (Denmark). Some members, however, negatively assessed the work of Mr. Kouchner. A few speakers made reference to the new political situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the positive implications it had for Kosovo. Other issues highlighted were the problem of depleted uranium and its impact on the health of the local population and United Nations personnel in Kosovo, the persistence of inter-ethnic violence in Kosovo and the growing tensions in the Presevo Valley in southern Serbia. A number of speakers called for better protection of minorities in Kosovo and the strengthening of the rule of law in Kosovo. Others placed emphasis on the need for progress in the dialogue between UNMIK and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly on the return of detainees and missing persons, dialogue between Kosovo Albanians and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the return and protection of Kosovo Serbs, the development of administrative structures and the economic development and reconstruction of Kosovo.

Presevo Valley. Clashes between forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and ethnic Albanian extremists in southern Serbia, which led to the death of a Yugoslav soldier on 26 January 2001, instigated the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to write to the Security Council on 27 January and to call upon the Council to convene a meeting to discuss the issue. The matter was taken up at the informal consultations of the members of the Council on 30 January.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed Council members on the circumstances leading to the tension based on information received from KFOR and UNHCR, noting that the incident occurred in an area outside UNMIK jurisdiction. He said that over the period from 18 to 28 January 2001 there was a notable increase in small-scale attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces by elements of the Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCPMB) and a splinter group (the ethnic Albanian armed groups). There were reports of 18 attacks on Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces, the majority comprising sniping and mortar attacks and occurring in the central and northern parts of the Ground Safety Zone. The fighting created a flow of internally displaced persons into Kosovo, but a major influx was not expected. The Assistant Secretary-General added that KFOR continued to conduct proactive operations to interdict and prevent armed groups from crossing into the Ground Safety Zone. He noted, however, that tension in the area was rising.

During the discussion, members of the Council noted that the problem could only be resolved through a political solution. There was a need for ethnic Albanians to be included in the local administration. The members of the Council also noted the restraint shown by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the positive steps it had taken to prevent escalation and the confidence-building measures it had put into place. Apart from the tension in southern Serbia, one member also alerted the members of the Council to the reports of the killing of an ethnic Albanian in a grenade attack by Serbs in Mitrovica on 29 January 2001. Concerns were also expressed about that incident.

At the conclusion of the consultations, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the members of the Council, in which the Council members strongly condemned the attacks by ethnic Albanian extremist groups, leading to the killing of a soldier from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and stressed the need for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. The President also recalled the call made in its presidential statement of 19 December 2000 for the immediate and complete cessation of violence, the dissolution of ethnic Albanian extremist groups and the immediate withdrawal from the Ground Safety Zone of all non-residents engaged in extremist activities. Welcoming the commitment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work towards a peaceful settlement, based on democratic principles, and to respect the provisions of resolution 1244 (1999) and the military technical agreement, the members of the Council also called on ethnic Albanian leaders in southern Serbia to work with the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to achieve a peaceful settlement. Lastly, the President informed the press that members of the Council welcomed the measures taken by KFOR and called on KFOR to continue to make all necessary efforts to address the problem. The members of the Council said that they would continue to follow the situation closely.

Georgia

In connection with the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), which was scheduled to expire on 31 January 2001 in accordance with resolution 1311 (2000), the Security Council undertook a review of the recent developments in Abkhazia, Georgia, based on the report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/59). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Dieter Boden (Germany), briefed the members of the Council in informal consultations on 30 January. He said that UNOMIG, in close cooperation with the peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), had succeeded in preventing large-scale activities in an increasingly complicated situation in Abkhazia. Nevertheless, the situation remained volatile. Thirty people had been killed in the previous six months. Criminality and lawlessness, and hostage-taking, continued. UNOMIG followed up with the Abkhaz leadership on violations of the Moscow Agreement committed by the Abkhaz side. He also noted that the peace process was advancing slowly, and reported some positive developments. The resumption of meetings of the Coordinating Council and the Working Groups under it would revitalize the United

Nations-led peace process. In November 2000, UNOMIG was able to carry out a major assessment mission in the Gali district with the support of OSCE, ICRC and the Council of Europe, which was aimed at improving the conditions of the internally displaced persons there. The report of the joint assessment mission would facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons, but this would depend on the cooperation of both sides. He also reported that both Georgia and the Abkhaz had agreed in writing to attend the third meeting on confidence-building measures at Yalta, Ukraine, which would be held on 15 and 16 March 2001.

During the discussion, a number of Council members expressed disappointment at the lack of substantive progress towards a settlement of the issue of the status of Abkhazia within Georgia, which they stressed was key to the resolution of the conflict. Council members emphasized the importance of the early submission by the Special Representative of the draft paper on the distribution of competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi. They hoped for greater progress and flexibility on the part of the two parties and called on the group of Friends of the Secretary-General to help encourage the parties to this end. One member of the Council noted, however, that the issue of distribution of competencies must first of all be a matter of discussion between the two parties and should not be imposed on them. It was also stressed that this process should not foreclose other initiatives or parallel tracks for resolving the conflict. Council members also welcomed the holding of the third meeting on confidence-building measures and expressed their appreciation to Ukraine for its leadership. Nevertheless, several members expressed concern over the problem of criminality and lawlessness, the situation with regard to internally displaced persons, and the safety and security of peacekeepers in Abkhazia.

At its 4269th meeting, on 31 January, before voting on the draft resolution recommending the extension of the mandate of UNOMIG, the Security Council heard a statement by the Permanent Representative of Georgia, in which he expressed concern over the inclusion in the operative part of the draft resolution of a reference to the draft protocol on the return of refugees to the Gali region and the draft agreement on peace and guarantees for the prevention and for the non-resumption of hostilities. The representative of Georgia indicated that the reference to the draft protocol and draft agreement might jeopardize the upcoming meeting in Yalta and put the entire peace process on hold, and suggested that it would set a dangerous precedent from the standpoint of international law.

The Security Council proceeded to adopt unanimously resolution 1339 (2001), by which it extended the mandate of UNOMIG to 31 July 2001, and requested the Secretary-General, within three months, to brief the Security Council on the progress of the political settlement, including the status of the draft paper on the distribution of competencies between Tbilisi and Sukhumi which the Special Representative intended to submit to the parties.

Thematic issues: enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council

Strengthening cooperation with troop-contributing countries

At the initiative of the Singapore Presidency, the Security Council organized an open debate on 16 January to hear the views of the troop-contributing countries with a view to strengthening cooperation between them and the Security Council and the Secretariat. To help Council members and troop contributors prepare for the debate, the Singapore delegation prepared and circulated a background paper (S/2001/21). As a signal of the importance the Security Council attached to the views and proposals of the troop-contributing countries, Council members agreed to waive their right to speak before non-members of the Council. At the morning session of the 4257th meeting, on 16 January, which was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, the Council heard statements made by representatives of the troop-contributing countries, while the members of the Council took the floor in the afternoon. This format allowed the Council members to respond to or comment on the views expressed and suggestions made by the troop contributors.

Twenty-one troop-contributing countries participated in the debate. In its capacity as the European Union Presidency, Sweden spoke on behalf of the European Union and other associated European States. Among the key issues raised by the troop contributors during the course of the debate were:

(a) The working model of the United Nations was not a triangular relationship between the troop-contributing countries, the Security Council and the Secretariat but a linear relationship with the Secretariat in the middle;

(b) Consultations were not a two-way street, and not during all stages of deliberations on a peacekeeping operation especially during the formulation of mandates. Reference was made to Article 44 of the Charter of the United Nations, which one Member State (United Kingdom) construed to mean that troop contributors should be invited to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the deployment of contingents of those Members' armed forces;

(c) The meetings with the troop-contributing countries were not functioning well. There was no real dialogue or cooperation displayed during the meetings;

(d) There were no institutionalized consultative mechanisms. Specifically, there was no sign of any move forward by the Security Council to establish ad hoc subsidiary organs under Article 29 of the Charter. The troop contributors also wanted troop-contributing countries to be included in the subsidiary organs. Specific proposals included a troop contributors committee or "core group" for each peacekeeping operation, and reviving the Military Staff Committee with the inclusion of troop-contributing countries to look at peacekeeping operations;

(e) A lack of mutual trust between troop-contributing countries and the Security Council and the Secretariat;

(f) Some troop contributors also said that the core problem was the unwillingness of the Security Council members to lead by example and be the first in line to provide troops to the United Nations peacekeeping operations that they had mandated.

Following the meeting, the President proposed a draft statement of the President to signal the Council's recognition of the important role played by troop contributing countries in a core activity of the Council, its endorsement of the new spirit of partnership among the Council, the Secretariat and the troop contributors and its commitment to improving the implementation of existing measures to enhance cooperation and consultation between the Council and troop-contributing countries, as well as examining the proposals made by the troop contributors during the debate. At its 4270th meeting, on 31 January, the Security Council adopted the statement of the President (S/PRST/2001/3), in which it stated its recognition of the need for a transparent three-way relationship between the Council, the Secretariat and the troop-contributing countries that would foster a new spirit of partnership, cooperation and confidence. To address both generic peacekeeping issues relevant to the responsibilities of the Council and technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations, the Council decided to establish a working group on United Nations peacekeeping operations. As a first step, the Working Group was tasked to undertake an in-depth consideration of all proposals made in the open debate on this issue held at the 4257th meeting. The Working Group was also instructed to report to the Council by 30 April 2001.

HIV/AIDS

At the request of a member of the Security Council, the Council convened a public meeting on 19 January to continue its discussion of HIV/AIDS as a threat to international peace and security, and to review the implementation of resolution 1308 (2000). The 4259th meeting was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore. It was also graced by the participation of Norway's Minister for International Development, Anne Sydnes. At the outset of the meeting, the Council received briefings from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Peter Piot. The Under-Secretary-General acknowledged that peacekeepers ran the risk of transmitting or contracting HIV, but the lack of reliable data rendered it difficult to quantify the extent of the risk. He also gave a comprehensive account of the measures taken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to implement resolution 1308 (2000) and to mitigate the risks that peacekeepers presented or were exposed to. These included heightening awareness of the problem among peacekeepers and training in preventive measures that was carried out by the Department's Training and Evaluation Service and the Medical Support Unit.

The Executive Director of UNAIDS said that AIDS was now understood as a fundamental issue of human security that exacerbated poverty and vulnerability in many countries, and he reported a marked increase in the resolve to tackle the AIDS epidemic since the Council last debated the issue on 17 July 2000. He also updated the Council on the progress of his efforts to intensify the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa, to hold regular consultations with the Security Council, to intensify information flow on international responses to the epidemic and to make specific plans to address the issue in emergency and uniformed services. Finally, while acknowledging that the global response to AIDS had gathered momentum in 2000, he called for real commitments, in the context of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS to be held in June 2001, in the form of financial contributions, leadership and participation in decision-making.

Apart from members of the Council, five States Members of the United Nations were invited to participate in the meeting. With few exceptions, the representatives who spoke on this issue paid tribute to the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNAIDS and applauded the memorandum of understanding recently signed by the two bodies. The majority of the speakers also recognized the importance of the issue of HIV/AIDS and stressed the relevance of the issue to the work of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security. Nevertheless, one non-member reminded the Council that, owing to the division of functions and responsibilities of the different organs of the United Nations as prescribed by its Charter, the competency of the Council in the area of HIV/AIDS was limited. Another speaker challenged the existence of an organic link between conflict and AIDS and questioned the imputation that peacekeepers were either necessarily at risk or carriers of AIDS. The speaker further suggested that if the Security Council truly believed that AIDS constituted a threat to international peace and security, it should allow countries to invoke article 73 of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) to enable them to obtain cheaper generic alternatives of medicines for AIDS patients from countries that are currently prevented under the TRIPS Agreement from exporting such products.

General issues relating to sanctions

In April 2000 the Security Council, pursuant to a note by the President (S/2000/319), established a working group under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of sanctions. The working group was to have reported to the Security Council by 30 November 2000 but the deadline was extended to the end of January 2001. As an exceptional measure, the working group in January 2001 was allowed to comprise 20 members (the current 15 Council members as in January 2001 and the five members whose term expired at the end of December 2000). At the informal consultations held on 31 January, the members of the Council were briefed by the Chairman of the Working Group on the progress of its work. The Chairman noted that while considerable progress had been made, there were four major outstanding issues, namely majority voting in the sanctions committees, time limits for and the lifting of sanctions, the establishment of a permanent monitoring mechanism and the unintended impact of sanctions on third States. A further meeting of the Working Group was scheduled later on the same day after which its Chairman would report to the President and to the members of the Council.

Other matters

Election of bureaux of sanctions committees

Following consultations with the members of the Council on the allocation of the chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the sanctions committees, on 4 January, the President reported to the Council that a consensus had been reached on such allocation. The bureaux of the sanctions committees were elected for a term ending on 31 December 2001 as follows:

(a) Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait: Chairman Ole Peter Kolby (Norway) and Vice-Chairmen Mauritius and Ukraine;

(b) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Chairman Valery P. Kuchinsky (Ukraine) and Vice-Chairmen Bangladesh and Jamaica;

(c) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia: Chairman Saïd Ben Mustapha (Tunisia) and Vice-Chairmen Jamaica and Norway;

(d) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola: Chairman Richard Ryan (Ireland) and Vice-Chairmen Colombia and Singapore;

(e) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda: Chairman Moctar Ouane (Mali) and Vice-Chairmen Ireland and Tunisia;

(f) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia: Chairman Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore) and Vice-Chairmen Ireland and Mauritius;

(g) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone: Chairman Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) and Vice-Chairmen Mali and Singapore;

(h) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1160 (1998): Chairman M. Patricia Durrant (Jamaica) and Vice-Chairmen Norway and Tunisia;

(i) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan: Chairman Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia) and Vice-Chairmen Mali and Ukraine;

(j) Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000) concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia: Chairman Anund Priyay Neewoor (Mauritius) and Vice-Chairmen Colombia and Tunisia.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

At its 4260th meeting, on 19 January, the Council considered a letter from the Secretary-General regarding nominations received for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2001/61). The Council agreed on the text of a reply by the President to the Secretary-General informing him of the decision to extend the deadline for the nomination of judges until 31 January 2001 (S/2001/63).

Members of the Council also considered a letter from the Secretary-General (S/2001/47) seeking the President's views on the appointment of Mohammed El Habib Fassi Fihri as a replacement judge on the Tribunal. In his reply (S/2001/48), the President informed the Secretary-General that, after consultations with the members, he supported the Secretary-General's intention to appoint Mr. Fassi Fihri.

Meeting with the Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

On 29 January, the Security Council held a meeting in private to hear a briefing by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Mircea Geoana, in his capacity as the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE. The meeting was held in response to a request of 15 January from the Permanent Mission of Romania for a meeting between the OSCE Chairman and the Council. In accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations, the Council invited other States Members of the United Nations to observe the meeting. In his statement, the Minister briefed the Council on the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. He also offered his views on how the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE could be further strengthened. His proposals included the establishment of an information exchange mechanism on potential crises and lessons learned from common field missions; conduct of periodic joint assessments on areas of mutual interest and participation in each others' meetings on topics of common concern.

The briefing was followed by an interactive discussion with members of the Council. The latter paid tribute to the role of OSCE in its efforts to resolve conflicts in Europe, in particular Kosovo; Abkhazia, Georgia; Nagorny-Karabakh; Croatia (Prevlaka); Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the Presevo Valley. Council members also noted the offer made by the Minister to share the experience of OSCE, particularly in preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution, with other regional organizations, and acknowledged the considerable contributions that OSCE could make to other regional organizations, especially in Africa.

Wrap-up

On the last day of January, the members of the Security Council reviewed the work and activities of the Council during the month to consider critically their impact on the issues on the agenda of the Council. The members of the Council also had a rich exchange of views on the working methods of the Security Council. Many interesting ideas were put across, particularly in the following areas:

(a) Strengthening cooperation with the troop-contributing countries;

(b) Transparency of the work of the Council;

(c) Effectiveness of the communication methods of the Council;

(d) Quality of briefings given by the Secretariat;

(e) Efficiency and quality of meetings of the Council;

(f) Cooperation with regional organizations and other bodies;

(g) Missions of the Security Council;

(h) Thematic debates.

Tunisia (February 2001)*

Introduction

In February, under the presidency of Mr. Saïd Ben Mustapha, Permanent Representative of Tunisia, the Security Council held 11 open meetings, 3 closed meetings, 15 closed sessions of consultations of the whole, and 2 meetings with troop-contributing countries. It heard two heads of State, the Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. It also heard Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. When it considered the question of Angola, the Council heard the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola.

The Council considered a range of issues concerning various missions around the world. It considered the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Great Lakes region, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Eritrea and Ethiopia, Angola, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Western Sahara, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Iraq, Kosovo and Haiti.

At the initiative of the Tunisian presidency of the Council, the Council held an open debate on the topic "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach".

The Council adopted three resolutions and approved two presidential statements. The President also made two statements to the press on behalf of Council members.

Mr. Habib Ben Yahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, presided at the Council's meeting on 7 February, on the situation in the Great Lakes region.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council held a series of meetings and consultations on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. In that connection, it was briefed by President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and President Paul Kagame, as well as the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. In its resolution 1332 (2000), adopted on 14 December 2000, the Council had referred to the possibility of holding a follow-up meeting of the signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. In view of developments concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, the meetings in question were particularly important.

On 2 February, Council members met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by Mr. Kamel Morjane, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, concerning developments following the death of President Laurent-Désiré Kabila and the content of the statement made on 26 January 2001 by the new President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mr. Joseph Kabila.

Also on 26 January 2001, at an open meeting (4271st meeting) the Council was briefed by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/753.

On 15 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to consider the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). Mr. Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, introduced the report. In particular, the Council discussed the recommendations made by the Secretary-General, including the recommendation concerning the revised concept of MONUC.

On 20 February, the Council once again met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on developments following the Lusaka summit, held on 8 February. The Council also considered a draft resolution.

On 21 February, the Council held an open meeting with the members of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (4279th meeting); it then held a closed meeting, following which an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4280).

At these meetings there was an exchange of views on the situation regarding the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region and on prospects in that connection. Participants expressed the view that developments in the region represented an opportunity to advance the peace process that must be seized.

On 22 February, the Council was briefed at a closed meeting by Sir Ketumile Masire, Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, who reported on the situation regarding the dialogue and the prospects for relaunching it. Following the meeting, an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4281).

On 22 February, the Council also adopted resolution 1341 (2001). In the resolution, the Council reaffirmed the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) and the mandate set out in its resolution for the expansion and deployment of MONUC, and endorsed the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in his report of 12 February 2001, with a view to the deployment of all the civilian and military personnel required to monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the ceasefire and disengagement plans.

The situation in the Great Lakes region

On 7 February, at an open meeting on the situation in the Great Lakes region, Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda, briefed the Council (see S/PV.4273). Mr. Habib Ben Yahia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, presided at the meeting.

Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia

On 12 February, the Council held a closed meeting with the Mediation and Security Committee of the Economic Community of West African States. At the meeting, there was an exchange of views on the situation in the subregion and on the coordination of efforts with a view to restoring peace and security.

Sierra Leone

In connection with the monitoring of the situation in Sierra Leone, on 14 February the Council met in consultations of the whole for a briefing by Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), on the situation in the country, UNAMISIL activities on the ground, and contacts with the Revolutionary United Front with a view to considering ways of implementing the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement.

Angola

On 22 February, the Council held an open debate on the report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (see S/PV.4283). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola, Mr. João Bernardo de Miranda, took part in the debate.

Introducing the report of the Monitoring Mechanism, Ambassador Richard Ryan of Ireland, Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, said that the sanctions regime against UNITA was working and that it was now much more difficult and more expensive for UNITA to conduct business. He said that it was also riskier and less attractive for States and commercial suppliers to engage in business with UNITA. He stressed that it would be necessary for the Council to maintain the effectiveness of the sanctions regime until the objectives of the resolutions concerned were achieved.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 9 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole on the question of Eritrea and Ethiopia for a briefing by Mr. Hédi Annabi, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on recent developments regarding those two countries. In accordance with the agreement of 6 February, the parties agreed to move forward with the establishment of a temporary security zone.

At a formal meeting following the consultations, the Council approved a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/4).

Western Sahara

On 23 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to consider the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara (S/2001/148), which was introduced by Mr. William Eagleton, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara.

On 27 February, the Council adopted resolution 1342 (2001), extending the mandate of MINURSO to 31 April 2001.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 13 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to discuss the verdict rendered by the Scottish court in the Lockerbie case.

Asia and the Middle East

Lebanon

On 2 February, the Council heard a communication from the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the most recent developments in the blue line zone.

At consultations held on 16 February, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the incidents that had occurred in southern Lebanon.

Iraq

On 28 February, the Council met in consultations of the whole to be briefed by the Secretary-General on his talks on 26 and 27 February at United Nations Headquarters with the Iraqi delegation led by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Afghanistan

At consultations on 12 February, the Council was briefed by Mr. Francesc Vendrell, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Special Mission to Afghanistan on developments in that country, where fighting was continuing and the humanitarian situation was further deteriorating. The Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press (see below).

Balkans

Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

On 13 February, at an open meeting on Kosovo, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on developments on the ground and the priorities set by the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Hans Haekkerup, who replaced Mr. Bernard Kouchner.

At its consultations on 16 February, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, on incidents that had occurred that week in Kosovo. Following the consultations, the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 8 February, the Council adopted resolution 1340 (2001) transmitting to the General Assembly the nominations for Permanent Judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Haiti

On 12 February in consultations of the whole, the Council was briefed by Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral, representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH) on the activities carried out by MICAH, on political developments in the country and on MICAH achievements.

Peace-building

On 5 February, the Council held an open debate on the topic "Peace-building: towards a comprehensive approach", in which United Nations Member States not members of the Council participated, in addition to Council members (see S/PV.4272 and S/PV.4272 (Resumption 1)). In a letter to the Secretary-General (S/2001/82), Tunisia proposed points for discussion in the debate.

The debate focused on the role of peace-building as an instrument for ensuring a durable peace and for tackling the root causes of conflicts. Participants in the debate stressed action taken by the Council and other United Nations organs in the area in question. A number of ideas were put forward on the elaboration of a comprehensive peace-building strategy, coordination among the various actors and identification of the roles to be played by the individual actors, in accordance with their prerogatives and specific fields of action.

The ideas put forward during the debate were discussed in the presidential statement of 20 February (S/PRST/2001/5).

At consultations of the whole held on 14 February, the Council was briefed by Mr. Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, on the conclusions reached at the Fourth United Nations/Regional Organizations High-level Meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 6 and 7 February.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Haiti (12 February 2001)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral, Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti and Head of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH). Members of the Council congratulated Mr. Lopes Cabral on his outstanding work in Haiti as Representative of the Secretary-General and head of MIPONUH and subsequently of MICAH.

Members of the Council took note of the end of the mandate of MICAH. They called on the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to work in close cooperation with the Haitian authorities in order to restructure the police and the justice system and strengthen human rights. The members of the Council invited the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Haitian authorities, to keep the Council informed on the further role of the United Nations in Haiti.

Members of the Council called on the Haitian authorities and politicians to continue actively their efforts at reconciliation and to resolve their differences through dialogue. They encouraged the Organization of American States, and particularly its Secretary-General, to continue to identify options and recommendations aimed at resolving the current political situation.

Afghanistan (12 February 2001)

The members of the Security Council were briefed by the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General on the overall situation in Afghanistan, including the humanitarian crisis, the decline in illicit narcotics production, and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1333 (2000).

The members of the Security Council expressed their deep concern at the seriousness of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. They noted that several hundreds of thousands of people have left their homes and are in makeshift camps with insufficient shelter and facilities. Most of these people are internally displaced within Afghanistan, while those who have recently crossed into Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran as refugees have placed an additional burden on efforts to support the already large Afghan refugee community there. The members of the Council strongly urged international donors to make additional resources available to the United Nations consolidated appeal for Afghanistan.

The members of the Security Council expressed their strong support for the ongoing activities of the Personal Representative and regretted the lack of progress in the process of dialogue agreed on 2 November 2000, which the two warring sides pledged not to abandon unilaterally. The members deplored the continued fighting and reiterated that there is no military solution to the conflict. They emphasized that territorial gains do not constitute the basis for the legitimization of power. They called on the warring parties to cease hostilities and to start the negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative aimed at the formation of a broadly based government, acceptable to all Afghans.

The members of the Security Council further noted that the Taliban have not taken any steps to comply with its resolutions 1333 (2000) or 1267 (1999), and condemned the Taliban's continued support for the export of terrorism and their refusal to hand over the indicted terrorist Usama bin Laden. They noted, however, that the ban on poppy production imposed by the Taliban appeared to be having an effect, and that a decrease in production had been detected by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

The members of the Security Council discussed the implications of resolution 1333 (2000), reaffirmed their commitment to fulfil their obligations under the resolution and called on all States to fully abide by the resolution. The members stressed the need for a constructive role to be played by neighbouring States.

The members of the Security Council expressed deep concern at reports of the deliberate killing of civilians in the Yakawlang area of Hazarajat in January and demanded that the warring sides comply with international humanitarian norms as well as their own commitment to respect the rights of the civilian population.

Ukraine (March 2001)*

This assessment of the work of the Security Council for the month of March 2001 has been prepared under the responsibility of Ambassador Valery Kuchinsky, Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations.

During the month of March, the Council paid particular attention to the situations in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bougainville (Papua New Guinea), Burundi, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea/Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Middle East, Sierra Leone and Somalia. The Security Council held 23 formal meetings, during which six presidential statements, on the situations in Burundi, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the follow-up to the Security Council summit meeting, and five resolutions, on Liberia sanctions, the mandate of UNMEE, the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the mandate of UNAMSIL and the nominations for judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, were adopted. Five of those meetings were held in private, and official communiqués were issued. During the month of March, the Council met with the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Georgia.

The Council members met in consultations of the whole on 29 occasions, at which they discussed 23 items of the agenda. In addition, two meetings with countries contributing troops to UNMEE and UNAMSIL and two "Arria formula" meetings, with the Secretary-General of NATO and the non-governmental organization Parliamentarians for Global Action, were held.

After consultations of the whole, the presidency provided detailed briefings on the work of the Council to countries that are not members of the Council, and addressed the news media and was authorized to make 12 statements to the press. Through its web site (www.un.int/ukraine), the presidency published, on a regular basis, the provisional programme of work of the Security Council, resolutions and presidential statements adopted in March, and all statements to the press.

Africa

Burundi

The heightened attention of the Council to the situation in Burundi was dictated by the rapidly deteriorating military situation in the country at the end of February and the beginning of March and the increased violence, including the attacks by Burundian armed groups on the capital.

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/730.

On 2 March, the Council members, during consultations of the whole, heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Kieran Prendergast, on the current political, military, humanitarian and socio-economic situation in Burundi and developments in the Arusha peace process in the past months. The Under-Secretary-General also informed the Council about the meeting on 25 February, under the facilitation of Nelson Mandela, of the signatory parties to the Arusha Agreement, during which no consensus on the issue of the transitional leadership of Burundi was reached; and the summit meeting of the Regional Initiative, convened following that meeting, which adopted a communiqué containing a set of recommendations on arrangements for the transitional presidency for the next three years. At the 4285th meeting, held on 2 March, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2001/6), in which it, inter alia, strongly condemned the attacks by armed groups in Burundi; expressed its strong disapproval of all acts aimed at undermining the peace process in Burundi; and reiterated its readiness to consider practical ways in which it could best support the peace process, and the implementation of the Arusha Agreement.

On 16 March, in response to a letter from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations requesting an urgent meeting of the Security Council to express his country's concerns at the intensification of the war (S/2001/221), the Council held a private meeting (4297th) with the participation of the Permanent Representative of Burundi.

On 20 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs again briefed the Council members on the latest developments in the country. In particular, he informed the members of the Council of the views and reactions of the signatories to the Arusha Agreement, the facilitation and the Regional Initiative with respect to the issues raised during the Council's private meeting with the Permanent Representative of Burundi on 16 March and of the current military and political situation in Burundi. Following the discussion, the President was authorized by the Council members to convey, through the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives in the region, the call of the Council to the signatories of the Arusha Agreement and also to the countries of the region to use their influence to urge the rebel groups to put an end to the fighting and start negotiations without delay.

Liberia

On 7 March, following a series of intensive consultations at the expert and ambassadorial levels, the Council adopted resolution 1343 (2001), emanating from its previous discussions, in particular the meeting on 12 February with a ministerial delegation of ECOWAS. The resolution, inter alia, set out the Council's demands to the Government of Liberia to take a number of concrete steps aimed at ceasing its support to the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Sierra Leone; and introduced, with immediate effect, a new arms embargo with respect to Liberia, which replaced the measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 788 (1992).

On 12 March, following prior consultations of the members of the Council, the President issued a note regarding the election of the bureau of a newly established sanctions Committee (S/2001/215).

Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone

On 8 March, at its 4291st meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, on the outcome of his visit to the region and on the precarious humanitarian situation in the border area between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The High Commissioner stated his views on the implementation of the concepts of safe passage of, and safe access to, the refugees in the area, and requested the Council to strengthen UNAMSIL by providing it with more troops and a revised mandate, so as to enable the refugees to return safely to Sierra Leone.

Following further consideration of this question, the Council, in resolution 1346 (2001), requested UNAMSIL to maintain its support, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, for returning refugees and displaced persons and to encourage RUF to cooperate to that end in fulfilment of its commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit his views on how to take forward the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons, including their return.

Sierra Leone

On 23 March, the President chaired a meeting of the Security Council members with the countries contributing troops to UNAMSIL. The meeting was convened for the purpose of consultations and exchange of information and views with troop contributors before the Council took up the relevant report of the Secretary-General.

On 29 March, the members of the Council heard a briefing by the Director of the Africa Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, who provided a political, military and security update of the situation in Sierra Leone, also covering regional issues, humanitarian developments and the deployment of UNAMSIL. The Secretary-General's report (S/2001/228), containing the revised concept of operations for the Mission and recommendations to increase its military strength, was introduced to the Council.

On 30 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1346 (2001), wherein it endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to extend the mandate of UNAMSIL for six months and to increase its military component to a strength of 17,500, including the 260 military observers already deployed. Encouraging ECOWAS efforts towards a lasting and final settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region caused by continued fighting in the border areas of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia, the Council underlined the importance of the political support the United Nations could provide to those efforts to stabilize the region.

Guinea-Bissau

On 29 March, in consultations of the whole, the Council members held a regular review of the situation in Guinea-Bissau and considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the country and the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office there (S/2001/237). Following the briefing and the ensuing discussion, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made a statement to the press, inter alia, welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Guinea-Bissau authorities to form a broad-based and effective Government and the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Senegal and the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (see below).

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 12 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, briefed the Council members on the military, political and humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular on progress in the disengagement of forces and MONUC deployment, the inter-Congolese dialogue and human rights issues. Speaking of the ceasefire violations, he drew the attention of the Council members in particular to the recent clashes between soldiers of the Congolese armed forces and MLC patrols near Bolomba (Equateur Province). The members of the Council emphasized the importance of a full implementation of the disengagement of forces. The incident at Bolomba was regarded as extremely inopportune, at a time when all the parties should be concentrating their efforts on meeting the deadline of 15 March for the beginning of disengagement. The Council members also expressed serious concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as gross violations of human rights, which had resulted in an increased influx of refugees across the border. After the consultations, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made a statement to the press (see below).

On 30 March, during consultations of the whole, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Michael Sheehan, briefed the Council members on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and highlighted recent progress in the process of disengagement of forces and withdrawal of foreign troops. Following the discussion, the President made a statement to the press, inter alia, stressing again the need for the parties to honour the commitments they had made to make concrete steps to advance the peace process in the country and welcoming the deployment of the first contingent of MONUC at Kalemie (see below).

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 12 March, the President chaired a meeting of the Security Council members with countries contributing troops to UNMEE, with the participation of the Secretariat, during which developments relating to the operation of UNMEE and to the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea were discussed. The following day, the situation in Eritrea/Ethiopia was discussed by the Council members during consultations of the whole. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, introduced the Secretary-General's report. In the course of the discussion, a draft resolution providing, inter alia, for an extension of the mandate of UNMEE for six months was introduced; it also contained a call on the parties to complete practical steps necessary for the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone and stressed the importance of the close relationship between UNMEE and the Boundary Commission. At its 4294th meeting, on 15 March, the Council adopted it as resolution 1344 (2001). On the same day, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, made a statement to the press (see below).

Somalia

On 29 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, briefed the members of the Security Council, during consultations of the whole, on the latest developments, and the humanitarian and security situation in Somalia. He drew the attention of the Council, in particular, to the abduction by militias belonging to a Somali faction of United Nations personnel in Mogadishu, and of non-governmental organization humanitarian staff. The members of the Council strongly condemned the abduction and demanded the immediate release of the detainees, and called on all Somali armed groups to exercise restraint and to put down their weapons and engage in peaceful dialogue with the Transitional National Government. Following the consultations, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made a statement to the press, wherein he, inter alia, demanded that those responsible for the abduction of the detainees be brought to justice and called on all armed groups to respect fully the security and safety of all personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations (see below).

Asia

Afghanistan

The intensified consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Afghanistan during the month of March was necessitated by the disturbing developments in the country, including the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian situation, the destruction of world cultural heritage and other events.

At the informal consultations held on 6 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kenzo Oshima, briefed the Council members on the precarious humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. On the same day, a representative of the Asia and Pacific Division of the Department of Political Affairs, updated the members of the Council on the recent military and political developments in the country, including in particular the deliberate killings of civilians in Hazarajat in central Afghanistan and the question of the alleged participation of non-Afghan nationals in the fighting in Afghanistan on the side of the Taliban, as well as the destruction of statues and non-Islamic shrines and artifacts. At the conclusion of the deliberations, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made a statement to the press, wherein, inter alia, the members of the Council expressed their grave concern at the famine and continued suffering of the Afghan people; and voiced their condemnation of the Taliban edict of 26 February that ordered the destruction of statues and non-Islamic shrines and artifacts in Afghanistan (see below).

At the informal consultations held on 23 March, the Council members considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/241) submitted pursuant to paragraph 15 (d) of resolution 1333 (2000), which was introduced by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. Following the consultations, the President made a statement to the press on behalf of the Council members, in which he, inter alia, welcomed the issuance of the report on the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000), and noted that this was the first review of the humanitarian implications undertaken by the Council shortly after new sanctions had been imposed; the Council members also expressed serious concern about the plight of the Afghan people suffering from the ongoing conflict, exacerbated by the severe drought (see below).

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

On 29 March, the members of the Security Council were briefed, during consultations of the whole, by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs on the status of the talks between the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville parties. The members of the Council welcomed the progress achieved at the talks and urged the parties to continue negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the remaining issues. They supported the good offices role played by the United Nations in the dialogue, especially on the disposal of weapons. Following the consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press (see below).

Iraq

The Council considered three aspects of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. First, at the informal consultations held on 6 March, the members of the Council considered the fourth quarterly report of UNMOVIC (S/2001/177) and heard a briefing by the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, Hans Blix, who introduced the report. The members of the Council reiterated in general their support for the Executive Chairman and his activities in implementing resolution 1284 (1999). They acknowledged that the cooperation of Iraq was essential for the implementation of that resolution and before the Council could decide to suspend and, subsequently, lift the sanctions, they called on Iraq to cooperate with UNMOVIC. The members of the Council reconfirmed the need to keep the Iraqi situation under regular and comprehensive review and acknowledged the special role of the Secretary-General in that regard.

Secondly, on 8 March, the Council members held informal consultations to consider the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1330 (2000) (S/2001/186 and Corr.1) and to hear a briefing by the Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, Benon Sevan. The members of the Council highlighted the importance they attached to the enhancement of the effectiveness of the humanitarian programme, taking into account its primary goal to provide for the needs of the Iraqi people. It was stressed that the Office of the Iraq Programme was demonstrating its dedication to the goals and objectives of the humanitarian programme. The members of the Council noted that resolutions 1284 (1999), 1302 (2000) and 1330 (2000) created a solid ground for significant improvement in the programme, which should result in better living conditions for the Iraqi people. They also noted both the positive achievements and the constraints and difficulties in the process of implementing the programme, including the issue of holds, substantial reduction in oil exports from Iraq, commercial protection of goods supplied to Iraq, and existing problems in the distribution of goods to different sectors and other issues. It was emphasized that all those difficulties and constraints in the process of implementing the humanitarian programme should be addressed in a constructive and efficient way. The Council members also stressed the importance of the cooperation of the Government of Iraq in the implementation of the programme.

Thirdly, on 23 March, the President of the Security Council met with Sheikh Salem Sabah Al-Salem Al Sabah, the Chairman of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs of Kuwait, during which issues relating to Kuwaiti missing persons and prisoners of war were discussed. Following the discussion of this question in informal consultations, the President was authorized to make a statement to the press, in which, inter alia, he conveyed the concern of the Council members at the plight of the Kuwaiti prisoners of war and missing persons and their families; particular importance was attached to the issue of the cooperation of Iraq in solving this humanitarian problem (see below).

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

During the month of March, the Council continued to be actively seized of the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, in view of the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian crisis. The Council held two separate private meetings, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine, respectively, and two public meetings to address the question and to take action on a draft resolution.

On 13 March, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States and on behalf of the members of the League of Arab States, requested the convening of a meeting of the Council to examine the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (see S/2001/216). On 14 March, the Permanent Representative of Malaysia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Islamic States, also requested an urgent meeting of the Council to examine the grave and deteriorating situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (see S/2001/231).

On 14 March, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Israel, the Council held a private meeting (4292nd) with the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, Shimon Peres, who presented the views of the new Government of Israel on the current crisis in the Middle East and outlined Israeli approaches for its settlement. Following the adjournment of the meeting, the Council held, at his request (S/2001/222) and in accordance with the Council's previous practice, a private meeting with the Permanent Observer of Palestine, Nasser Al-Kidwa, who presented the position of the Palestinian side on the issues that had been discussed at the previous meeting. The Council members had a useful exchange of views during those meetings, at the close of which official communiqués were issued (S/PV.4292 and S/PV.4293).

On 15 and 19 March, at the request of the Group of Arab States of 13 March, the Council held an open debate. The Council had before it two letters, dated 9 and 12 March 2001 respectively (S/2001/209 and S/2001/226), from the Permanent Observer of Palestine addressed to the President of the Security Council. In addition to the Council members, the Permanent Observer of Palestine and nearly 30 representatives of States non-members of the Council took part in the debate. The Council also heard statements by the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Deputy Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States.

On 20 March, the non-aligned States in the Security Council circulated a draft resolution and announced their intention to request the Council to take action on it by the beginning of the Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman on 27 and 28 March 2001. By that draft resolution, the Council would express its determination to establish a United Nations force of military and police observers throughout the occupied territories with the aim of contributing to the implementation of the Sharm el Sheikh agreements, the cessation of violence, and enhancing the safety and security of the Palestinian civilians; the force would be mandated to observe the situation throughout its area of operation, liaise between the Israeli army and the Palestinian Authority and report periodically on its activities to the Secretary-General.

On 22 March, four European members of the Council (France, Ireland, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) jointly introduced draft elements for a presidential statement or a resolution on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. On the same day, in informal consultations, the Council members were briefed by the Secretary-General on the consultations he had held with the parties and all key players involved with a view to finding ways of halting the escalation of violence in the region. In particular, the Secretary-General briefed the Council members about his recent meeting with the Prime Minister of Israel, Ariel Sharon.

From 23 to 25 March, the Council members held intensive informal consultations on the proposals of the non-aligned and European States. Negotiations were also conducted in various formats, with the participation of representatives of the non-aligned countries, the Arab troika (the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Bahrain), the four European countries, the United States of America and the Permanent Observer of Palestine.

At the informal consultations held on 26 March, the non-aligned States sponsored a second draft resolution (S/2001/270), and the four European countries sponsored a separate draft resolution; both texts were circulated in provisional form, and represented different versions of the consolidated text that emerged as a result of the negotiations held on the earlier proposals. It was decided to carry on with negotiations in the narrow format, with a view to agreeing on a single consolidated text on the basis of the two draft resolutions.

On 27 March, after a series of negotiations in various formats, given the lack of consensus among the members of the Council on a number of provisions of the consolidated text and in view of the holding of the Arab Summit, the non-aligned States requested that action be taken on their second draft resolution (S/2001/270), by which the Council, inter alia, would call for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence and return to the positions and arrangements that existed before September 2000; call on the parties to implement the Sharm el Sheikh understandings and resume negotiations on the basis of their previous agreements; express its concern at the recent Israeli settlement activities and call on the parties to take a number of immediate confidence-building steps;

request the Secretary-General to consult the parties on the immediate steps to implement the resolution and report to the Council within one month; and express its readiness to act upon receipt of the report to set up a mechanism to protect Palestinian civilians, including through the establishment of a United Nations observer force.

Also on 27 March, the four European countries sponsored a draft resolution, which appeared as a consolidated text after the last round of negotiations in a narrowed format. Ukraine joined in sponsoring that draft resolution.

Later the same day, the Council held a formal meeting (4305th), at which the draft resolution sponsored by the non-aligned States (S/2001/270) was put to the vote. The result was nine votes in favour, one against (permanent member) and four abstentions; one member of the Council did not participate in the voting. The draft resolution was therefore not adopted because of the negative vote of a permanent member.

Europe

The Balkans

In March the Council had to react adequately and promptly to the deterioration of the situation in the southern Balkans, in particular in the border area between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo section), and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia proper. The Council held eight formal meetings on Balkan issues, and its members heard a briefing by the Secretariat at consultations of the whole. The Council adopted one resolution and one presidential statement on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, one statement on Kosovo, and one statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its President made statements to the press on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo. The members of the Council met with the Secretary-General of NATO in an Arria formula meeting to discuss the situation in the southern Balkans.

The Security Council also held meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK and the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, following which it adopted two presidential statements. In its resolution 1345 (2001), the Council dealt, for the first time since February 1998, with the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, since the adoption of resolution 1244 (1999), with the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

On 6 March, the Council held a private meeting (4286th) with the participation of the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Zoran Žižić. The Council members and the Prime Minister exchanged views on the situation in and around Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and on the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). At the close of the meeting an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4286). After the meeting, the President, on behalf of the Council members, made a statement to the press, wherein he, inter alia, welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999), and welcomed the continued improvement of relations between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK and KFOR, and called for an end to all acts of violence in Kosovo (see below).

On 9 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council members on the latest developments in and around Kosovo. The members of the Council also discussed a number of issues in preparation for the Council's public meeting on Kosovo on 16 March.

On 16 March, at its 4296th meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMIK Hans Haekkerup, on the latest developments in Kosovo and the activities of the Mission over recent months. Later that day, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/8), in which it, inter alia, commended the Special Representative and the commander of KFOR for the ongoing efforts to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999); called for an end to all acts of violence in Kosovo; and expressed concern at the security situation in southern Serbia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 22 March, the Council, at a meeting held under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Anatoliy Zlenko, heard a briefing by the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wolfgang Petritsch, on the latest developments in the country. The Council members had before them the eighteenth report of the High Representative (S/2001/219), covering the activities of his Office and developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the past five months. Two letters, dated 26 February and 8 March respectively (S/2001/181 and S/2001/212), from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General were also submitted for the Council's consideration. Following the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/11), in which it, inter alia, commended the efforts of the High Representative in implementing the General Framework Agreement, encouraged further regional political and economic cooperation, welcomed the new State-level and entity-level governments and called on them to take active measures to make further progress on the return of refugees, consolidation of the State institutions, and economic reform.

Situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

On 2 March, during consultations of the whole, the Council members discussed the deterioration of the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. After the consultations, the President was authorized by the members of the Council to make a statement to the press, wherein he, inter alia, strongly condemned the recent violence by extremists in the border area of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, welcomed the initial steps taken by KFOR to control the border and urged UNMIK and KFOR to consider further steps that might be helpful in this regard (see below).

On 7 March, the Council held, at the request of the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see S/2001/191), an urgent meeting (4289th) to discuss the rapid deterioration of the situation in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular at its border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo section). The Council was addressed by Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Srgjan Kerim. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/7), in which it, in particular, strongly condemned the recent violence by ethnic Albanian armed extremists in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and called for an immediate end to the violence; expressed deep concern at those events, and underlined the responsibility of the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for the rule of law in its territory; and welcomed the steps taken by KFOR and all relevant international organizations in cooperation with the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to remedy the situation and promote stability.

On 21 March, under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Council renewed its consideration of the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, by resolution 1345 (2001), inter alia, condemned the extremist violence in the country and in southern Serbia, reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and other States of the region, supported the efforts of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to end the violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law, and demanded that all those engaged in armed action against the authorities of those States immediately cease all such actions, lay down their weapons and return to their homes.

Arria formula meeting

On 6 March, the Council members attended an informal meeting under the Arria formula with the Secretary-General of NATO, George Robertson, to discuss the latest situation in the southern Balkans, in particular in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in southern Serbia and in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The members of the Council and the NATO Secretary-General had a constructive discussion.

Abkhazia, Georgia

On 21 March, under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Council held a private meeting on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia. The members of the Council had before them letters dated 17 and 19 March 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine (S/2001/242 and S/2001/247) and a letter dated 19 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia (S/2001/245). The Council was briefed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Irakli Menagarishvili, by the

Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOMIG, Dieter Boden, and the President of the Security Council, speaking in his capacity as the representative of Ukraine, on the outcome of the third meeting of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on confidence-building measures, held at Yalta, Ukraine, on 15 and 16 March 2001. At the conclusion of the meeting, an official communiqué was issued (S/PV.4299).

The Council then held a public meeting (4300th), at which it adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/9), in which it, inter alia, welcomed the successful holding of the meeting at Yalta, and the resumption of the dialogue between the parties, and noted the documents signed there; reaffirmed its support for the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and encouraged the two sides to engage with renewed commitment in the peace process.

Other issues

Follow-up to the Security Council summit meeting of 7 September 2000

On 7 March, the Security Council held an open debate on the follow-up to the summit meeting held on 7 September 2000. The Secretary-General and more than 30 Member States took part in the discussion on the item entitled "Ensuring an effective role of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa". The Council had before it a letter dated 28 February 2001 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/185).

On 22 March, the Security Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/10), wherein it took note with interest of the important views expressed by non-members in the debate, noted the progress achieved in translating the commitments made at its summit meeting into practical results, and expressed the determination to intensify efforts to this end; underlined the importance of its declaration of 7 September 2000; agreed to consider and take appropriate action on the Secretary-General's forthcoming report on conflict prevention, his recommendations on the strengthening of the United Nations capacity to develop peace-building strategies, the report prepared by its Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, and the recommendations on improving the three-way relationship between the Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat to be prepared by its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations; and reiterated its intention to review periodically the implementation of its resolution 1327 (2000) on strengthening peacekeeping operations.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

On 30 March, following prior consultations, the Security Council adopted resolution 1347 (2001), whereby it forwarded to the General Assembly a list of nominations for judges of the International Criminal Tribunal to Rwanda in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2 (d), of the statute of the Tribunal. Elections of two additional judges were to be held pursuant to resolution 1329 (2000). Following the adoption of the resolution, the President of the Council sent a letter to the President of the General Assembly informing him of the Council's action.

Women and peace and security

On 8 March, the Council members held informal consultations on women and peace and security. Following the consultations, the President was authorized to make a statement to the press on the occasion of United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace. The President, inter alia, reiterated the call on Member States to ensure increased representation of women in decision-making for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and the call on all parties to armed conflict to take specific measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict; and noted the launching of the first Millennium Peace Prize for Women (see below).

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council strongly condemned recent violence by extremists in the border area of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia seeking to undermine stability and security in that country. They support the statement of the Secretary-General in this regard.

Members of the Council welcomed the initial steps taken by KFOR to control the border between Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and urged UNMIK and KFOR to consider further steps that might be helpful in this regard.

Members of the Council also welcomed the recent signing of an agreement between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the delimitation of the border between the two States.

Afghanistan (6 March 2001)

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kenzo Oshima, briefed the members of the Council on the critical and deteriorating humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. The members expressed their grave concern at the famine and continued suffering of the Afghan people, who are facing the worst drought in a generation. The members deplored the ongoing civil war in Afghanistan and the absence of effective government that might address this humanitarian disaster. The factions' continuing fighting while the Afghan people suffer demonstrates a profound lack of concern for the very people in whose name they fight. The members called on the Member States and the international community to respond generously to the United Nations consolidated appeal and to urgently provide necessary assistance to those most affected by the drought and the fighting. They also called on the Afghan parties, especially the Taliban, to guarantee the secure and uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid to all of those in need, particularly those in remote areas of Afghanistan.

The members of the Council received additional information from the Secretariat about the deliberate killings of civilians in Hazarajat in central Afghanistan. Members of the Council welcomed the consultations between the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, and the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Afghanistan on how an international independent investigation might be carried out at the earliest possible time. They urged the Taliban to conduct a thorough investigation and to bring to justice those responsible, and requested the Secretariat to follow this issue closely. The members again called upon all factions to respect the rights of the civilian population and to comply with international humanitarian law, and stressed the importance of full respect for gender equity and human rights.

The members of the Council were also briefed by the Secretariat on the destruction of statues, including the colossal Buddhas at Bamian, and other non-Islamic shrines and artifacts in Afghanistan. They condemned the Taliban edict of 26 February that ordered these incomprehensible and wanton acts of violence on the cultural heritage of Afghanistan. The members of the Council joined other calls by States, the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, UNESCO, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and many others urging the Taliban to halt the destruction of these significant aspects of Afghanistan's cultural heritage, which form part of the world's cultural treasure.

Meeting with the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (6 March 2001)

Members of the Council welcomed the participation of the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Zoran Žižić, at their meeting on 6 March 2001.

Members of the Council welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to implement fully resolution 1244 (1999), including efforts to develop a legal institutional framework for the provisional self-governing institutions of Kosovo, and look forward to discussions with him on these issues later this month. They called on all parties to support the efforts of UNMIK to build a stable and multi-ethnic democracy in Kosovo and to ensure suitable conditions for Kosovo-wide elections for those institutions as soon as feasible, including through the registration of all habitual residents of Kosovo, return of refugees and adequate security for all.

Members of the Council welcomed the continued improvement of relations between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK and KFOR, and supported the early opening of an UNMIK office in Belgrade to facilitate consultations. They stressed the importance of substantial dialogue between Kosovo political leaders and the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Members of the Council called for an end to all acts of violence in Kosovo, in particular those ethnically motivated, and urged all political leaders in

Kosovo to condemn those acts and to increase their efforts to create inter-ethnic tolerance.

Members of the Council welcomed the adoption of an amnesty law in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They stressed the importance of releasing all Kosovo Albanian prisoners held without charge or on political grounds immediately. They noted that this would be a major confidence-building measure.

Members of the Council reiterated the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 19 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/40) in which they strongly condemned the violent actions by ethnic Albanian extremist groups in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which constitutes a threat to the stability of the entire region.

Members of the Council called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and for substantial dialogue to begin in order to achieve a settlement of this crisis, fully respecting the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They commended the continued restraint shown by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They welcomed the plan presented by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia aiming at achieving a political solution through dialogue and confidence-building measures. They expressed their opinion that a swift implementation of confidence-building measures would be an important element in a peaceful settlement.

Members of the Council welcomed the efforts undertaken so far, in particular by the European Union and NATO, to support the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in its endeavours to solve the problems in southern Serbia.

Women and peace and security (8 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council recall the first-ever statement by the Council, made on 8 March 2000 on the occasion of International Women's Day, which highlighted the plight of women and girls in conflict situations and the role played by women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as well as peacekeeping, peace-building, reconciliation and reconstruction.

Members of the Council also recall their discussions in October 2000 and resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in which the Council recognized that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process could significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

Members of the Council reiterate, in particular, the call on Member States to ensure increased representation of women in decision-making for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and the call on all parties to armed conflict to take specific measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict.

Members of the Council stress the need for early and full implementation of the resolution by all relevant actors and urge all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies to take the resolution into account in their respective areas of work.

Members of the Council note the launch of the first Millennium Peace Prize for Women, which follows directly the spirit of the resolution in recognizing and highlighting women's leadership in ending war and building sustainable peace.

Members of the Council look forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the results of a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, to be carried out in accordance with the resolution.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (12 March 2001)

The members of the Council expressed concern at the reports of recent ceasefire violations at Bolomba and called on all parties to respect the ceasefire and to cooperate with MONUC.

The members of the Council requested all parties to comply with the timetable established by Security Council resolution 1341 (2001) in respect of the disengagement.

The members of the Council called upon all the parties to ensure that the Congo River is open for safe and secure navigation, in particular for use by MONUC forces.

The members of the Council expressed serious concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The members of the Council expressed grave concern at gross violations of human rights, which have resulted in an increased influx of refugees across the border.

The members of the Council will continue to keep this matter under close observation, including the compliance with the deadline of 15 March for disengagement.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (15 March 2001)

The members of the Security Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea and heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the region, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila.

The members of the Council noted that, despite some problems that have emerged recently, in particular regarding the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone, Ethiopia and Eritrea have generally continued to demonstrate their commitment to the implementation of the Agreement of Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 and the Agreement signed in Algiers on 12 December. There have been no ceasefire violations on the ground, notwithstanding several instances of friction in what will be the Temporary Security Zone.

Members of the Council noted, in particular, the significant progress achieved by UNMEE in the implementation of its mandate and stressed the importance of the parties' continuing to maintain and enhance close cooperation with the Mission, working constructively within the Military Coordination Commission. They noted that the Mission has now a credible force in all three sectors.

They stressed that the parties should make every effort to ensure that the difficulties that have surfaced recently do not become a major obstacle to the consolidation of the peace process. The members of the Council supported the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the UNMEE mandate for six months, until 15 September 2001.

The Council members also agreed upon the text of a draft resolution to extend the UNMEE mandate.

Afghanistan (23 March 2001)

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kenzo Oshima, who had visited Afghanistan from 12 to 17 February 2001, presented members of the Council with the first report of the Secretary-General on the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

The members noted the Secretary-General's important conclusion that, during the reporting period, the humanitarian situation had not been noticeably and additionally affected by the imposition of new sanctions under resolution 1333 (2000). They also noted the Secretary-General's assessment that exemption mechanisms for humanitarian assistance were functioning smoothly and that humanitarian operations had not been disrupted by the sanctions. Bearing in mind the extreme vulnerability of the Afghan population, the members emphasized that some potentially negative factors should be closely followed in the future.

The members reiterated their serious concern at the desperate situation of the Afghan people, who were suffering under a combination of escalating conflict and displacement, severe drought, frigid winter weather, and serious food shortages, particularly in remote areas of the country. They regretted that the continued fighting and the absence of effective government exacerbated the already precarious situation of the Afghan people.

The members again urged Member States to respond urgently and generously to the United Nations consolidated appeal for Afghanistan and urged the parties to guarantee the secure and uninterrupted supply of humanitarian aid, including that by non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies, to all of those in need.

In the light of its critical nature, the members expressed their intention to continue consideration of the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan on a regular basis.

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea (29 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, on the status of the talks between the

Government of Papua New Guinea and the Bougainville leaders.

Members of the Council welcomed the progress achieved at the talks and urged the parties to continue negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the remaining issues.

Members of the Council supported the good offices role played by the United Nations in the talks, especially on the disposal of weapons, and encouraged UNPOB to facilitate further meetings between the parties to sort out the outstanding matters in this area.

Members of the Council acknowledged the efforts of all participants, including Ambassador Noel Sinclair and the members of the peace monitoring group from Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Vanuatu, the different Bougainville parties and the Government negotiators.

Situation in Guinea-Bissau (29 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council reviewed the situation in Guinea-Bissau. They heard a briefing from the Secretariat and took note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/237) on the current situation in the country and the activities of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau.

Members of the Council welcomed the ongoing efforts of Bissau-Guinean authorities to form a broad-based and effective Government and called upon all parties in Guinea-Bissau to cooperate to that end. They also underlined the importance of continued efforts aimed at consolidating the democratization process and strengthening the present institutional structure.

Members of the Council noted that, while the overall situation in the regional border area between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau remained calm, a few clashes between the forces of Guinea-Bissau and the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) had been reported. The refugee situation in the border area was an added source of concern. Members of the Council encouraged the leaders of the two countries to continue their bilateral efforts towards stabilizing the situation along their common border.

Members of the Council welcomed the signing of a peace agreement in March between the Government of Senegal and MFDC, and encouraged them to continue their efforts towards a peaceful settlement.

Members of the Council reiterated their call on the international community to continue to assist Guinea-Bissau in its economic rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, including through the provision of urgent assistance to enable the Government to meet the most basic social needs of the population. Members of the Council commended the World Bank and IMF for elaborating a comprehensive debt-reduction package for Guinea-Bissau.

Members of the Council took note of the progress achieved in the implementation of the programme for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and underlined the importance of expediting the completion of the census of all military forces.

Members of the Council commended the role played by UNOGBIS and Guinea-Bissau's other international partners in facilitating peace-building initiatives in Guinea-Bissau.

Kuwaiti prisoners of war and missing persons (29 March 2001)

Members of the Council were informed by the President of the Security Council about his meeting on 23 March 2001 with Sheikh Salem Sabah Al-Salem Al Sabah, Chairman of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs of Kuwait, during which they had discussed issues relating to Kuwaiti missing persons and prisoners of war.

Members of the Council express their concern at the plight of the Kuwaiti prisoners of war and missing persons and their families. In this context particular importance is given to the issue of the cooperation of Iraq in solving this humanitarian problem.

Members of the Council believe that the resumption of Iraq's participation in the meetings of the Tripartite Commission and its cooperation with the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals, Ambassador Yu. Vorontsov, is of crucial importance. They urge Iraq to fully cooperate with all agencies and bodies dealing with this issue in order to achieve progress in resolving this humanitarian problem.

The situation in Somalia (29 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Danilo Türk, summarizing the latest political developments and the humanitarian and security situation in Somalia.

Members of the Council strongly condemn the abduction by militias, belonging to a Somali faction, of United Nations personnel in Mogadishu, as well as non-governmental organization humanitarian staff.

They demand the immediate release of the detainees. Members of the Council demand that those responsible be brought to justice.

Members of the Council call on all Somali armed groups to respect fully the security and safety of all personnel of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Members of the Council call upon all Somali armed groups to exercise restraint and to put down their weapons and engage in peaceful dialogue with the Transitional National Government.

Members of the Council note that, while the humanitarian situation across Somalia has improved, the vulnerability of the populations at risk still remains a concern. They expressed the hope that donors will respond generously to the just launched consolidated inter-agency appeal for 2001.

Members of the Council reiterate their support for the outcome of the Arta Peace Conference, leading to the establishment of the Transitional National Government.

Members of the Council call on all States to refrain from any military intervention in the internal situation in Somalia and emphasize that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine the stability of the subregion.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (30 March 2001)

Members of the Security Council requested all parties to the conflict to comply with the timetable established by Council resolution 1341 (2001) in respect of the disengagement and redeployment of forces.

Members of the Council stressed again the need for the parties to honour the commitments they made to take concrete steps to advance the peace process in the country.

Members of the Council welcomed the deployment of the first contingent of MONUC at Kalemie.

Members of the Council will continue to keep the matter under close observation.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (April 2001)*

Introduction

Under the presidency of Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Security Council dealt with a range of issues in April. Much of the Security Council's time was devoted to African issues, but the Council also considered a wide range of other specific situations. During the month the Council adopted three resolutions and one presidential statement. It held six public meetings, one private meeting and its members met in informal consultations on 14 occasions. Two meetings with troop-contributing countries were also held.

As part of its aim of improving the transparency of the Council, the United Kingdom presidency held as many debates as possible in public. This included a number of meetings where measures were taken to improve the interactive quality of the debate. The presidency addressed the news media after each session of consultations and was authorized to make a number of statements to the press (see below). The presidency also briefed non-members of the Council after each session of informal consultations. The United Kingdom delegation maintained a web site which included an updated version of the Council's programme of work and all the statements to the press.

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/596.

Africa

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 4 April, Council members heard a report on the recent démarche by a group of Kinshasa-based Ambassadors on FLC leader Jean-Pierre Bemba. This had been partially successful in obtaining FLC cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). It was agreed that the President should convey Council members' views to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Kamel Morjane, and to the Ugandan Chargé d'affaires. Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on 17 April on the obstruction by RCD-Goma of the deployment to Kisangani of the Moroccan MONUC contingent. The Secretary-General's report on MONUC, issued on 17 April, was introduced by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, during informal consultations on 20 April. Discussion focused on the challenges ahead, especially in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and the question of interim administration in areas from which foreign forces had been withdrawn.

Report of the Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources

The Chairperson of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo briefed Council members on the Panel's report on 18 April. Council members agreed that the report highlighted issues of serious concern that must be followed up and that the Panel's recommendations should be considered in the wider context of the peace process. The need was emphasized for an open debate to allow those named to respond. It was agreed that the Panel members should be asked for an updated work plan in view of their request for a three-month extension of their mandate and that a public Council meeting should be held late in April or early in May.

Security Council mission to the Great Lakes area

Security Council members discussed the Council's mission to the Great Lakes during consultations on 4 and 11 April. On 11 April it was agreed that Ambassador Levitte (France) would lead the mission, that the mission should begin soon after the 15 May deadline for production of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and withdrawal plans, and that it should visit the capitals of all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

West Africa

On 4 April, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations updated Council members on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Director of the Africa Division briefed the Council on the latest deployments by the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) outward in Lunsar and its plans to move on to Makeni and Magburaka. He noted that RUF cooperation continued to be flawed, including their refusal to remove roadblocks.

On 11 April, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed Council members on the United Nations inter-agency mission he had led to West Africa. He noted that the mission's recommendations would include the need for an integrated and comprehensive strategy for the subregion; a strengthened partnership between the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and enhancing ECOWAS capacity. The mission's report would be issued in the week commencing 7 May, after which the Council would resume its discussion of the issues.

Also on 11 April, Ambassador Mahbubani of Singapore, Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) concerning Liberia, briefed Council members on his forthcoming familiarization visit to the region. It was agreed that his objectives should be to look into the impact of the sanctions regime, to assess the results of the arms embargo and the difficulties in implementation of the sanctions regime, to reiterate to the Government of Liberia the demands set out in resolution 1343 (2001) and the consequences of non-compliance by 7 May, and to bring to the Government of Liberia's attention the list of RUF members to be expelled from Liberia. There was also some discussion of the letter dated 22 March from the President of Liberia to the Secretary-General, in particular the request for the establishment of a monitoring/verification system. It was agreed this should be taken up early in May as part of the discussion of Liberian compliance required by resolution 1343 (2001).

On 19 April, the Deputy Secretary-General briefed Council members on her recent visit to Sierra Leone. She reported on the deployment of UNAMSIL to Lunsar and noted the positive effects this was having in encouraging the return of the civilian population to the area and on non-governmental organization services. She noted that, at her meeting with RUF leaders, she had stressed that they had to demonstrate concrete evidence of their commitment to peace and to implement the Abuja Agreement, including by dismantling remaining roadblocks (which was subsequently done). The humanitarian needs remained enormous, in particular because of the influx of returning refugees and internally displaced persons. The Deputy Secretary-General acknowledged the need for a more proactive information campaign by UNAMSIL, and had also conveyed to the UNAMSIL leadership that the Security Council expected a firm stance and that they should proceed according to the plan laid out by the Secretary-General in his most recent report.

Angola

The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Office in Angola was issued on 11 April. It was introduced to Council members by the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, on 25 April. The Special Adviser reported that he would visit Angola from 6 May to continue consultations with the Government of Angola and other stakeholders on how the United Nations could help move the peace process forward. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Kenzo Oshima, also gave an update on the humanitarian situation. Council members emphasized the need to maintain pressure on UNITA, including through sanctions, and at the same time to encourage the Government of Angola in its steps towards peace and reconciliation and improved governance. They also called for improved humanitarian access to refugees and internally displaced persons.

On 19 April, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, Ambassador Richard Ryan of Ireland, briefed the Security Council on his visit to Angola and other countries in the region during April. Council members expressed their support for the efforts of Ambassador Ryan. The Council agreed that the mandate of the monitoring mechanism should be extended for a further six months, and adopted resolution 1348 (2001) extending the mandate until 19 October 2001.

Burundi

Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on 12 April on the Burundi peace process following the March meeting of the Implementation Monitoring Committee. Some progress had been made, but tensions were increasing over the transitional leadership. Fighting in Burundi had intensified with grave humanitarian impact. The Secretariat also briefed the Council on the recent attack on a World Food Programme convoy, which had left four wounded, one critically. Council members underlined their support for the facilitation role of former President Mandela and the efforts of regional leaders, called for other regional players to strengthen their efforts to bring the armed groups to the table, condemned the attack on the WFP convoy, and called on all parties to respect international humanitarian law.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

The Security Council held a public meeting on 19 April at which it was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, on the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The briefing focused on the establishment of the temporary security zone on 18 April and the return of internally displaced persons. Council members welcomed the progress that had been achieved so far in the peace process, and praised the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, and the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in this regard. Both sides were urged to work with the Secretary-General to remove the final obstacles to the work of the Boundary Commission, to cooperate fully with UNMEE, and to allow for the safe return of internally displaced persons to areas within the temporary security zone.

Western Sahara

Members of the Council held consultations on 26 April to discuss the recommendation in the Secretary-General's report that the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) be extended by two months. Council members expressed continued support for the

Secretary-General's Personal Envoy. Concern was voiced about the humanitarian situation, in particular prisoners of war and the needs of the refugees. The Council adopted resolution 1349 (2001) on 27 April, extending the mandate of MINURSO until 30 June 2001.

Asia

Iraq

The Secretary-General issued his report on the activities of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) on 28 March. Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on 4 April. The report highlighted the fact that the situation along the Iraq-Kuwait border remained calm and that UNIKOM continued to carry out its mandated tasks, with the cooperation of the Kuwaiti and Iraqi authorities. The members of the Council concurred with the Secretary-General's recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained.

On 20 April the Secretary-General's High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals and property issues, Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov, gave an oral briefing to Council members. Ambassador Vorontsov reported that he had made no progress in fulfilling his mandate.

East Timor

The Security Council held a public meeting on East Timor on 5 April, at which it was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on progress in implementing the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, preparations for independence for East Timor, and planning for a United Nations presence after independence.

Afghanistan

Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on 12 April on foreign support for the conflict in Afghanistan. The briefing drew on previous reports of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General's four-monthly report, issued on 19 April, was discussed by Council members on 26 April.

The Balkans

Resolution 1244 (1999)

The Council was briefed by the Secretariat at a public meeting on 9 April. Discussion focused on the importance of creating the necessary conditions and preparations for Kosovo-wide elections, and on security and extremism. On 12 April, the President briefed Council members on the basis of information provided by the Secretariat about an incident that occurred on 11 April, when a Russian soldier was shot dead and another injured by suspected ethnic Albanian extremists close to Kosovo's eastern boundary. The President expressed to the press the Council members' unequivocal condemnation of this act of violence and of any violence directed against peacekeepers. On 19 April Council members were briefed by the Secretariat on a car bomb attack in Pristina on 18 April in which one person had been killed and four injured. After the meeting, the President told the press that Council members condemned the cowardly terrorist attack, which had been deliberately planned and was clearly ethnically motivated. During the month, Council members agreed in principle to send a mission to Kosovo in June.

Prevlaka, Croatia

The Secretary-General's report, issued on 11 April, was discussed by Council members on 24 April. After the meeting, the President told the press that Council members encouraged the parties to make early progress on confidence-building measures and welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to explore with the parties ways of moving the political process forward.

International Tribunals

On 27 April the Security Council adopted resolution 1350 (2001), in which it forwarded to the General Assembly, in accordance with article 13 ter (1) (d) of the statute of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the nominations for ad litem judges of the Tribunal which had been received by the Secretary-General.

Other issues

Civilians in armed conflict

Council members discussed the Secretary-General's report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict in informal consultations on 17 April; this was followed by a public meeting of the Security Council on 23 April. The Council heard briefings by the Deputy Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as an intervention by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. Both members and non-members of the Council expressed concern at the Secretary-General's comments on the lack of implementation of his previous recommendations and the need to take practical measures to improve the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The President of the Council concluded that further work by the Council was needed.

Working methods

By agreement with other Council members the United Kingdom presidency introduced a number of changes to the Council's working methods as detailed in the attached note. These were aimed at improving the efficiency of the Council, for example by better time management, and promoting greater transparency. These changes were discussed by Council members at the end of the month and it was agreed that future presidencies would try to maintain them, and develop them where possible.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Kosovo (12 April 2001)

In informal consultations this morning, the Council members started by noting the tragic shooting and killing of a Russian soldier in Kosovo yesterday, 11 April. The Council members wanted to express, and did express, their regrets and condolences to the delegation of the Russian Federation and also condemned this act of violence against the peacekeepers in Kosovo, and were very interested in an investigative follow-up and in action being taken against the perpetrators. That was a sad note on which to start the briefing this morning.

Burundi (12 April 2001)

The Council heard a very full report from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on current developments in Burundi, on the basis also of a quite useful factual briefing paper from the Secretariat for members of the Council. The Council wanted the President to make a number of points to the media about that.

The Council wanted to express its support very clearly for the facilitation by former President Mandela, which is continuing, and for the efforts by regional leaders to support that facilitation. Members of the Council called on the signatories to the Arusha Agreement to pursue efforts aimed at dialogue reflecting the spirit of the Arusha Agreement and to refrain from any action that might compromise progress already made or contribute to a further deterioration of the situation on the ground, which remains quite worrying. They also called on the armed rebel groups that are not yet signatories to the Arusha Agreement to cease violence, which is continuing in Burundi, and to pursue dialogue aimed at the cessation of hostilities. They supported and indeed encouraged regional leaders and the signatories themselves to back up this message to the armed rebel groups to put down their weapons and enter the process of dialogue. That is an important ancillary point to the Council's appeal to the signatories themselves.

Members of the Council condemned the recent acts of violence that have occurred on the ground in Burundi, which include attacks on humanitarian workers and on convoys. Most recently a WFP convoy was attacked. In condemning those attacks they urged the parties to observe international humanitarian law, to allow access for humanitarian workers to those who need assistance, and to refrain of course from the kind of vicious attacks witnessed in recent days.

Middle East (18 April 2001)

Council members heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on what they saw as a dangerous escalation across the blue line between Israel and Lebanon established by the United Nations. They also expressed deep concern at the recent violent action in the Gaza Strip and surrounding areas. In expressing their support for the statement issued by the Secretary-General on 16 April, Council members condemned the renewed cycle of violence that has inflamed the already tense situation in the region. They called on all parties to respect the blue line, to exercise maximum restraint and to refrain from any action that would exacerbate the situation further. They also insisted on respect for Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1337 (2001). Council members will continue to follow the situation in the region very closely.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (18 April 2001)

The Council expressed warm appreciation for the hard work and, explicitly, the courage of the Panel of Experts in drawing up and expressing frankly in their report the views and the facts they presented. Members of the Council have a unanimous desire to bring to an end the illegitimate exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and there will be further work to be done, but very probably at an open meeting of the Council, still to be arranged, because they wish to hear the views of non-members of the Council concerned with this question at that open meeting. The Council members will continue to work with the Panel itself. This is the beginning of a series of discussions in the Council both informally and at the open meeting, and quite a lot of action can be expected over this, spaced out in time. The Council will not come to any conclusions today.

Kosovo (19 April 2001)

The members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the bombing in Pristina yesterday, in which the head of the Yugoslav passport office in Pristina was killed, another member of the office was critically injured, and two other people were injured. Members of the Council regarded this as another deliberately planned and clearly ethnically motivated attack on Serbs in Kosovo. They condemned what they saw as a cowardly terrorist attack and insisted that the perpetrators should be brought quickly to justice. They called on Kosovo leaders also to condemn such a senseless act and to do all they could to stop similar incidents. Extremist violence had to become a thing of the past. Members of the Council reiterated their call on all parties to resume the path of dialogue and they will continue to follow this issue very closely.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (20 April 2001)

Members of the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to follow up the Secretary-General's recent report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and are in the middle of an interesting discussion of an overall strategy towards the DRC leading up of course to the proposed mission to the Great Lakes region, which will leave New York around 16 May.

Members welcomed the progress made so far in the disengagement of forces under the agreements signed between the parties. There were two recent positive developments, namely the difficulties we had both with FLC and Mr. Bemba and with RCD-Goma, with the Ambassadors from Kinshasa meeting Mr. Onosumba yesterday in Goma, have been resolved successfully and that adds to the progress. Members of the Council expect all parties to live up fully to their commitments under the disengagement agreements, cooperate unreservedly with MONUC in taking those plans forward, and, not least, draw up realistic plans — which are due by 15 May — for the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo as called for in resolution 1304 (2000). The Council members also want to see realistic plans for a demobilization, disarmament, reconciliation and reintegration process and have seen the importance of that in Sierra Leone and other contexts. It is going to be vital for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Secondly, members of the Council are deeply disturbed by the continuing reports of horrific violence, particularly in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Secretary-General's report refers to this violence in some areas as having an almost genocidal character, which is a nasty echo of previous history. In resolution 1341 (2001), the Council called on all parties to the Lusaka Agreement to cease support for the armed rebel groups that are mainly responsible for the continuing local horrific violence; that assistance has to stop, and the parties have to come up with plans to cease the activities of the armed rebel groups that are not signatories to the Lusaka Agreement. It is a very important part of the story to come and the Council is not going to let go of it. The mission will focus on these two areas very particularly. The Secretary-General has invited the Council to a retreat in the Pocantico Hills on 4 and 5

May where the subject will be the Great Lakes region. Policy discussion will continue.

Kuwaiti and third country nationals (20 April 2001)

On the missing Kuwaiti and third country nationals, the Council members heard a very good and full briefing from the High-level Coordinator, Ambassador Vorontsov. This is one area where the Council is unanimous on Iraq in support for the work of Ambassador Vorontsov and for his continuing efforts; in expressing deep concern at the plight of the Kuwaiti and third country nationals still missing; and in expressing their hope that there will, at some stage soon, at last, be some progress in what is a strictly humanitarian issue. It has no direct connection with the other parts of the Iraq issue on the agenda. There was deep concern that there has been no movement whatsoever since the High-level Coordinator's last report when everyone, from Ambassador Vorontsov on, are convinced that there is more information to be obtained from the Iraqi side. Members of the Council stressed the importance of continuing dialogue among all parties on this subject, with the involvement of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Commission, and urged Iraq fully to cooperate with Ambassador Vorontsov and with all other agencies and bodies dealing with the issue. Council members were very keen that, when Member States and the Secretariat had contacts with Iraq, this issue should continue to be brought up, and must be ground away at until there are some results on something that has taken far too long.

Prevlaka (24 April 2001)

Council members heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on Prevlaka in Croatia, concerning the activities of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka. The members of the Council welcomed the fact that the situation remained stable and calm, and voiced their continuing support for the Chief Military Observer in Prevlaka and for UNMOP. They expressed concern about the long-standing violations of the security regime in the United Nations-controlled zone and called for unrestricted freedom of action for UNMOP. Council members noted that no progress had been made towards a political settlement and encouraged the parties to make early progress on the confidence-building measures conveyed informally to them by the Secretariat in October 1999. They welcomed the Secretary-General's intention to assess the situation before the end of the present mandate of UNMOP on 15 July with a view to exploring with the parties ways of moving the political process forward.

Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (25 April 2001)

The members of the Council heard quite an extensive briefing on Angola by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, Ibrahim Gambari, who is following a political initiative for the Secretary-General on Angola, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Kenzo Oshima, who reported on the humanitarian situation.

There is very strong support within the Security Council for the work which Mr. Gambari is doing for the Secretary-General in taking forward the process of international support for reconciliation and internal dialogue in Angola, under the terms of the Lusaka Protocols and with the support of the Government of Angola obviously. The United Nations Office in Angola was extended through agreement by the Council last week for a further six months, and is moving into this process and also into support for the humanitarian efforts of the international community in Angola. Members of the Council were distressed still at the dire humanitarian situation in Angola. There are people who are putting politics before the needs of the Angolan people in this process, and this is causing huge disruption, upset and human misery. Access for the international organizations and humanitarian workers in Angola is needed, as is delivery of aid beyond the points those people have already reached. Children are suffering in particular and there is substantial underfunding, as Mr. Oshima pointed out, for humanitarian aid in Angola. The international community must respond more urgently to the appeal for funds from the United Nations and others. Meanwhile members of the Council feel that the Government of Angola is working in the right direction in establishing a reconciliation and amnesty process, in moving towards elections late in 2002, and in otherwise pursuing the Lusaka process. Members of the Council feel that UNITA is not responding; in particular Mr. Savimbi is not responding to this process. It is becoming a more open process. There is room for all members at the top of UNITA to respond to this and the Council wants to see that happen. Mr. Gambari will return to the Council after his visit in May and this issue will be discussed further.

The Council members also heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which he visited in the second week of April. Again, there is a horrific humanitarian situation, and again significant underfunding: so far only 13 per cent of the $72 million United Nations appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Governments of Member States are urgently requested to look at that underfunding. Donors must come forward for both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola. There is a lot of work still to be done.

Western Sahara (26 April 2001)

Council members were briefed on the latest situation with regard to Western Sahara on 26 April. They expressed general support for the efforts of the United Nations system, in particular the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, to find a peaceful settlement to the dispute. They are considering the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of MINURSO for two months.

Among other issues, in the discussion of the Secretary-General's recent report, all members of the Council expressed considerable concern at the lack of progress in resolving the dispute and in taking forward the humanitarian issues, particularly refugees, prisoners of war and missing persons. They discussed the need for adequate funding for the UNHCR programme to assist refugees in the camps, especially the most vulnerable group. Council members also found the delay in releasing prisoners of war unacceptable. They urged the parties to liberate all persons still detained in connection with the conflict. This issue was not linked with political considerations and should be resolved urgently.

Afghanistan (26 April 2001)

Council members noted the expectation of large-scale fighting — although the United Front were ready to resume dialogue at any time. This was shocking in the context of the appalling humanitarian situation and continued displacement of people. A peacefully negotiated political settlement was the only way to a lasting settlement. The Council continued to have the highest regard for the peace efforts of the Secretary-General, his Personal Representative, Francesc Vendrell, and others. Council members called on all States to abide by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

Members noted that the displacement of persons continued, and was likely to increase further. They called on all States to contribute urgently to the consolidated appeal fund and expressed support for the two-pronged approach to the problem of refugees worked out by the United Nations and Pakistan. They noted that further work would be done within the Council and the Secretariat on a comprehensive strategy.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (27 April 2001)

The Council was briefed on the death of six International Committee of the Red Cross workers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Council members have just had a minute's silence in the main Chamber to pay respect to those who lost their lives. The Council members wanted the President to make clear in public that they vigorously condemned those murders. Who did it is not yet known and investigations are going on. But these were humanitarian workers in the course of their duties, courageous people whose lives were brutally taken. The reason is unknown at the moment, and that made the Council worry not just about the safety of humanitarian and other United Nations and international workers, but also about the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo if this is the reaction when international workers are going about their normal business to help the people of that country. Security Council members wanted it to be clear that they were calling on everyone with any authority in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to try to make sure that such incidents did not happen. There is responsibility for those with military or executive authority in each area to try to prevent these things from happening, because there have been far too many examples of them in the recent period. The members of the Council paid their respects to the Governments and people of Colombia, Switzerland and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in condemning those murders.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (30 April 2001)

Members of the Security Council strongly condemn the cowardly and brutal attack on Macedonian service personnel on Saturday, 28 April which left eight persons dead and a further six injured. They condemn all violence by ethnic Albanian armed extremists in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which constitutes a threat to that country and the entire region. They call for an immediate end to all such acts and for full implementation of resolution 1345 (2001). There is no place for all those who use violence, espouse extremism, resort to terrorism, create tension, defy international legality and try to oppose democratization and reconciliation.

Members of the Council commend the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for its restraint in the face of recent provocations from groups working against the interests of the wider community. They also commend the steps taken by the Government to strengthen its multi-ethnic democracy and foster harmony between its communities, and encourage the citizens and political leaders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to continue to pursue the path of dialogue.

They welcome the statements of Macedonian ethnic Albanian political leaders and the Prime Minister of Albania, Ilir Meta, condemning this attack, and reiterate the call in resolution 1345 (2001) on all community and political leaders throughout the region to condemn publicly ethnically motivated attacks and to promote inter-ethnic tolerance.

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Working methods of the Security Council

The United Kingdom Presidency during April 2001 will try to apply the following guidelines:

- All meetings will start on time. Informal consultations will be scheduled at 10.30 a.m. (and 3.30 p.m. if necessary) and will start no more than five minutes late, even if not all delegations are present (the exception would be negotiations on draft decisions of the Council, when all delegations must be present);
- Active agenda management is necessary to maximize value for time. The timetable of informal consultations will give an indication of when individual subjects will be discussed. The President asks for the cooperation of colleagues in moving items along. In particular, colleagues are asked to be as brief as possible, not to speak for form's sake only and to concentrate on operational issues in their interventions;
- The morning session of informal consultations will finish no later than 1.15 p.m.;
- Press statements should be lightly negotiated and should consist of no more than three or four brief points for the President to make, unless the Council is aiming to make a detailed, substantive presentation;
- The Presidency will aim to chair discussions during informal consultations in as interactive a style as possible;
- In the interests of transparency, as many briefings as possible, if not politically sensitive, will take place in formal meetings in the Council Chamber. For routine items, it might be appropriate to lighten the style of the Presidency's chairmanship in formal meetings;
- Draft agendas of formal meetings will generally be read out by the President, and not circulated in writing, particularly on existing and uncontroversial items;
- The pause between informal consultations and formal meetings to adopt resolutions/presidential statements will be as short as possible;
- During Council votes, if all 15 members have voted in favour, the President will not ask for negative votes or abstentions.

Members of the Council are asked for their cooperation to the fullest extent possible. Nothing in these suggestions affects in any way the right of Council members to take what time they need to fulfil their responsibilities.

United States of America (May 2001)

Overview

The Council's challenging schedule for the month of May included public meetings on the Panel of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Leonard She Okitundu, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Amama Mbabazi, and the Special Envoy of the President of Rwanda, Patrick Mazimpaka, and East Timor, with East Timorese representatives Xanana Gusmaõ and José Ramos-Horta participating. In all the Council held 6 meetings, 11 informal consultations of Council members, and 2 consultations with troop contributors. Sanctions on Liberia entered into force during May; in Ethiopia and Eritrea, sanctions expired. The Council sent 12 Ambassadors on a mission to the Great Lakes region, and supported their recommendations when they returned. The Council also adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 1328 (2001)). Throughout the month, the Council examined its role in supporting the safety and security of United Nations personnel and, on 29 May, Council members participated in an Arria-style meeting with the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations, chaired by the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, Anwarul Karim Chowdhury. Members also participated this month in a Security Council retreat, with the Secretary-General. The main theme of that intensive discussion was the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Africa

African issues were discussed in three council meetings and eight informal consultations of Council members. Three presidential statements were issued on the Panel of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea, and the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 3 May, the Council considered the report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Following a public meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Leonard She Okitundu, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Amama Mbabazi, and the Special Envoy of the President of Rwanda, Patrick Mazimpaka, the Council President issued a statement requesting an addendum to the report and extending the Panel for a final period of three months.

Liberia

Council members met informally on 4 May to conduct a 60-day review of the measures taken by the Government of Liberia to comply with the demands of the Council as outlined in resolution 1343 (2001). After hearing a report by the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee, Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore), on his trip to the region (13-20 April), Council members were of the view that measures taken by the Government of Liberia to comply with resolution 1343 (2001) were not sufficiently comprehensive to prevent the automatic imposition of diamond and travel bans against the Government as from 0001 hours Eastern Daylight Time on 7 May.

West Africa and Sierra Leone

At a meeting of the Security Council on 14 May, there was a briefing on the situation in West Africa that included presentations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, the Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, Carolyn McAskie, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall. All three speakers stressed the importance of a regional approach in helping to restore peace and stability in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia. On 21 May, Council members heard a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, on his trip to Sierra Leone and on the commencement of RUF and Civil Defence Force disarmament in the Kambia and Port Loko districts.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

On 8 and 15 May, Council members discussed the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila participated in the meeting on 8 May, which focused on outstanding areas of concern in the peace process, including the need for an air corridor between Addis Ababa and Asmara, the declaration of the Temporary Security Zone, and the problems of internally displaced persons. In a presidential statement adopted on 15 May, the Council noted the upcoming expiration of sanctions on Ethiopia and Eritrea and emphasized its intention to continue to work with Ethiopia and Eritrea to ensure compliance with their peace agreement and an effective operating environment for UNMEE. Sanctions on Ethiopia and Eritrea expired at 12.01 a.m. on 17 May pursuant to resolution 1298 (2000).

Angola

Council members heard a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General Ibrahim Gambari, on 22 May, reporting on his visit to Angola.

Great Lakes region

On 4 and 5 May the situation in the Great Lakes region was discussed during the Security Council retreat, held at Pocantico Conference Center, Pocantico Hills, New York.

Twelve members of the Council participated in a mission to the Great Lakes region from 15 to 26 May. (For the terms of reference of the mission, see S/2001/408).

Central African Republic

On 31 May, the Director of the Africa II Division of the Department of Political Affairs briefed Council members on the tense situation in the Central African Republic which followed three days of fighting between forces loyal to the President, Ange-Félix Patassé, and mutineers. The Council President made a statement to the press after the meeting, in which he deplored the loss of life from fighting and strongly condemned the attempted coup d'état. He noted that Council members urged the perpetrators to give up their endeavour and return to the constitutional order.

Asia and the Middle East

Afghanistan

Council members heard a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, on 8 May about the Taliban's actions to close United Nations offices in Afghanistan.

Lebanon

On 16 May, Council members discussed the Secretary-General's interim report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Council President sent a letter on behalf of the members of the Council to the Secretary-General, commending the contribution of the Force to international peace and stability and endorsing in general the approach for the technical reconfiguration of UNIFIL as elaborated in that report.

Iraq

Council members held extensive discussions during the month of May on the oil-for-food programme, which culminated in the adoption, on 1 June, of resolution 1352 (2001), extending the programme for 30 days.

Middle East

On 17 May, responding to a request by members of the Arab group, Council members discussed the Middle East. At the end of the discussion, the President of the Council issued a statement to the press in which he noted that Council members had expressed great concern with the continuing levels of violence and a desire to do what was possible to promote resumption of dialogue to stabilize the situation. The Secretary-General participated in a further discussion of this question on 22 May, after which the President noted that members of the Council expressed their full support for the work of the Secretary-General and his special envoy in the region to halt the violence and resume dialogue. Council members also welcomed the publication of the Mitchell Committee report and the positive reaction to the report from the parties.

East Timor

During the Security Council meeting of 18 May on East Timor, Timorese representatives Xanana Gusmaõ and José Ramos-Horta shared their views on the transition to independence and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations elaborated upon the Secretary-General's report of 4 May on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor. Nine non-Council members spoke. As the Council President noted at the end of the meeting, there was a striking confluence of views, with most speakers supporting the Secretary-General's observations and expressing concern about the continued plight of refugees in West Timor and the sentences given on 4 May to those convicted in the case of the UNHCR murders.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 30 May, the Council voted unanimously to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another six months, until 30 November 2001.

Europe

UNMIK

On 9 May the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Hans Haekerrup, participated in informal consultations with Council members. The Secretary-General also participated in the first part of the meeting.

Safety and security

The safety and security of United Nations personnel was a concern which Council members touched upon in a number of informal discussions throughout the United States Presidency. In addition, Council members discussed safety and security at a Bangladesh-hosted Arria-style meeting on 29 May. The session was held in conjunction with the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations. The representatives of FICSA expressed their outrage at recent incidents of violence against United Nations personnel in a number of locations. The meeting emphasized the need to take better measures to provide security to United Nations and humanitarian personnel.

Bangladesh (June 2001)*

In June 2001, under the Presidency of Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh, the Security Council addressed a number of major issues in the Council's agenda. The Council was actively seized of issues including Iraq-Kuwait, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and Western Sahara. The Council also marked an important step forward by adopting resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with the troop-contributing countries.

A major focus of the month was the Council debate with participation of a large number of non-members on prevention of armed conflict following the issuance of the seminal report of the Secretary-General on the subject (S/2001/574 and Corr.1). An important initiative was the Council mission to Kosovo to enhance support for implementation of resolution 1244 (1999) and to observe the operations of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

In June, at the initiative of the President, the Council acted on the appointment of the Secretary-General and recommended, unanimously without a vote, the appointment of Mr. Kofi Annan for a second term. Upon this recommendation, the General Assembly subsequently reappointed the Secretary-General.

During the month, the Council held 18 public meetings, 4 of which required resumption in view of the participation of a large number of United Nations members. The Council held two private meetings, one on the appointment of the Secretary-General and the other on Burundi. The members of the Council held 17 informal consultations of the whole devoted to consideration of issues, negotiations on texts of resolutions and statements and briefings by the Secretariat. During these consultations, the members of the Council addressed 24 agenda items and also discussed a total of 48 issues under other matters.

In June, the Council considered 13 reports by the Secretary-General and adopted 8 resolutions including three in respect of extension of the mandate of four peacekeeping operations, namely, UNFICYP, MONUC, UNMIBH and MINURSO, and issued two statements by the President of the Council. In addition, the President made statements to the press on Afghanistan, Burundi, Eritrea and Ethiopia and Sierra Leone.

As the large number of public meetings indicates, at the initiative of the Bangladesh Presidency, the Council made every effort, in keeping with its commitment, to have increased recourse to public meetings. The Council made further progress in bringing greater openness and transparency in its working methods and in promoting participation of non-members in the Council meetings.

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* Previously issued as document S/2001/757.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

The Bangladesh Presidency took the initiative of consulting with members of the Security Council during the first days of the month to have a decision on the appointment of Secretary-General Kofi Annan for a second five-year term. To this end, the President held extensive consultations with the members, individually and collectively, to finalize the process. On the advice of the Council members he also consulted the President of the General Assembly and the Secretariat to clarify and advance some aspects of the process.

A number of informal consultations were held before the Council met on 27 June, pursuant to its provisional rules of procedure, in private (4337th meeting). The Council took the decision to recommend to the General Assembly to reappoint Mr. Kofi Annan for a second term ending 31 December 2006 by its resolution 1358 (2001). The resolution was adopted by consensus without a vote, waiving the provision for secret ballot as stipulated in its rules of procedure.

Following the adoption, the President of the Council, while conveying the decision to members of the media, mentioned the excellent performance of the incumbent Secretary-General in reforming the United Nations to make it more relevant in meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century. He also highlighted the role Mr. Annan had been playing in resolution of conflicts in various parts of the world and in strengthening the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

As agreed at the informal consultations, all members of the Council co-sponsored the draft resolution on the appointment of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly and introduced in plenary meeting on 29 June by the President of the Security Council.

Africa

Burundi

The Presidency took the initiative to address the situation in Burundi as part of a further follow-up of the report of the Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521). The members of the Council reviewed the situation in view of the findings of the Council mission as continued hostilities threatened the fragile peace process. Following the discussion, the President of the Council made a statement to the press (see below) and also drew the attention of the Government of Burundi, the Representative of the Secretary-General, Jean Arnault, and OAU Secretary-General Salim A. Salim.

This was an instance where the Council members addressed an issue and made efforts at preventing deterioration of a situation without waiting for dealing with it as a calendar event.

The Council held a private meeting on 28 June to hear a briefing by Mathias Sinamenye, second Vice-President of Burundi, who provided his Government's perspective of the situation and views on the peace process. Following consultations, the draft of a statement was tabled by Bangladesh. The Council met again on 29 June in a public meeting at which the President read out the statement (S/PRST/2001/17).

The issuance of the statement followed a thorough consideration of the situation in Burundi with the participation of Berhanu Dinka, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region and Jean Arnault, Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi. In the statement, the Council called for an immediate suspension of hostilities and urged the armed groups to enter into negotiations. The Council also encouraged the Secretary-General, through his representatives, to continue to engage the armed groups and contribute to coordinated efforts to bring about a political settlement of the conflict.

The Council expressed grave concern at the continuing human rights abuses and violations of humanitarian law in Burundi, and urged the belligerents to commit themselves immediately to the protection of civilians. The Council called on the donors to increase humanitarian and development assistance to the people of Burundi in keeping with the pledges made by the international community at the Paris Donor Conference on 11 and 12 December 2000.

The Council received reports that suffering in Burundi continued unabated. The grave humanitarian situation and the fragility of the peace process will need the close attention of the Council so that support for the peace process and international attention to Burundi are maintained.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Council members held informal consultations on 12 June on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and considered action on the basis of the eighth report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/572). They also had the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521). The members agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in favour of a transition to the third phase of MONUC deployment, prior to entry into the third phase, since the parties were yet to fulfil the requisite conditions.

They also agreed to the conclusion that the plans drawn up by the Joint Military Commission and the Political Committee for withdrawal of all foreign forces and the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation or resettlement of armed groups did not constitute a sufficient basis for further action by the United Nations at this stage.

At a public meeting on 15 June, the Council decided by resolution 1355 (2001) to extend the mandate of MONUC, as recommended by the Secretary-General, by 12 months, until 15 June 2002, with the authorized military strength of 5,537. The Secretary-General in his report drew attention to the need for considerable expansion of civilian components of the Mission as it entered the third phase. Member States would be required to provide necessary human and material resources for the success of the mission.

Eritrea and Ethiopia

The members of the Council reviewed the situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea on 25 June. They had the Secretary-General's progress report on the situation (S/2001/608). This was the first such report since the Council lifted the arms embargo on the two countries on 16 May 2001. The Secretariat introduced the report and provided updates.

The two major issues before the Council were the temporary security zone and the Boundary and Claims Commissions. Despite a general calm along the frontier, excessive deployment of militia and policemen by Eritrea in the temporary security zone and also Ethiopian deployment along the eastern border of the zone had been causing tension. The situation improved with the decision of Ethiopia to withdraw its forces from the eastern border of the zone. The establishment of the temporary security zone had been a major step ahead. However, important aspects remained unaccomplished, such as a clear definition of the zone and demilitarization.

Following consultations, the President of the Council made a statement to the press, inter alia, reiterating the call on the two countries for early establishment of a direct air corridor between Asmara and Addis Ababa; and urging both parties, particularly Eritrea, to sign the status-of-forces agreement and ensure the freedom of movement of UNMEE (see below).

Sierra Leone

On 6 June, the Security Council held consultations on the situation of the refugees and internally displaced persons in Sierra Leone as well as in the Mano River Union region. The Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General (S/2000/513 and Corr.1) issued pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1346 (2000). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, introduced the report and briefed the Council on the latest situation.

After a substantive discussion on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in and around Sierra Leone, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the press highlighting the views of Council members on the issue, in which, inter alia, Council members expressed concern at the continuing humanitarian crisis in the Mano River Union countries, appreciated the additional burden placed on the host countries and their population as a result of the crisis and commended their efforts, and urged all parties to ensure the human rights and security of all refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the security of the humanitarian personnel (see below).

On 28 June, the Security Council held a public meeting on the situation in Sierra Leone. The Council had before it the tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (S/2001/627) and heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Oluyemi Adeniji, as well as his introduction of the report, which covered developments in the area since 14 March 2001.

The Special Representative mentioned that UNAMSIL had continued to work closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and had enhanced its contacts with the Revolutionary United Front, which had positive effects on the Kambia disarmament and on the implementation of the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement. The Force Commander, Lieutenant General Daniel Opande, was also present during the meeting.

Council members recognized during the meeting that although the peace process in Sierra Leone had witnessed remarkable progress in the recent months, a lot of challenges remained. They appreciated the positive contributions of UNAMSIL in furthering the peace process. They also stressed the importance of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for long-term peace in Sierra Leone and underlined the need for availability of necessary resources for its success.

Council members expressed concern at the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and the region and at violations of human rights of the refugees and the internally displaced persons. They also appreciated the role of ECOWAS in support of the peace process and called upon the Government of Sierra Leone to take steps for the extension of its authority as UNAMSIL progressively deployed in rebel-dominated areas of the country.

Somalia

On 11 June, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahima Fall, briefed the Council members on the recent developments in Somalia. He informed the Council that on 8 June, the Deputy Defence Minister of the Transitional National Government of Somalia had alleged that some 300 Ethiopian troops had marched into Somali territory overnight in Bakool region, which is close to Mogadishu. Ethiopia rejected the allegation as an unfounded press report.

The United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi requested details from the Transnational National Government concerning the allegation which remained to be received. The Secretariat informed the Council that, as the Office did not have any verification mechanism, it could not confirm the reported development. As agreed at the meeting, the Council President later conveyed the Council's concerns to the representative of Ethiopia.

Western Sahara

The report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/613) was considered in consultations held on 26 June with the participation of the Secretary-General. The Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, James Baker, briefed the Council. This was his first appearance before the Council since 1997. The report specifically recommended an extension of the mandate of MINURSO for five months in order to allow time to initiate negotiations on a proposed framework agreement on the status of Western Sahara. Council members held consultations on 28 and 29 June to finalize the draft resolution on Western Sahara. The resolution (1359 (2001)) extending the mandate until 30 November 2001 was adopted by a unanimous vote on 29 June.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 5 June, the report of the five-member Committee of Experts, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1333 (2000), was introduced at the Council's consultations of the whole by Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia), Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000). Following consultations, the Council held its 4325th meeting in public to elaborately consider the report. Ambassador Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts, responded to questions and comments of delegations.

The members of the Council were generally supportive towards establishing a new monitoring mechanism for sanctions in Afghanistan, as the Panel recommended. There was also general support on other recommendations of the Panel, such as banning aircraft turbine fuel, special fluids and lubricants, banning chemicals used in heroin production, monitoring the movement of arms, and international support to strengthen capacities of border services in neighbouring countries. The general thrust of the report that a political solution remained the only road to pursue to end the Afghanistan conflict was also noted. Council members agreed to consider the report's recommendations in the context of the Committee and subsequently by the Council itself.

Return of Kuwaiti property

In consultations held on 20 June, the Council heard a briefing by the High-level Coordinator on the issue of Kuwaiti missing property. No progress was reported as Iraq continued to refuse cooperation with the High-level Coordinator and affirmed his impartiality. In a statement to the press, the President of the Security Council conveyed the unanimous support of the members of the Council for the work of the High-level Coordinator. Members of the Council also called upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the Coordinator and stressed the importance of a dialogue with him.

Situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Following the adoption of resolution 1352 (2001), by which the Council extended the oil-for-food programme, phase IX, until 3 July 2001, Council members engaged in discussions on the United Kingdom/United States draft resolution on new arrangements. At the same time, the discussion on the goods review list, which was proposed as an annex to the draft resolution, also continued, mostly in the capitals. Progress was made in the expert level negotiations, which was reviewed at Ambassador level in Council consultations on 7, 14 and 20 June. The negotiation also covered, among others, issues relating to Iraq's trade with some neighbouring countries.

On 15 June, the Council was briefed by the President on the outcome of the Secretary-General's meeting in the region with the Prime Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan. On 26 June, the Council held an open debate on the issue, during which, apart from Council members, a large number of non-members including Iraq made statements. The debate was resumed on 28 June in order to complete a long list of speakers. Till the end of the month, discussion on the United Kingdom/United States draft resolution continued in Council consultations.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 15 June, the Council heard a briefing from Jacques Paul Klein, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of the United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He gave an update of developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and progress achieved by UNMIBH. The other members participating in the discussion were representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden (Presidency of the European Union) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Council members had before them the report of the Secretary-General on UNMIBH (S/2001/571 and Corr.1), and document S/2001/542, containing the text of a letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting a letter dated 8 May 2001 from the Secretary-General of NATO, enclosing the monthly report on Stabilization Force (SFOR) operations. The Council adopted a resolution on 21 June, by which, inter alia, it extended the mandate of UNMIBH until 21 June 2002.

Cyprus

The members of the Council considered the situation in Cyprus on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2001/534) on 11 June. The Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, participated in the consultations to provide a briefing and his assessment of the situation. Owing to the complexity and sensitivity of the situation in Cyprus, it was felt by the Council that the most judicious action would be to allow the efforts of the Secretary-General to continue. The President of the Council made a statement to the press expressing full support for the Secretary-General's continued efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem (see below). Subsequently, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1354 (2001) extending the mandate of UNFICYP until 15 December 2001.

Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Council on 19 June considered the report of the Security Council mission to Kosovo (S/2001/600) and the report of the Secretary-General of UNMIK (S/2001/565). Also before the Council were a letter dated 22 May 2001 from Sweden addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/538); a letter dated 5 June 2001 from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/563); and a letter dated 15 June 2001 from the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/601).

The representatives of Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Sweden (in its capacity as the Presidency of the European Union) participated. The Council also heard a briefing on the situation in Kosovo from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, thus giving the Council members the first opportunity to discuss the main challenges in Kosovo since the visit of the Council mission.

The main message of the open meeting revolved around a few key points: the indispensability of multi-ethnicity in Kosovo; the need for the engagement of all communities in the political process and the expediency of confidence-building measures. The meeting was also extremely timely in its sequence, as it was held immediately after the Council mission completed its visit to Pristina, Mitrovica and Belgrade.

Security Council mission to Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

From 15 to 19 June the Security Council mission visited Kosovo, a first ever to include all 15 members of the Council. The message it carried was to shun extremism and commit all efforts to building a multi-ethnic society. The mission was significant in a number of other ways. It was the first mission led by a Council President. The mission included in its itinerary a visit to Belgrade, where it had a good discussion with the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vojislav Kostunica, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of the Interior. The mission also had an unscheduled, but substantive and important meeting with the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin.

In Kosovo, the Council mission undertook a series of meetings with the key actors, and interacted with the representatives of various communities, in addition to meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Hans Haekerrup, and the KFOR Commander, General Thorstein Skiaker. The Council mission travelled to Mitrovica and met with representatives of the Kosovo Albanian and Serb communities in back-to-back meetings. The Council urged both communities to reach out so that their efforts could jointly contribute to the future of Kosovo. At the initiative of the Head of the Mission, a representative group of Kosovo women's non-governmental organizations met with members of the mission. The representatives underlined the need to involve women in peace negotiations and in the political decision-making process.

The mission in its interaction with the ethnic communities could sense their clear desire for return to normalcy, restitution of law and order and economic reconstruction. The mission made use of all opportunities to send a strong message to the ethnic communities to reject all violence, to promote stability, safety and security, and to cooperate fully with UNMIK in the implementation of resolution 1244 (1999). The mission during its visit made a number of important observations and findings, which are set out in detail in its report (S/2001/600). The report was formally presented by the President and Head of the Council mission on 19 June, the day after the return of the mission.

Meetings with the troop-contributing countries

The President chaired four meetings with troop-contributing countries in connection with the extension of the mandate of four operations, namely, UNFICYP, MONUC, UNMIBH and MINURSO. Those meetings were essentially informative in nature. The troop-contributing countries in each case agreed with the recommendations of the Secretary-General. There was no disagreement between the Council and the troop-contributing countries.

A meeting of the civilian police contributors to UNMIK was held prior to the departure of the Council mission to Kosovo. The President briefed the contributors about the objectives of the mission. The Secretariat provided a briefing on the situation highlighting the contribution of those contributors.

Other matters

A part of the time in informal consultations is spent in considering scheduled items, organizational matters and negotiation of texts. In June, the Council members devoted considerable time to issues addressed under "Other matters", often in view of developments and in a proactive manner without waiting for the routine review, report or briefing by the Secretariat.

The members of the Council thus remained actively seized of the situation in Burundi, Somalia, the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Western Sahara, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sierra Leone, Iraq, HIV/AIDS, the Balkans, Iraq/Kuwait and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as follow-up of the mission to the Great Lakes region.

Working luncheon with the Secretary-General

The monthly working luncheon with the Secretary-General provides an occasion for an informal exchange of views between the Council members and the Secretary-General on some of the issues requiring specific attention. The President of the Council hosted the luncheon on 27 June; three issues, the Middle East and Palestine, Burundi and Kosovo, were discussed. The Secretary-General briefed the Council members about his visit to the Middle East. The President conveyed his views following the Council mission to Kosovo. In addition, senior officials closely involved in the Council's work also participated. The participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Berhanu Dinka, and the Representative of the Secretary-General, Jean Arnault, in the discussion on Burundi provided further insights into the situation.

Thematic, operational and organizational issues

Prevention of armed conflict

A major focus of the month was the Council debate on prevention of armed conflict following the issuance of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (S/2001/574 and Corr.1). The participation in the daylong debate on 21 June by a large number of non-members demonstrated the commitment of the Member States to conflict prevention. Given the importance of the subject, the meeting was presided over by Abdus Samad Azad, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh.

During the debate, the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein received a generally positive response from the members of the Council and the many Members participating in the open debate. The Bangladesh Presidency took the initiative in following up, with a resolution, the report and the debate.

The Council was right in taking the lead in expressing support for the report and its recommendations. Because, in the first place, it was the Council which had asked for the report and prevention is part of the Council's primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The Council responded on time to the recommendations specifically addressed to the Council. By expressing its support for the recommendations within the Council's competence, it encouraged early and positive consideration of the recommendations for action by other major organs, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, the non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Cooperation with the troop-contributing countries

The adoption of resolution 1353 (2001) by a unanimous vote marked a major step forward in strengthening cooperation with the troop-contributing countries. Under the resolution, the troop-contributing countries were recognized as important partners for peacekeeping cooperation. Elaborate provisions are made in the resolution for consultation with the troop-contributing countries at different stages of peacekeeping operations from their inception to their closing. The resolution also set out provisions on different formats, procedures and documentation in respect of meetings with the troop-contributing countries.

Working methods

The President and representatives of two other members, Colombia and the United Kingdom, participated at a meeting of the General Assembly working group on Security Council reforms devoted to working methods. The President of the Council shared the experience over the year in the Council and noted the improvements made in the Council's working methods. The Ambassadors of Colombia and the United Kingdom added further reflections on how to improve the functioning of the Security Council and its cooperation with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

In pursuance of the Council's commitment to transparency the President provided a substantive briefing to the non-members and the press following consultations of the whole.

Working Group on Documentation and Procedures

Despite the intensive programme, the Bangladesh Presidency devoted attention to review of the Council's working methods. The Bangladesh Presidency convened two meetings of the Council's Working Group on Documentation and Procedures. A note issued by the President of the Security Council on 29 June provides for strengthening the practice with regard to communication and dissemination of Council decisions and statements (S/2001/640).

The note brings about three important improvements. Henceforth, press statements made on behalf of the Council members by the President will be issued as United Nations press releases, thus ensuring their wide dissemination. Secondly, as a matter of standard practice, Council decisions and statements will now be brought by the President to the notice not only of the Member States concerned but also of concerned regional organizations and arrangements. Thirdly, the Secretary-General will, through his representatives in the field, arrange for timely and effective communication of Council decisions and statements as well as their widest possible dissemination.

During the Bangladesh chairmanship of the Working Group, which met after more than a year, besides the note on communication and dissemination of Council decisions and statements, two other issues were put on the table for consideration: the format of Council meetings and review implementation of relevant notes and statements by the President.

The last note on the matter, S/1999/1291 dated 30 December 1999, set out two categories: "public" and "private" meetings, in conformity with the terms used in the Council's provisional rules of procedures. The note provided for three sub-categories of private meetings without attributing any name to them. However, the monthly programme of work continues to use various terms — open briefing, open debate, formal meeting, closed meeting, open meeting etc. to designate different formats and their variants. There is no document that clearly and fully describes the format of Council meetings.

To address the problem, Bangladesh proposed a draft note by the President of the Council in the Working Group on Documentation and Procedures. The Working Group was unable to reach agreement on issuance of a formal note describing the format of the meetings. In the absence of an agreement, the Working Group decided to postpone consideration of the issue.

The other item under consideration concerned review of implementation of relevant notes and statements by the President of the Council. The Chair proposed review of the provisions contained in particular in the notes dated 30 December 1999 (S/1999/1291, 28 February 1994 (S/1994/230), and 17 February 1999 (S/1999/165) and the presidential statement of 16 December 1994 (S/PRST/1994/81). The following issues were proposed by the Chair for discussion and follow-up:

- Increased recourse to public meetings;
- Making drafts of resolutions and presidential statements available to non-members of the Council as soon as they are introduced at the informal consultations;
- Briefing of the non-members in a substantive and detailed manner shortly after informal consultations;
- Drafting of resolutions and statements in a manner that would allow adequate participation of all members of the Council;
- Making copies of President's statements to the media available to non-members of the Council;
- Making briefing notes on field operations available to non-members of the Council;
- Format of meetings;
- Making provisional texts of draft resolutions available to non-members of the Council;
- Circulation of press statements issued by the Secretary-General or his Spokesman;
- Group of friends (drafting of resolutions and presidential statements by the group of friends to be carried out in a manner that will allow adequate participation of all members of the Council).

It is recommended that the Working Group undertake a review of implementation of the provisions listed above. The Council needs also to be responsive to the recommendations made by the General Assembly as regards its working methods. In this regard, the Working Group on Documentation and Procedures of the Council could undertake consideration of the General Assembly working group reports. The Council may also undertake a review of the substance, approach and purpose of the monthly assessment.

Monthly wrap-up meeting

The Bangladesh Presidency concluded with a wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June. This was the first time that such a discussion was held in public, although participation in the discussion was limited to the Council members. The Secretary-General was present during the meeting.

The idea was to undertake an assessment of the work of the Council over the month and identify issues for follow-up. This also provided an occasion to reflect on the Council's working methods and the way matters are pursued by the Council. A number of ideas were expressed in the course of the discussion. The following were, without being exhaustive, the salient points for follow-up:

- The Council should reflect on how the follow-up of issues, not as routine calendar events, but as conscious policy decisions, is to be pursued in a proactive manner.
- The Council should ensure that the Secretary-General is given the human, material, and financial resources to implement its decisions.
- The Council should be proactive. A useful means and a proactive instrument is a Council mission to conflict areas. The Council should have increased recourse to sending missions to conflict areas. The findings and recommendations of the Council missions should be followed up effectively.
- The adoption of resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with troop-contributing countries has marked a major step forward. The Council should also give its attention to some of the other operational areas.
- The Secretary-General has reported at some length in his recent report on the Brahimi report implementation, addressing the problems concerning civilian components in peace operations, with the need of larger and wider civilian components in the missions, such as the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone. The Council needs to bring that issue into focus.
- The Council's relations with the press, the media and the public need specific attention. We should make an effort to see that the Council's work receives the attention of the outside world. The possibility of having a spokesperson of the Security Council President was discussed informally at the retreat.
- The Council should have increased recourse to open briefings, allowing the full United Nations membership better and more equal access to information regarding developments in international peace and security and related United Nations operations and assistance efforts.
- Opportunities for the Council to have relationships with other United Nations bodies should be increased.
- The question of accountability of the Security Council for its actions needs to be addressed. It was noted that there had been many requests, demands and claims emanating from Member States that are not members of the Council to reflect these views; both the content and the form of the report of the Security Council should be changed.
- Monthly wrap-up meetings should be as informal and interactive as possible. They can be useful as the members try to draw lessons from the past month and think about how they will be working in the future.
- The Council must actively support the Secretary-General's efforts to continue to improve the United Nations peacekeeping machinery; but the Security Council itself, of course, must make its own contribution to this work in accordance with its own competencies.
- It is a good exercise to ask ourselves periodically if we have had a positive impact on the issues that arose for the Council's consideration each month; and, if we have not had a positive impact, we

think that we should ask ourselves why, try to find out the reasons, identify the steps that the Council can take and the tools that the Council can try to find and use to inject momentum and progress. Also, of course, the whole objective is to draw lessons, where appropriate, that can be applied in the future.

- The Working Group on Documentation and Procedures should meet regularly to review implementation of the agreed measures and to explore improvement of the working methods and documentation of the Council.
- The Council should prepare for its missions to conflict areas, including through discussion in an informal setting, like the one for the mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo held during the Pocantico retreat.
- The preparation for Council missions to conflict areas should include brainstorming sessions to define the objectives and strategies.
- There is a need, before the departure of Council missions to conflict areas, for meetings with the troop contributors and with other interested parties who feel they have views to convey about the particular situation, be they United Nations agencies or perhaps even non-governmental organizations, as the situation demands.
- The Council should reflect on the rationalization of its monthly programme of work.

Statements to the press by the President of the Security Council

Burundi (6 June 2001)

Members of the Council reiterated their strong support for the Arusha Agreement as the basis for the resolution of the conflict in Burundi and were united in the belief that there is no military solution to the conflict. Armed groups should not pursue their agenda through violent means.

Members of the Council endorsed the findings of the Security Council mission to Burundi, and repeated their call on the Forces for National Liberation (FNL) and the Front for the Defence of Democracy (FDD) to enter into the Arusha process and refrain from any violent action.

Members of the Council called on all parties to immediately cease hostilities, and respect human rights and international humanitarian law.

Members of the Council encouraged the dialogue between the Government and the rebels and called upon the countries in the region to use their influence to bring the armed groups into the peace process.

Members of the Council noted the progress made at the third regular session of the Implementation Monitoring Committee, held at Arusha from [illegible]8 May to 4 June, in advancing the peace process.

Members of the Council reiterated their full support for the Arusha facilitator, Nelson Mandela, and the regional initiative.

Sierra Leone (6 June 2001)

Members of the Security Council heard a briefing from the Secretariat on the situation in Sierra Leone, in particular the introduction of the Secretary-General's report on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Mano River Union countries, and held a discussion on the matter.

Council members took note of the recent developments regarding the refugees and the internally displaced persons in these countries and expressed concern at the continuing humanitarian crisis.

Council members appreciated that an additional burden is placed on the host countries and their population as a result of the crisis and commended their efforts in providing asylum, protection and assistance to the large number of refugees and the internally displaced persons.

Council members urged all parties to ensure the human rights and security of all refugees and internally displaced persons as well as the security of the humanitarian personnel working in the subregion.

Council members felt that a phased approach to the return of refugees to Sierra Leone would be practical. They agreed with the three-phased approach of UNHCR to relocate refugees further inland in safer areas in Guinea, provide greater protection and assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons in the border areas and arrange voluntary repatriation of refugees to Sierra Leone. They felt that a comprehensive and detailed plan was needed for the progressive return of refugees to Sierra Leone.

Council members expressed their support for the efforts of UNHCR, UNAMSIL, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing assistance to the refugees and the internally displaced persons.

Council members called upon the international community to make the necessary additional resources available in response to the United Nations consolidated appeal for West Africa and the consolidated appeal for Sierra Leone, and also during the donors' conference on financing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, to be held in Paris on 11 and 12 June.

Council members expressed their appreciation for the proactive role of UNAMSIL in recent weeks in promoting the peace process.

Council members encouraged the three Heads of State of the Mano River Union countries to enter a process of dialogue for promoting peace in the subregion and appreciated the role of ECOWAS in this regard.

Cyprus (11 June 2001)

Council members heard a briefing from the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Cyprus, Alvaro de Soto, on the good offices mission. They heard a briefing from the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the Secretariat's consultations with the parties about the extension of the UNFICYP mandate and noted the views expressed by the parties.

Council members gave their full support to the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem. Council members reaffirmed all Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions. They welcomed and supported his intention to continue with the process he initiated in November 1999 and continued to urge all those involved to engage with him constructively and effectively in the process.

Eritrea and Ethiopia (25 June 2001)

The Secretary-General presented to the members of the Security Council a progress report as at 19 June 2001 (S/2001/608) on the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The Council members noted the Secretary-General's observations that the situation on the ground has remained generally calm and commended the parties and UNMEE for progress achieved so far. They expressed the view that establishment of a temporary security zone and the functioning of the Boundary Commission and the Claims Commission testified commitment of both countries to the peace process. In that regard, the members strongly supported the continuing efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila.

However, the Security Council members expressed serious concern over excessive deployment of Eritrean militia and policemen in the temporary security zone as well as the parties' failure to agree on the precise boundaries of the zone. The members also urged the parties to strictly abide by the final map that UNMEE has provided to them.

Members of the Security Council reiterated its call on the countries for the early establishment of a direct air corridor between Asmara and Addis Ababa. At the same time, both parties, particularly Eritrea, are urged to ensure the Mission's freedom of movement. Council members also urged Eritrea to sign the status-of-forces agreement and stressed that both Governments should fulfil their financial obligations to the Boundary Commission's work.

Noting the progress made in demining, the Council members called upon both Eritrea and Ethiopia and the international community to contribute more — financially and otherwise — to ensure full demining of the temporary security zone and its adjacent areas for the safety of returning internally displaced persons and peacekeepers.

In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia, the Security Council members urged the international community to respond generously to the United Nations country teams' appeal for humanitarian assistance.

The Council members encouraged the parties, in cooperation with UNMEE, to explore and pursue a range of confidence-building measures and to approach the peace process in a constructive manner without resorting to rhetoric.